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HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

REPORT

ON THE

MANUSCRIPTS

OF

THE MARQUIS OF ORMONDE, K.P.,

PRESERVED AT

THE CASTLE, KILKENNY.

VOL. II.

(For vol. I. see 14th report, appendix 7.)

Presented to Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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94/96

INTRODUCTION.

THE second volume of the Ormonde archives includes documents, papers, and letters extending from 1640 to 1714, which are of great historical interest.

I. The first section contains a selection of papers and letters, 1640–1649, connected with Captain William Cadogan, Deputy Governor of Trim, co. Meath, largely concerning the garrison at Trim, the treatment and payment of the soldiery, examination and punishment of deserters, orders of war, proclamations of James, Duke of Ormonde, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and of Colonel Michael Jones, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Leinster; also a statement by General Thomas Preston. The letters to Captain William Cadogan are from various persons, including Sir John Peel, Controller of Musters in Ireland, George Carr, Daniel O'Neille, nephew of Owen Roe O'Neill. Other letters of interest include one from Father Peter Walsh to Richard Bellings, from Owen Roe O'Neill to Colonel George Monck, and from Lord George Digby to Queen Henrietta Maria; besides a letter from which the signature has been torn away, dated "April 21, London," in which the writer says, "This after-
" noon the act of attainder of the Earl Strafford passed the
" House of Commons, and was presented from thence by Mr. Pym
" to the Lords. * * Much dispute there was and motions
" to reserve some part of his estate for his children, but it
" was not thought fit to prevent his Majestie's grace so far.
" Expectation of this great business slows all others, none
" will lend or pay money, trade at a stand, and the Scots
" treaty not concluded till when our army will be disbanded.
" Tempora mutantur, &c. This is the vanity of the world.
" The Prince of Orange's son came to court yesterday with a
" great train of Dutchmen, and is a very fine young gentleman."
In a letter to Ormonde and Privy Council the following curious passages occur: "The whole country groans under the burden
" of the Ulster creaghts, and other quarters, mightily, nay so
" infested by them, that unless some speedy course be taken to
" restrain their insolency, there will be scarce a horse or garron

" (small horse) left to ride upon or to plough with, and amongst " these none so notorious as Harry O' Neale's creaghts; * * it " is greatly to be feared these Ultaghes will devour and destroy " the bere, which if they do these parts will be quite undone. " They have not as yet meddled with any of the bere, but it is " greatly to be feared they will."

These creaghts were peasants, who, supposed to have been crushed out, had forced their way into existence somehow, and with their families and cattle wandered about the country taking leave to live as best they could.

II. In the second section is published the list of the transplanted Irish, giving names of families and individuals removed from goodly lands in various parts of Ireland to the wilds of Connaught, also the respective dates of the granting of decrees and of the final settlements.

III. Documents connected with the Army in Ireland, 1662–84, include " An account of such commissioned officers of " His Majesty's Army in Ireland as have accepted a moiety of " the ten months' arrears, commencing October 1661, and " determining 27th July 1662 in satisfaction of the whole;" also "a table of the quarters of the forces in Munster and " Ulster, August 26th, 1662, as well of the troops and " companies that lie in several places as those that quarter " entire in one place" with muster-rolls of companies and regiments, list of the King's regiment of Guards in Ireland, list of the troops and companies of his Majesty's Army in Ireland, with their present quarters and their quarters on the 26th November 1664. Here is, besides, a list of the commissioned officers of His Majesty's Army in Ireland, of the officers and soldiers of the guard of horse, of the Lord Lieutenant's gentlemen, of the troops and companies as they are regimented and quartered, 27th August 1670; with a brief of the number of the private soldiers in Ireland. In these lists appear the names of Joseph Ashbury and John Richards, each noted in the margin of the document, " Comedian." Of these men there is record in the History* of Dublin as follows: —" In November 1677, when news reached Dublin of the

* History of the City of Dublin. By J. T. Gilbert. Pages 69–72. Vol. II., Dublin, 1859.

" marriage of the Princess Mary to William of Orange, the Duke " of Ormonde, Lord Lieutenant of this kingdom, and all the " nobility and gentry in town, met in great splendour at " the play, where they passed a general invitation of all the " company to spend that evening at the Castle. Among the " players who performed at Smock-Alley during this interval " was Mr. Richards, excellent both in tragedy and comedy, with " his brother-in-law Joseph Ashbury. The latter had served " in the Army, was one of the officers who seized Dublin Castle " for Charles II., subsequently was appointed Lieutenant of " the City Company of the Infantry and Gentleman of the " retinue of the Duke of Ormonde, Lord Lieutenant, with a " reversion of the office of Master of the Revels in Ireland. " At the conclusion of the war of the Revolution, Othello " was performed at Smock-Alley, chiefly by the officers, the " part of the Moor being acted by Wilks, and that of Iago by " Joseph Ashbury. In 1720, on the death of Joseph Ashbury, " who was esteemed one of the best actors and dramatic " teachers in these kingdoms, the management of Smock- " Alley theatre devolved upon his son-in-law, Thomas " Elrington."

IV. A list of militia troops to be raised in the four provinces of Ireland, giving the officers' names and the number of the forces in each county.

V. An account of Philip Alden, a secret agent employed by the Government to discover a plot to surprise the Castle of Dublin.

VI. A narrative of the proceedings of the Lord Lieutenant and Council in Ireland since the intimation to them from His Majesty of the discovery of the plot in England.

VII. The letters of the Duke of Ormonde to Sir Robert Southwell are of great interest on many subjects, from the most exciting political matters of the day to others more intimate, showing the great Duke in his most genial and amiable character, as taking a keen interest in the conduct and affairs of his children and grandchildren, up to the date November 18th, 1686, when he writes: " I am the next week * * to see " a little house in Hampshire, and if I like the situation am

" resolved not to take exception to the smallness of the house,
" because I shall either be able to build to it, or shall not
" need a bigger, and I am told the gardens are pleasant and well
" furnished with good fruit, which is an inducement to an old
" man that must shortly lay aside the thoughts of field sports,
" and the steps downward are very natural from the field to a
" garden, from a garden to a window, from thence to a bed, and
" so to a grave."

VIII. The Report by Lord Dartmouth and Sir Thomas Phillips on the projected fortifications of Ireland occupies the eighth division of the volume.

IX. The last portion is composed of Proclamations and Public Notices; concerning unlicensed traders; of brass and copper coinage by order of James II.; as to the forfeited estates of rebels; of the disarming, removal, and restrictions of Roman Catholics; of the return of Ecclesiastics from France; of the arrival of William III. in Ireland; of the accession of Queen Anne; her remarkable proclamation on the suppression of vice; of war with France and Spain, and of communication with those countries; of licenses to carry arms, and of the accession of George I., with further restrictions as to the use of arms.

JOHN T. GILBERT.
ROSA GILBERT.

Villa Nova, Blackrock, Dublin,
21st December 1898.

HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

REPORT ON THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE MOST HONORABLE THE MARQUIS OF ORMONDE, KILKENNY CASTLE: BY SIR JOHN T. GILBERT, LL.D., F.S.A.

I.

LETTERS AND PAPERS, 1640–49, CONNECTED WITH CAPTAIN WILLIAM CADOGAN, DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF TRIM, CO. MEATH.

THOMAS LITTELL to WILLIAM CADOGAN.

1640, October 31. York.—"I had need to say something though it be but to give you thanks for your four letters which now lie before me, all which I received since I had time conveniently to send unto you. The first was dated the 30th of September, and in that you sent me a warrant for Sir Percy Smith to be master of the game in the countie of Waterford, void (as you write) by the death of Mr. Wyseman, but I say by the death of Mr. Robert Wyse. Seeing that Sir Paul Davys[1] appeared therein, I durst not delay it, otherwise it should have rested till my coming into Ireland, but God knows when that will be.

"My Lord Lieutenant[2] is reasonable well in health thanks be to God, but now this week after the King be gone towards London, his lordship intends to remove himself and his whole family from here to Ripon, to see the army settled, which is appointed to be quartered thereabouts, so much nearer to our ill neighbours the Scotts, to hinder their incursions into Yorkshire. Some of our lords have been in treaty at Ripon with their commissioners, very near the space of a month past, and as yet the same treaty has not brought forth any good effect; they are to have 25,000*l.* a month allowed them for the maintenance of their army, and to this, the counties of Northumberland and the Bishopric must contribute, and it is said this county of York must join in the contribution, but this must continue until the Parliament have resolved what further course shall be taken with them. This is but bad and unpleasing news, and such indeed as it much grieves me to write thereof.

"I cannot tell you when we shall go to London or how long we shall stay at Ripon, but for my part, I could rather wish myself in Ireland than in either of those, or any other place in England. I send unto you herewith the warrant for my Lord Deputie, which was sent down from London from Mr. Raylton, the same being signed by my Lord Lieutenant. I pray you present the same together with my humble service unto my Lord Deputie, and I beseech you also to present unto his Lordship my most humble thanks, for the favour of his letter

[1] Clerk of the Privy Council, Ireland.
[2] Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford.

in the last packet, which came hither to York the 23rd of this month, old Warde being arrived there the day before.

"There is not any thing in your other letters that requires an answer, only my hearty thanks for them all, and for all your favours.

"Here are three or four warrants sent now by my Lord of Derry[1] to Sir George Wentworth for my Lord to sign, and they are written by your hand, but I perceive by a letter from my Lord of Derrie to Sir George Wentworth that one of them is to be altered, and Dean Pryce[2] hath undertaken to give directions for that alteration, but I dare not put my hand unto it: if my lord do sign them, they shall be sent altogether in a box, and so shall the two warrants for Captain Charles Pryce his Lieutenant and Ensign, but before they receive them, let them be entered and let the fees be paid, for nothing is paid here; there is nothing to be paid for what concerns Mr. Lotkey but for Sir Percy Smith and the rest do what you shall think fit.

"I pray you present my most humble service to my Lord Bishop of Derry and let his Lordship know that I cannot get the letter for the new Bishop of Killala[3] made ready for the King's signature, before his going from hence, but shall send the same to Mr. Raylton to be prepared and presented by him, so soon as I shall receive my lords directions for the same.

"I have sent also in the box a certificate in parchment of the fees due to the Sergeant at arms for the Commons House of Parliament, accepted by Mr. Grimston; this I would intreat may be delivered to Mr. Peter Hill from me, with the remembrance of my best respects.

"I had written thus far before the King went away, and before his going when my Lord took his leave of him, he recommended his Lordship to come up to the Parliament so soon as possibly he could, so that now my Lord having sent all the colonels with their regiments to their winter quarters, his Lordship is resolved to go to his house at Woodhouse upon Monday next and after three or four days' stay there, to make all the haste he can to London, so as if you shall address any letters to my Lord or to any here, let them come by the way of London, for so they will be the sooner delivered.

"I have got the four warrants above mentioned signed by my Lord, and I beseech you to present my humble service to my Lord of Derry, and let his Lordship understand so much, and that I shall not fail to send the other letter which concerns the Bishop of Killala from London.

"My Lord Deputie his warrant is in the fold of Sir Percy Smith his warrant. If that warrant which was drawn here by my Lord of Derry his directions be not right or mistaken, it may be drawn right there and sent back again."

Addressed:—"For your owne good selfe—Mr. Cadogan."

——[4] to W. CADOGAN.

1641, April 21, London.—"You have occurrences from this place of action by so many hands that I forbear to give you any long trouble, only this day's work I know you could not have by yesterdays post. And it is a cutting tale, for this afternoon the act of attainder of the Earl Strafford passed the House of Commons and was presented from thence by Mr. Pym to the Lords. Tomorrow we shall see whether it will pass in their Lordships' House, which I believe it will. Much

[1] John Bramhall. [2] Robert Price, Dean of Connor, Chaplain to Earl of Strafford.
[3] Robert Maxwell. [4] Signature torn away.

dispute there was and motions to reserve some part of his estate for his children, but it was not thought fit to prevent his Majesties grace so far. Expectation of this great business slows all others, none will lend or pay money, trade at a stand, and the Scots treaty not concluded till when our armies will be disbanded. Tempora mutantur, etc. This is the vanity of the world. The Prince of Orange's son came to court yesterday with a great train of Dutch men and is a very fine young gentleman.

"Here is no other news than you know; not all that about Berwick holds true."

Addressed:—"For my very noble friend Mr. William Cadogan, Dublin.

Examinations at Drogheda, 1641-2.

[1.] "The examination of James Bambrick, a trooper under the command of Sir Adam Loftus, knight, taken this 26th of February, 1641-[2.] before Patrick Brady, esquire, Mayor of Drogheda and William Cadogan, esquire, Provost Marshal of the counties of Meath and Lowth and the town and liberties of Drogheda:

"Who being examined and sworn uppon the Holy Evangelists, saith: That he knoweth one James Proudfoote of Tredagh,[1] merchant, and that he, the said Proudfoote, in November last, did advise and persuade him, this examinate, and one Charles Watkins and Symon Robinson, two others of the said Sir Adam Loftus his troop, to quit the King's service in this town and to get them to their own homes, saying that Collo McBrien McMahown and the discontented gentlemen would very shortly be sure to take the town, and that then this examinate and the said Watkins and Robinson should have no quarter, because they did not timely offer their service to the enemy:

"He further deposeth that the said Proudfoote and a friar, one Bannan, who was then present, did promise to get them a pass from the friars of this town, he the said friar undertaking to get their arms and horses safely sent and conveyed out of the town, and saying withal that the rebels strength consisted of fifty thousand at least; And further saith not:—James Bambrick.

"Patrick Brady, Maior.—William Cadogan."

[2.] "The examination of Symon Robinson, a trooper under the command of Sir Adam Loftus, knight, taken the day and year aforesaid before us the persons aforesaid:

"Who being sworn and examined, saith and deposeth: That he knoweth one James Proudfoote of Tredagh, and that he, this examinate, together with one Charles Watkins, James Bambrick, and others of the said Sir Adam Loftus' troop do lodge in the said Proudfoote's house. He further deposeth, that the said Proudfoote hath many times persuaded not only him, this examinate, but divers others of Sir Adam Loftus his troop to quit his Majesty's service and to run away to the enemy, and that the said Prowdfoote, with one George Dowding of Tredagh and a friar, one Bannan, did twenty times at least persuade this examinate to run away and they would undertake to procure him a pass, either from the friars or the priests of this town, either to go home or to the rebels, the said Prowdfoote, Dowding, and Bannan still saying, that this examinate and the rest of his fellow soldiers would be all killed and have no quarter when the enemy entered the town, which they assured this

[1] Drogheda.

examinate would be very speedily and at the furthest within a night or two.

"And this examinate further deposeth that the said Prowdfoote not long since did tell him this examinate and others, that he, the said Prowdfoote, had that day dined with Collo McBrien McMahown at his own table, and there was great plenty of fish and wine there; and further he deposeth not.—Simon Robinson.

"Patrick Brady, Maior:—William Cadogan."

[3.] "The examination of Charles Watkins, corporal unto the troop of horse under the command of the honorable Sir Adam Loftus, knight, taken this 26th of February, 1640–[1]:

"Who being examined and sworn upon the Holy Evangelists, saith: that he knoweth James Prowdfoote of Tredagh, merchant, and being asked whether the said Prowdfoote had any time of late persuaded with this examinate or any other his Majesties soldiers to get them to the enemy and quit his Majesties service in this town, he saith and deposeth, that the said Prowdfoote in the month of November last did advise and persuade him this examinate and Symon Robinson and James Bambrick, two other horsemen of the said Sir Adam Loftus' troope, to quit his Majesties service in this town and either to get them to their own homes, or to go to the discontented gentlemen, meaning those that do beleaguer the town and are in open rebellion against his Majestie:

"And further deposeth, and saith, that the said Prowdfoote and one Teig Patrick Bannan, a friar, then being in Tredagh, did promise to get this examinate and the said Robinson and Bambrick safe out of town, and if they would go home the said priest and Prowdfoote promised to get likewise the friars pass for them to go home: and further saith not:—Charles Watkins.

"Patrick Brady, Maior:—William Cadogan."

[4.] "The examination of James Prowdfoote of Tredagh, merchant, taken the day and yeare aforesaid:

"Who being examined confesseth that divers of Sir Adam Loftus' troop do lodge in his house, but denieth, that either himselfe, or George Dowding, or friar Patrick Bannan, to his knowledge, did ever advise, or persuade any of the said troop to run away to the enemy:

"He likewise denieth, that he ever dined at Collo McBryan McMahown's table, but going one day to Bewley to look after two horses he had lost, he was taken and examined before one Colonel Neale, who committed him to his Marshal, from whom he was afterwards released by the means of one Captain Weston, who serves under Colonel Neale's command: he denieth likewise that he did ever say that he dined at Collo McBrien's table or at Colonel Neale's:—James Prowdfoote."

Sir John Veel[1] to W. Cadogan.

1641[-2], March 18. Dublin Castle.—"I forbore answering yours of the 24th of February, because when our army went into the Pale we had nothing of novelty to write of. Since then, videlicet, Tuesday night was sennight, a boat came in from Kinsale with letters from the Lord President, with this intelligence besides, that one of the King's ships and four men of war now carrying the King's colors were newly come into that harbour, and two more gone to Knockfergus,[2] where, I believe,

[1] Controller of musters in Ireland.

[2] Carrickfergus.

you heard already that they are arrived, for it was reported so to the Lords last night by a Scottish merchant that came thence and saw them there.

"This Scot affirms besides that on Monday last was three weeks, he was in Glasco, where, and at Dunbarton and along that coast lie six thousand men ready to be embarqued, attending the first wind, which now God hath sent us.

"The Lord of Mountrose is General of these, and four thousand more presently to follow under the command of the Lord Lowden. Those two armies are said to be sent with abundance of arms and ammunition. The two ships that came from London he saith brought to Knockfergus great store of powder, and arms for the British in those parts. Sir Arthur Tyringham, he saith, is dead of a hurt received at the fight at Lisnegarvie[1]; others say he was not hurt, but fell sick presently after.

"He that came out of Munster reports that the Lord Mountgarrett and his rabblement of young divells made extreme havock in the county of Cork, being so strong that the Lord President was fain to march to the city of Cork, as well to assure that as to secure himself. Mountgarret, meanwhile, pillageth all the English, and such sheep and cattle (English, I mean) as he could not drive away, nor his cormorants devour, they killed in hatred of our nation and so left as carrion in the fields: and it is thought about Mallowe and those parts (where are abundance of goodly pastures) they left slaughtered for the crows and wild beasts to feed upon, nigh fifty thousand sheep, besides great cattle. Honest Sir Thomas Percivall hath lost a great stock there.

"In a letter to Mr. Riche-eyes from Corke, dated the third of this month, it is advertised that, Mountgarret being returned, others to the number of 10,000 strong broke into my Lord of Cork's plantation of Tallowe, which they pillaged, fired, and then killed man, woman, and child. But my Lord President with two or three hundred able musketeers and five hundred horse, having sent to the Earl of Barrimore to make good the bridge of Fermoy, and to the Viscount Dungarvan to make good that at Cappaghquin, fell suddenly upon the rebels, routed them, slew above 1,000, with their principal leader; but of this we have yet no certainty from the President himself. Sir Charles Vavasor, with his regiment of 1,500, is landed at Youghal, and this wind, we hope, will bring thither the Lord President's own regiment, consisting of as many more, and then I suppose it will not be long ere he call Mountgarrett to account.

"This will not stay to carry you what news we expect tomorrow by those ships we saw this evening, staying for the tide, for the troops go somewhat early toward you. I can therefore add no more now, but that it is held requisite, the siege being broken up, that the army under Sir Henry Tychbourne, your gallant governor's command should be mustered, both horse and foot, last night I received directions to that purpose, and I do hereby pray and authorise you to muster all the troops and foot companies there and to return me by the first conveniency an exact list of all under the Captains' hands, especially of those forty companies that were last sent in by sea, and those that were put in by my Lord of Ormonde.

"As for those that have borne the heat of the day, and carried themselves so bravely, it is not unwise to wink at small faults in them for the present.

"As for the two troops, Captain Marrowe's and Captain Vaughan's, you may pass them too, as you see cause, for they were very lately mustered here.

[1] Lisburn.

MSS. OF MARQUIS OF ORMONDE.

"Present my service to noble Sir Henry Tychborne, and advise with him about mustering the old garrison ere you do it; but defer not those late supplies, for some of their officers must be looked unto."

Addressed:—"To my sincere friend Captaine William Cadogan: These at his garrison in Drogedagh."

SIR JOHN VEEL[1] to W. CADOGAN.

1642, April 20. Dublin Castle.—"I thank you for the relation you sent me, so doth the Master of the Rolls,[2] to whom I delivered it with your letter to him. I cannot in requital give you a journal of our army's proceedings that went out under the command of my Lord of Ormonde and returned last Sunday, but in brief thus:

"His lordship marched to Athy, which was the first place he relieved. All the way as he went for several days together they fired and wasted all the country. Thence they relieved Catherlogh Castle by two or three troops of horse, who slew some forty or fifty rebels, being all they could overtake ere they got into thickets and bogs; for they fled as soon as they saw our men coming and fired the town least we should place a garrison there.

"In this expedition the army being marched as far as Mariborough, sent some troops of horse upon Easter day who relieved Birr alias Parsonstown and Burrish in Upper Ossory.[3] This was a dangerous piece of service, for our men were fought withal upon great disadvantage, three times the first day, and twice the next in their return, out of the bogs and roads by which they must necessarily pass.

"There was Captain Armstrong shot three times, but the bullets being spent did him little hurt, only one pierced to his navel where it made a bunch as big as a hen's egg and fell out at his knees. Captain Yarner was shot across the upper part of his forehead, where the bullet took away all the flesh to the skull, whence some scales have been taken, yet, God be thanked, both he and Captain Armstrong go abroad without much appearance of being hurt, only he wears his cap.

"On Friday last, as the army marched homewards from Athy, the Lord Mountgarret, with all the strength he could raise, waited on them four or five miles together in sight, a bog keeping them asunder. At last the rebels hasted to a height arising out of the highway where our army marched, and there placed many shot in ditches and over high banks to impeach our passage, and all their foote in several ordered bodies drew into the fields. But our forlorn hope of firelocks and musketeers beat those from the trenches, and thereupon our horse charged into the fields among the thickest of them, whom they routed and had the killing of them some three mile together. It is thought they left 600 of the rebels slaughtered carcases in the fields, and amongst them many of note, as seemed by their equipage.

"The heads of the Lord of Dunboine's brother, Colonel Dermot McDowlin Cavanagh and a priest (as some say) were brought in. And it is verily believed Colonel Hugh Birne is slain, both by the description of the man, and by letters and papers found in his pocket. The Lord of Hosts hath fought his own battles, both with you there, and our army here; and at this time His Almighty hand was manifestly seen, for the

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[1] See page 4. [2] Sir Christopher Wandesford.

[3] In margin: "They have relieved Ballinakill allso and divers private castles in the Queenes County that held out against the rebels."—See "History of the Irish Confederation and War in Ireland, 1641–49." Dublin, 1882–1891.

rebels being triple our number, and having taken the sacrament never to fly, and being confident of leaving never a man alive, trusting to their multitudes, despised those that trusted in God and were shamefully beaten. Had they gained that day they resolved to come for Dublin making no doubt to distress this place in a short time.

"Last week here landed four troops of horse and three companies of dragoons, some are sent to you and some to Sir Charles Coote, who is garrisoned in the Naas with twelve hundred foot.

"I must not forget my Lord of Ormonde, who carried himself very gallantly that day, when he fought against many of his near kindred, nay, his own brother was in the field against him, and it is thought would have paid for it could he have been found, for his Lordship made diligent inquiry after him as after a traitor, as I have been told by no worse man than Mr. Speaker.[1]

"Yesterday here landed the Lord Lisle,[2] the Lord Folliot and Lord Digby; moneys come down to Chester weekly; God send us good winds to bring it over and more supplies to go through with the work, which the King intends to finish himself in person, as he saith, by his late message to the Parliament.

"God send all well amongst them in England and then, I hope his Majesty shall not need to adventure his person in this war. I will say no more.

"My wife and family are come from the Isle of Man, so as I must now become a housekeeper again: I pray try what good pennyworths of bedding, linen, pewter, brass and other household stuff may be had amongst those that have gotten pillage, and write me word by the next that I may take a course for some as I shall find occasion. Present my humble service to your noble Governors.

Addressed: "To my kind friend Captain William Cadogan, at Drogedagh:—These."

Proclamation for fast in Dublin.

1642, April 30th. Dublin Castle.—By the Lords Justices and Council: William Parsons, John Borlase . . . "We, the Lords Justices and Council, do in his Majesties name straitly charge and command, that once every month a public and religious fast be devoutly and piously observed and solemnized in and throughout the whole city of Dublin and suburbs thereof, by all his Majesties people therein, and that Divine service and sermons be celebrated and heard upon the fast-day in every cathedral and other church and chapel in this city and suburbs thereof, and that on the fast-day, all shops be kept shut, and no buying or selling admitted that day, so that neverthelesse the ordinarie defence of the said cittie and suburbs be not thereby neglected.

"And we do hereby command that the said fast be observed monthly upon each Friday before the sacrament, and shall continue so monthly until declaration be made to the contrary.

"All which premises we command all his Majesties good subjects within the places and precincts aforesaid reverently and Christianly to perform, as they tender the favour of Almighty God, and would avoid his just indignation, and upon pain of such punishment and censures as may be inflicted upon all such as shall neglect or contemn so religious a work.

"And we do hereby exhort and declare that we hold it a fitting and charitable thing, that every householder and master of family should

[1] Maurice Eustace.

[2] Philip Sydney, Viscount Lisle.

design and contribute in alms upon every Sunday following the fasting day, the value of so much as was the former week spared and saved by this commanded abstinence, towards the relief and succour of the poor aforementioned."

"Ormonde, Ossory. — Roscomon. — Moore. — Ant.—Midensis.[1]— Charles Lambart. — Adam Loftus. — Thomas Rotherham. — Francis Willoughby.—Robert Meredith.

1642, May.—Horse troops:

	£	s.	d.
"Lord Moore[2] to be checqued for 123 days for seven deficient men, and one day's pay allowed; the quarter-master is to be likewise checqued in regard the quarter-master is paid his full entertainments -	98	8	0
"To be chequed for four more that are pretended to be with the rebels as prisoners, unless it be made to appear that they since returned and are in pay -	49	4	0
"Lord Moore: upon his muster, 3rd June, 1642. No checque.			
"Captain Marrow: to be checqued for one horseman from the 28th of May, 1642 until the last of September, being 125 days - - - - -	12	10	0
"Captain Palmes - - - - - -		Nil.	
"Captain Baker: to be checqued for Robert Turnor, pretended to be sick, but neither horse nor arms seen from the 28th of April until the last of September, being 165 days - - -	16	10	0
"Captain Vaughan: to be checqued for his cornet wholly from the first of April, 1642, until the last of September, he having never been in garrison since the troop came thither - - - - -	109	16	0
"Captain Villiers - - - - - -		Nil.	

"Lord Moore's regiment":

"Musters taken in May 1642, and to be accounted as from 1st April, 1642:			
"His lordship's own company, being 150 - -		Nil.	
"Lieutenant Colonel Wenman: two deficient men from the first of April until the 18th of July following -	12	4	0
"To be checqued wholly for his own personal entertainment, being in England without licence until it be produced.			
"Serjeant Major Fortescue: three men from the first of April until the 18th of July following - - -	7	18	0
"Captain Edmond Trevor: to be checqued for fifty-seven men - - - - - - -	314	6	0
"Captain Lovell: to be checqued for seven men for sixty days - - - - - - -	14	0	0
"Captain Towneley: to be checqued for seventeen deficient men to the last of September.			
"Fifteen more, absent without licence, and to be checqued unless licence be produced - - - - -	103	14	0

[1] Anthony Martin, Bishop of Meath.

[2] In margin "An old troope. This to commence from 1st Feb., 1642[-3]."

	£	s.	d.
"Captain Fulke Martin: to be checqued six deficient men	36	12	0
"More in the docquet: deficient three men	18	6	0
"The ensign to be checqued until he produce his warrant.			
"Five men more absent and to be checqued unless licence be produced.			
"Captain Brien: to be checqued for fifteen deficient men	91	10	0
Query: Whether the serjeant and the two men pretended to be with the rebels be returned.			
"Captain Gibson	Nil.		
"Captain Burrowes: to be checqued for sixty-one for six months	372	2	0

"Sir Henry Tichborne's regiment":

"Sir Henry Tichborne, colonel.			
"Lieutenant Colonel Birone: thirteen men deficient from the 2nd of May till the last of September, being 152 days	78	0	0
"Captain Edward Billingsley: five men absent without licence, to be checqued unless licence be produced from the 30th of May	20	10	0
"Two deficient men from the first of April, 1642, until 10th September following	14	4	0
"Captain Cadogan: two men deficient from the 13th of June following, being for 17 days	1	12	0
"One deficient man more for six months	6	2	0
"Captain Lewis Owen: for two deficient men from 1st April to 10th September	10	4	0
"Captain Patricke Trevor: for three deficient men from 1st April until 10th September	18	6	0
"To be checqued likewise for seventeen men, alleged to be at Tredagh, unless licence be produced for the like time	103	14	0
"Captain Ponsonby: to be checqued for four deficient men from the 1st of April, 1642, till 10th September	24	8	0
"For six men besides that were alleged to be in Dublin, until licence be produced and for the same time as above	36	12	0
"Captain Rockly: to be checqued for one serjeant, one drum, one corporal and 58 deficient men, from 1st February, 1641[-2] until 10th September, 1642	508	4	0
"The quartermaster of the regiment to be wholly checqued for absenting himself from his charge from the 1st April, 1642, until the last of September following.			
"Sir Francis Butler [was] made Major to the regiment, 10 April, 1642, and his company at Athlone, where they were made 100, by the State's order, as appears by the Lord President's certificate.			

"Part of Sir Fulke Huncks his regiment:

"Lieutenant Colonel Villiers: one dead, for 38 days to the last of September	1	5	4

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	£	s.	d.
"Serjeant Major Hammond - -		Nil.	
"Lord Brabazon - - - - -		Nil.	
"Sir Dudley Loftus: nineteen men deficient from the 1st of June to the last of September, being 122 days - - - - - -	77.	5	4
"Captain Skrymshar: two men deficient for 38 days -	2	10	8
"One pretended to be at Caslejordan - - -	1	5	4
"Captain Maxie - - - - -		Nil.	
"Captain Greene: in England for 115 days, begin 8th June, and end 10th September.			
"Horse troops mustered in and about Tredagh and Dundalk in December, 1642, and to be checqued from the last of September preceding:			
"Lord Moore - - - - - - -		Nil.	
"Captain Marrow: for three led horses,[1] being 75 days after six shillings per day - - - - -	22	10	0
"For the Lieutenant and two led horses, wanting from 30th September to the 14th of December following, being 75 days - - - - -	15	0	0
"The Cornet for two horses for the like time - - -	15	0	0
"For the quartermaster for the like time for one horse not presented - - - - -	7	10	0
"Earl of Roscomon: for seven deficient men from the last of September to the 14th December following, being 78 days - - - - - -	54	12	1
"Besides for eight deficient horses for the like time.			
"Captain William Vaughan: from the last of September, 1642, to the 7th of December, being 68 days for two deficient horses for himself - -	13	12	0
"For the Cornet, who never appeared, for himself, at six shillings per diem, and for three horses deficient for the like time - - - - -	40	16	0
"For Robert Waldron, Thomas Daniel, Jo. Browne, Lancelot Read, Anthony Robins, Robert Audley. William Hamilton, Thomas Selby, pretended to have left the troop for 68 days, but whether run away or discharged by the Captain doth not appear, and therefore to be wholly checqued until he shews by what authority he discharged them - -	54	8	0
"Besides for three deficient horses, he presenting three mares.			
"For Thomas Beomount, who was killed at Dowdstowne, with six of Sir Henry Tichborne's foot company, being killed by the rebels, and sent thither, being Vaughan's custodium, contrary to the express order and proviso in his custodium, without order from the Lieutenant General, Lords Justices or Sir Henry Tichborne, the Governor.[2] - - - -	6	16	0
"For two private men absent without licence - -	13	12	0
"He is charged to dismiss most of the troop before-named and presented as to be gone away, and that without power or authority. W[illiam] C[adogan].			

[1] In margin "Wanting for himself: not presented."

[2] In margin "Sir Henry Tichborne being Governour of Dundalk, 68 days."

	£	s.	d.
"Sir Thomas Lucas: for a Cornet from the 10th of November to the 21st of December, being 5 days for 12*d.* a day, runaway - - - - -	27	0	0
"For Jeoffery Poore, run away from the 10th of November to the 21st of December, 45 days - -	4	10	0
"For William Castle, who died 25th October, 1642, to the 21st December following, 56 days - -	4	12	0
"Captain William Baker: for three run away and two discharged without order, for 68 days - -	34	0	0
"Captain Villiers to be checqued for a trumpeter run away for 80 days - - - - -	10	0	0
"For six men run away for the same time - -	48	0	0
"For unserviceable services, being 33.			
"For nine dead men, no time specified.			
"Lord Moore's regiment, mustered the 14 December, 1642: to be checqued from the last of September preceding:			
"His Lordship musters 155, including officers, so no checque - - - - - -	Nil.		
"Lieutenant Colonel Wenman, mustered 14th December, 1642, ninety-six men, so he wants fourteen private men from the last of September, 1642, until the 12th of December following, being not upon book nor raised, and to be checqued for 73 days -	34	1	4
"To be wholly checqued for his own personal entertainment unless a licence of absence be produced.			
"Serjeant Major Fortescue musters 106 men, so wants four men from 30 September to the 7th December, 1642, being 68 days - - - - -	9	4	4
"He is to be checqued for a Serjeant and twenty-five men pretended to be at Killincoole, without warrant, protest or order produced for their being there either from the Lieutenant General or the Governour of the county; so to be checqued for them from the last of September to the 7th of December, being 68 days - - - - - -	61	4	0
"For five pretended to be absent but without licence, or warrant, so to be checqued for five men absent without licence until licence or warrant be produced for 68 days - - - - - -	11	6	8
"Captain Henry Brien musters 84, so he wants 25 men private and one drum deficient for 68 days from 30th September to the 7th of December following -	60	1	4
"To be checqued for the like time for fifteen private men, pretended to be absent unless licence or warrant be be produced - - - - - -	34	0	0
"Captain Seafoule Gibson mustered 110, so no checque	Nil.		
"Captain Charles Townley mustered 83, so he wants 27 private men from 30 September to the 7th of December, 1642, being 68 days - - -	6	4	0
"For six absent men for the same time until warrant be produced - - - - - -	18	12	0
"Captain Fulke Martin musters 83, so he wants 27 private men from the last of September to the 7th of December following, being 68 days - -	61	4	0

	£	s.	d.
"For four absent men for that time unless licence be produced - - - - - - -	9	1	4
"Captain Edward Trevor musters 74 men, so he wants 39 men from 30th September to the 7th of December following, 68 days - - - - -	83	8	0
"For five pretended to be absent, until licence be produced for the same time - - - -	11	6	8
"Captain Francis Moore musters 87 men, so he wants a drum and 30 men from the last of September to the 14th of December, 1642, 73 days - - -	78	15	0
"To be checqued for 27 men, unless licence be produced for the same time, being absent - - -	67	10	0
"Captain Richard Burrowes musters 77, so he is to be checqued for 33 deficient men for 76 days from 30th September to the 15th of December - -	83	12	0
"For six private men, pretended to be absent, until licence be produced for the like time - -	15	4	0

"Sir Henry Tichborne's regiment:

"Sir Henry Tichborne musters 120 men, so he musters ten above his number checque - - - -	Nil.		
"Lieutenant-Colonell Birone musters 100 men, so he is to be checqued for ten deficient men not comprehended in his muster-book, from the last of September 1642 to the 14th of December following, being 76 days - - - - -	27	14	4
"For Denys Rochford, who ran away, from the last day of September to 14th of December, 1642, being 76 days - - - - - - -	2	10	8
"For Thomas Weldon, killed:—from the last of September to the 14th of December following, being 76 days - - - - -	2	10	8
"Captain William Billingsley mustered 94 men, so he is to be checqued for 16 men deficient and not on the book, from the last of September to the 14th of December following, being 76 days - -	40	10	8
"Sir Francis Butler, Serjeant-Major, his company, at Athlone and made 100, besides officers in December 1641.			
"Captain Lewis Green musters 113 men, so three supernumerary:—checqued - - - -	Nil.		
"Captain Patrick Trevor musters 116, so six supernumerary:—checqued - - - - -	Nil.		
"Captain Walter Loftus musters 55 in all, so he is to be checqued for 55 private men from the last of September to the 14th of December following, being 76 days, being all deficient and not on book -	139	6	8
"Captain Cadogan mustered 105, so he is to be checqued for five deficient men from the last of September, 1642, until the 7th of December following, being 69 days - - - - - -	11	10	0
"Captain Ponsonby mustered 85, so he is to be checqued for 25 deficient men not on book from the last of September, 1642, to the 14th of December following, 76 days - - - - - -	63	6	8

	£	s.	d.
"Captain Mayart[1] musters 62, so he is to be checqued for one drum and 47 men deficient and not on book from the last of September, 1642, to the 7th of December following, being 69 days - -	111	11	0
"Captain Thomas Smith, having Lieutenant-Colonel Birone's new company, mustered 62, so he is to be checqued for 48 men from the last of September, 1642, until the 14th of December, being 76 days, being deficient men and not raised at all -	121	12	0
"The quartermaster of the regiment (who goes by the name of John Aston) to be checqued his entertainment wholly, being all the time absent from the garrison without licence.			
"Seven companies of Sir Fulke Huncks' regiment, mustered at Tredagh, 14th December, 1642, and so to be checqued from the last of September preceding.			
"Lieutenant-Colonel Villiers: the musters present and absent 135, whereof dead 17, and runaway 8, and 5 deficient, for 75 days - - - -	75	0	0
"Serjeant Major Hamond mustered 104, so he is to be checqued for 16 men for 75 days, deficient men, not upon book - - - -	40	0	0
"Lord Brabazon for ten deficient men, not upon book, for 75 days - - - - -	25	0	0
"For 20 men, three being allowed besides, for 75 days, pretended to be absent, untill licence be produced -	50	0	0
"Captain Skrymshar: for four runawaies and 28 dead men for 76 days, until certificate be produced of their running away and the time of their deaths -	81	1	4
"Sir Dudley Loftus for 75 days, for 30 men deficient, not upon book - - - -	75	0	0
"For 13 private men, three besides being allowed to attend him, pretended to be absent until licence be produced - - - - - -	32	10	0
"Captain Maxie: he musters 78, so he is to be checqued for 32 deficient upon book, for 75 days - -	80	0	0
"Captain Greene: for his own personal entertainment, having not been with his company since it came to the kingdom, for 75 days at 12*d.* per diem -	45	0	0
"For deficient men, three not upon book, for 75 days -	7	10	0
"For three men in England, two being allowed to attend him, for 75 days - - - - -	7	10	0
"For 12 men pretended to be dead, until certificate be produced - - - - - -	30	0	0
Endorsement: "The entertainment of a captain of foot his officers and 100 men - - -	4	15	8

Sir John Veel to W. Cadogan.

1642, June 22, Dublin.—"I was in good hope you would have sent up muster books by some of our late convoys from Tredagh. I pray let it be done with what conveniency may be; for we have for certain (if letters from London as well as France lie not) that there is

[1] In margin: "An old company."

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£50,000 upon the way coming hitherward, and we have forborne to gather the checques upon the last musters here until I heard of you.

"We have little news here, but of the great distance between the King and Parliament, which there is great hope will be reconciled without blows. God in mercy grant it; else the divell, the Pope, and his incendiaries the Jesuites have their desire, in the ruine of three kingdoms.

"The Londoners are presently sending 5000 foot and 500 horse into Munster on their own charge, besides eighteen or twenty ships, well appointed, and 1000 soldiers to land, as occasion serves. In those parts, Muskery keeps within his strengths, so do all the McCarties, O'Sullivans and the rest of those traitors.

"On Monday night Colonel Gibson went forth with order to put a garrison into Powerscourt, but returned without effecting it, for the rebels were too stubborn to be beaten out without ordinance, which he wanted.

"It was a dangerous piece of service, the taking in of Linches Castle of Knock, near Trym, last week where we had almost twenty killed and as many hurt. Lieutenant Kirke dangerously shot in the back, but it is hoped he will recover; Captain William Lucas shot through the arm, (as my son Cary writes thence to me) but I hope he will be able to march on to Athlone, where he will be welcome to the Lord President.

"This bearer and the other gentleman that come hence unto you can tell you more than I have time to write."

Addressed :—"To my kind friend Captain William Cadogan : These."

PROCLAMATION BY LORDS JUSTICES AND COUNCIL FOR ANNUAL HOLIDAY on 23rd of October.

1642, October 14, Dublin Castle.—"As we do most humbly and justly acknowledge God's justice in our deserved punishments, in those calamities which from the councils and actions of those conspirators and their adherents, are fallen upon us and this nation in general, so we do in like manner acknowledge, that even in exercising of that His justice, He remembered mercy also, and magnified his mercy to us, in those great blessings, which we humbly confess to have proceeded merely from his infinite goodness and mercy, and therefore to His most holy name we do ascribe all honour, glory and praise:

"And to the end this unfained thankfulness may never be forgotten, but may be had in a perpetual remembrance, that all ages to come may yield praises to His Divine Majestie for the same, and have in memory this joyful day of deliverance, we do ordain and establish by this our act of Council (in the mean time until by authority of Parliament it shall be made a law to be delivered over to posterity) that all and singular ministers in every cathedral and parish church, or other usual place for common prayer within this realm of Ireland, shall always upon the 23 day of October say morning prayer, and give thanks unto Almighty God for this most happy and miraculous deliverance, and for our preservation hitherto, far above the expectation of those wretched conspirators. And that all, and every person and persons, inhabiting within this realm of Ireland, shall always upon that day diligently and faithfully resort to the parish church or chapel accustomed, or to some usual church or chapel where the said morning prayer, preaching or other service of God shall be used, and then and there to abide orderly and soberly during the time of the said prayers, preaching or other service of God there to be used and ministered.

"And because all and every person may be put in mind of his duty and be then better prepared to the said holy service: we do ordain and establish by this our act of Council, that every minister shall give warning to his parishioners publicly in the church at morning prayer, the Sunday before every such 23 day of October for the due observation of the said day. And that after morning prayer and preaching upon the said 23 day of October, they read publicly, distinctly and plainly this our act of Council.

"Given at his Majesties Castle of Dublin the 14 day of October, 1642.

"Ormonde.—Adam Loftus.—George Shurley.—Gerrard Lowther.—John Temple.—Thomas Rotherham.—Francis Willoughby.—James Ware.—George Wentworth.—Robert Meredith."

Lieutenant-Colonel Byron's Company.

1642, December 17. Drogheda.—Muster of foot company:

"Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Byron.—Absent in Dublin.
Wadham Buller, lieutenant.
Hercules. Wythers, Captain—Dead.
John Farrell, Serjeant.
Robert James, „
Berrie Farrell, Drummer.—Sick in garrison.
Francis Johnes, „
Charles Holden, chirurgeon.
Nathaniel Moore, corporal.
James Poole, „
James Moorton.
Anthonie Hill.
Roger Haward.
Thomas Sargent.
William Reade.—Imprest in the King's ship and never came back.
John Maynard.—Dead: William Smith enters in his stead.
William Wynstedd:—Dead.—Alexander Gortrie entered in his stead.
John Goodgrooue.
Daniel Christian.
Peter McGlasson.—Sick in Dundalk.
James Crowell.—Sick in Dundalk.—Discharged at muster. Philip Dowzey entered in his stead.
Tirlagh O'Downey.—Sick: Richard Walker entered in his stead.
John Conner.—Sick in Dublin.
Mortho Mahoone.
Mortho Kellie.
William Donnhavant.
Donnogh Kennedie.
Jeoffrey Tarrant.
Henrie Cornall.
Arthur Crowell.—Sick in Dublin.
James Farrell.
Robert Coppinger.
William Lovegrove.
Richard Moore.
Hugh Kellie.
Thomas Churchill.
John Kinge.
Christopher Irvine.
Cornelius Farrell.
John Harris.—In Dundalk by licence.
Henry Howell.
James Moore.
Thomas Macrath.
David Dowzey.
Arthur Allen.
Edward Waters.
Nicholas Bullerie.
Thomas Joanes.
Henrie Gill.
Edward Tyson.—Absent with the Captain in Dublin.
Robert Boulton. „
Robert James.—Made Serjeant.
Richard Poole.—Entered this muster.
Richard Lovett.—Entered this muster.
James Gortrie.—Entered this muster. Absent at Dundalk.—Sick.

Endorsed: "Lieutenant Colonel Byron's company, mustered at Tredagh." "The certificate not finished . . ."

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William Draper to W. Cadogan.

1642–3, January 14th, Dondalke.—"According to your directions I went to Major Grifines in Tredath and I delivered your note. He likewise writ by me to Mr. Davis, Clerk of the ammunition, but it shall seem my Lord Moore's[1] direction was such that none should be delivered without his special warrant. I received from my Colonel's man twenty shirts, twenty sheets, twenty caps, and twenty pairs of shoes and forty casackes, all which I safely keep until such time as I hear further from you. We have buried four of our soldiers since I saw you, two more I have entered in their stead, we do now receive drinking moneys for our soldiers. Ensign Browgh, who very kindly presents his service unto you, would entreat you to be mindful of his business. News we have not much, only for certain we hear Owen Roe,[2] and all his officers sat in council on the 11th and 12th day of this instant January at Armagh, and threateneth us very sore. We marched out since I came home and some cows we got but very poor. The faction you know with us is partly broke for no greater enemies than Major Forte[scue] and Captain Vaughan. Great store of protections hath been granted since you went from hence and daily is, which we much admire. Good Sir, many other things I have to write but I fear to be troublesome, and at this time humbly take leave."

Addressed:—"For his much honored Captain William Cadogan, Esquire." "Leave this letter at the widow Daile's on the Merchants' Quay, next door to the Dragon tavern in Dublin."

Order by Ormonde.

1642–3, January 18.—"By the Lieutenant General.—Whereas Captain Cadogan is to remain for a time in this city of Dublin about his Majesties special service, these are to require all whom it may concern, to take notice, that his stay here is by my allowance, and that he is by me licenced to be absent from his garrison and to continue here until the service now in hand be ended.

"And for his so doing this shall be a sufficient warrant."

—— to ——Vaughan.

1642–3, March 19 . . .—"This morning I received your letters. . . . .I see what you write in the papers. I am sorry of the scarcity of provision and habit and of the great assesement, which begins to creep up in England. From hence expect neither supply nor good news, for our condition here is little better than yours.

Monday last there was about four hundred foot and as many horse which had advanced from Chester to . . . . , within fourteen miles distance from this place, they had with them two pieces for the field. They had lodged there two nights; Sunday night 'tis said the Parliament forces had drawn into a body at Nantwich and Sir Thomas Aston, who commanded in chief over the King's men, had notice thereof but in vain, for about noon that day the town was so beset on all sides that the horse cowardly ran away; and left the foot in the town where about 300 were taken with the two pieces; not four of our men killed though above fifty of theirs, which shameful loss doth not a little trouble this place.

New supplies are coming towards us from Oxford; our cannons are well mounted. To-morrow we begin to make powder. We are

[1] Viscount Moore of Drogheda. [2] O'Neill.

1,000 foot in the city and suburbs; more is to come, the Earl of Derby is 2,000 horse and foot and is joined with 2,000 more of the Earl of Newcastle's forces about Lancaster. Great expectation there is of much to be done with that army.

There was a ship lately cast away not far from Lancaster; she had 21 pieces of ordnance, some powder and 300 Spaniards, going, as it is said, for Dunkerke, the Parliament forces got some ammunition, most of the guns which are now at Lancaster. The Earl of Darby came to bid speed to their work, fired the ship, got some shot and powder and 'tis hoped got the guns by this time, for they were not mounted upon their carriages.

All the forces in Shropshire are drawn to . . . and thereabouts to face Sir William Bruerton. Sir John Gell commands in chief since the death of the Lord Brooke at Lichfield. I heard of nothing done in those parts since the taking of it. The Earl of Northampton lieth at Colshill, and Colonel Hastings at Yarmouth to hinder his going back to Coventry.

"The Queen is at York; some say their will be a sudden march from those parts towards the south. Prince Rupert is at Oxford and is about some great design. I say no more at present."—*Unsigned.*

Colonel Anthony Willoughby.

1643–4, Feb. 4. "C. R."—"Right trusty etc. Whereas this gentleman, Colonel Anthony Willoughby, hath proposed to us the present levy of four hundred volunteers in any part of Ireland for our service here, and the transportation of them to Bristol by the end of March next, as likewise the bringing over of those two hundred men which he brought from Galway to Dublin, being two companies, one of the old establishment, and the other raised there by himself, both now at Dublin in Sir Francis Willoughby his father's regiment: For his better performance whereof he desireth the sum of five hundred pounds sterling may be advanced there unto him, to be defalked afterwards out of the arrears of his entertainmente:

"And whereas the present condition of our affairs here is such, that so considerable an assistance may be very available to us, we therefore thought good to recommend all the said particulars to your consideration, to the end that if you find the same fitting, and as may stand with the present state of that our kingdom you may then grant him commission accordingly with such commission, accommodation and advance of money as may enable him to accomplish the service proposed by the prefixed time: And in that case to take order also (which is the Colonel's further desire) that the said two companies after our service here ended may return again into that our kingdom to be and to continue in the same regiment and nature as now they are.

"All which we leave to your judgment and decision to do, or forbear, as you shall see cause.

"And so we bid you heartily farewell.

Not addressed.

Order by Council of War on "Preys and Booties."

1643–4, February 10, Dublin.—"By the Lieutenant General and Council of war:

"Whereas several complaints have been made that preys and booties have been taken from the rebels there hath been some collusion or

deceit used so that divers officers and soldiers have been defeated of their dues to their great discouragement and loss.

"It is therefore resolved and ordered that until the Lord Lieutenant General and General of his Majesties forces here in Ireland come over, all preys, booties, and pillage whatsoever be equally and justly divided as followeth, videlicet:

"Every particular horseman that goes out, to have a double proportion to every footman.

"The officer of horse to have a double proportion to the officer of foot.

"A Captain of horse: a double proportion to a captain of foot.

"A Lieutenant of horse: a double proportion to a lieutenant of foot.

"A Cornet of horse: a double proportion to an Ensign of foot.

"A Quartermaster of horse; a double proportion of what a horseman hath.

"The Captain of horse to have six horsemen's parts.

"Lieutenant of horse to have four horsemen's parts.

"A Cornet of horse to have three horsemen's parts.

"A Corporal to have one part and a half.

"A Trumpeter likewise to have one part and a half.

"A Captain of foot to have six foot men's shares.

"A Lieutenant of foot to have four foot men's shares.

"An Ensign of foot to have three foot men's shares.

"A Quartermaster of foot regiment: as much as a lieutenant of foot.

"A Serjeant to have one foot man's share and a half.

"A drummer to have two foot men's shares.

"The Marshal of each regiment to have equal share with the quartermaster.

"The Captain of the Pioners is to have equal share with a Captain of foot.

"And every Pioner as much as a soldier.

"Thomas Chesley: Commissary of the Ordnance, as much as a Lieutenant of foot.

"The inferior officers belonging to the Ordnance: if [they] ride: as much as horsemen.

"The Provost Marshal general is to have five horsemen's shares and every one of his horsemen is to have a horseman's share."

Endorsed: "Order [of] Council of war concerning pillage.

Captain William Cadogan.—Ormonde to [John Williams] Archbishop of York.

1644, May 11. Dublin Castle.—"May it please your Grace—This bearer, Captain Cadowgan, hath served his Majestie in his army in this kingdom sithence the beginning of the rebellion, and hath not only during that time expressed much valour and industry, but also great affections to his service, which he doth now more amply manifest in his resolutions to forward the service on that side, whither he is now repairing with his company:

"And therefore I may not in justice to his merits but recommend him very effectually to your Grace's favour, assuring you that upon any occasion he will rather magnify than diminish this character given him by, my Lord, your Grace's most humble and faithful servant,

Ormonde."

MSS. of Marquis of Ormonde.

Order concerning Demand for Fourth Sheaf.

1644, September 16. Dublin Castle.—"Whereas several doubts have arisen upon the Articles of Cessation touching the fourth sheaf of this present harvest, and especially concerning the fourth sheaf demanded out of some lands formerly protected, within the quarters allotted to his Majesties Roman Catholique subjects, as also concerning a demand of a fourth sheaf of this present harvest out of some lands within the quarters allotted to his Majesties Protestant subjects, from such as formerly paid contributions:

"For avoiding therefore of all such doubts, and what variances may happen thereupon, it is agreed and accorded between his excellence James, Lord Marques of Ormonde, his Majesties Lieutenant of Ireland, in the behalf of his Majesties said Protestant subjects and Donogh Lord Viscount Muskery, Alexander McDonnell, Nicholas Plunkett, esquire, Sir Robert Talbot, baronet, Dermott O'Bryen, Patrick Darcy, Geoffry Browne and John Dillon, esquire, in the behalf of his Majesties said Roman Catholique subjects, that as to the fourth sheaf demanded out of the places so formerly protected the same is only to be paid out of the winter corn of this harvest; and for the spring corn sown in such the said land so protected after the Cessation, no fourth sheaf is to be paid thereout.

"And as to the said fourth sheaf demanded from such as paid contributions, it is agreed and accorded that no fourth sheaf of any corn whatsoever be paid in that case:—Ormonde."

Renewal of articles for Cessation of Hostilities with the Irish Confederates.

1. 1644, November 11. Dublin.—"Whereas articles of Cessation of arms were agreed and concluded on at Sigginstowne, in the county of Kildare, the fifteenth day of September, in the nineteenth year of his Majesties reign, by and between us the Lord Lieutenant by the name of James, Marques of Ormonde, Lieutenant-General of his Majesties armie in the Kingdom of Ireland, for and in the name of our gracious Soveraign lord, Charles, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, etc., by virtue of his Majesties commission bearing date at Dublin, the last day of August, in the said nineteenth year of his Majesties reign, of the one part, and Donogh, Viscount Muskery, and others, authorised by his Majesties Roman Catholick subjects then in arms in the said Kingdom, etc., of the other part: which Cessation of arms was by the said articles to continue for one whole year, beginning the fifteenth of September 1643, at the hour of twelve of the clock of the said day:

"And whereas by his Majesties commission under his great seal of England, dated the four and twentieth of June last, we, the Lord Lieutenant, are authorised to treat concerning the settling and establishing of a firm and perfect peace within this kingdom:

"And whereas the Lord Lieutenant by virtue of his Majesties authority entrusted with us as his Lieutenant-General, and General Governor of this his kingdom, and by advice of the council, and for and in the name of his Majestie of the one part, and the Lord Viscount Muskery, Nicholas Plunket, esquire, Sir Robert Talbot, Baronet, Dermot O'Bryen, Patrick Darcy, Geoffrey Browne and John Dillon, esquires, deputed and authorised on that behalf by his Majesties said subjects now or late in arms in this kingdom, of the other part, did

on the fifth day of September last conclude, and accord that there should be a further Cessation of arms, and of all acts of hostility in this kingdom, until the first day of December next, at the hour of twelve of the clock of the said day:

Now forasmuch as we find that by reason of the many and manifold preparations necessarily incident to so great a work, the said treaty of peace cannot be concluded within the said time limited for the present Cessation of arms, namely the first day of December next: We the Lord Lieutenant by virtue of his Majesties authority entrusted with us as his Lieutenant-General and General Governor of this his kingdom and by advice of the Council, and for and in the name of his Majesty of the one part, and we, the said Lord Viscount Muskery, Alexander MacDonell, and Nicholas Plunket, esquires, Sir Robert Talbot, Baronet, Dermot O'Bryen, Patrick Darcy, Geffrey Brown, John Dillon, esquires, deputed and authorised in that behalf by his Majesties said subjects now, or late in arms in this kingdom of the other part, have concluded and accorded, and it is accordingly hereby concluded and accorded that there be a further continuation of the said Cessation of arms and of all acts of hostility in this kingdom, until the last day of January, next ensuing the date hereof, at the hour of twelve of the clock the same day, upon the like articles and agreements, to all intents and purposes as are expressed in the said former articles of Cessation, concluded on at Sigginstown, on the 15th of September 1643, and as if the said Cessation first agreed had continuance until the said last day of January next, at the hour of twelve of the clock of the same day.

"In witness whereof, the said Lord Lieutenant to that part of this agreement which remains with the said Lord Viscount Muskery, Alexander MacDonell, Nicholas Plunket, Sir Robert Talbot, Dermot O'Bryen, Patrick Darcy, Geffrey Browne and John Dillon hath put his hand and seal, and the said Lord Viscount Muskery, Alexander MacDonell, Nicholas Plunket, Sir Robert Talbot, Dermot O'Bryen, Patrick Darcey, Geffrey Browne, and John Dillon to that part of this agreement which remains with the said Lord Lieutenant, have put their hands and seals the 11th day of November 1644, and in the 20th year of his Majesties reign.—ORMONDE."

2.—1644, 18 November.—"By the Lord Lieutenant and Council."

"Ormonde.—Upon consideration of the annexed instrument, whereby is concluded and accorded that there shall be a further continuation of the Cessation of arms, and of all acts of hostility in this kingdom, until the last day of January, next ensuing the date hereof, at the hour of twelve of the clock of the same day, we, the Lord Lieutenant and Council do by this proclamation in his Majesties name, ratify, confirme and publish the same, and do require all his Majesties subjects whom it may concern by sea and by land to take notice thereof, and yield all obedience thereunto in all the parts thereof."

"Richard Bolton, Canc.—Roscomon.—Antony Midensis.—Charles Lambart.—Francis Willoughby."

LETTER TO ORMONDE.

1645, July 8, Trym.—"At the shutting of the ports[1] yesternight, upon discovery made that the officers of both troops, had a design without order or command to fall into the Ultaghes[2] quarters to get cows, I

[1] Gates. [2] Armed Ulster men.

called for Lieutenant Grafton and advised him to take heed what he did, and withal in plain terms did forbid his farther proceeding until your Excellencies pleasure was known. Mr. Crofton hereuppon desired leave to go out to bring back the horse that had stolen out of the ports, and about some two hours afterwards six returned, but what is become of the Lieutenant and his Cornet, with my Lord Brabazon's Cornet, and three or four horsemen more I know not; and this I make humbly bold to make known, that in case any mischief or inconvenience should happen, your Excellencie might judge whence it proceeded. Surely this inconvenience will arise, where before with leave and a good party, hundreds of cows might have been got; now it will be hard after this alarm to get any.

"At this instant there is not one officer of horse in the town but the Lord Brabazon's quartermaster and every one of them, saving Lieutenant Bennett, gone without leave or licence; but (by the grace of God) upon their return, I shall confine some of them until your Excellencie, his pleasure be signified."—*Unsigned.*

Letter to Ormonde and Privy Council.

1645. July 8, Trym.—"May it please your Excellencie, etc.

"The whole country groans under the burthen of the Ulster Creaghts[1] and other quarters mightily, nay so infested by them, that unless some speedy course be taken to restrain their insolency, there will be scarce a horse or garron[2] left to ride upon or to plough with, and amongst these none so notorious as Harry O'Neale's Creaghts.

"Divers of good rank in these parts both of the one side and the other, do assure me, that it is greatly to be feared these Ultaghes will devour and destroy the bere, which if they do, these parts will be quite undone. They have not as yet meddled with any of the bere, but it is greatly to be feared they will; and in case they do farther advance towards us, it will not be amiss (under favour) to think upon this place for a further supply of foote.[3]

"The last year, by order of the Table,[4] there was some composition made and received in money for the fourth sheaf of bere out of divers parishes in these parts, that had been under the protection of the garrisons, nowe I shall humbly offer it unto your lordships whether you shall not think it fit in your judgments, that it were fitting a present course be taken, for the taking up or compounding for the fourth sheaf, whilst the corn is on the ground, than to compound afterwards for it when the corn is gone out of the field, but what course soever shall bee resolved on, it will not be amiss to be specially done; for it may much advantage the garrison, which suffered much in that it was not seasonably thought upon the last year.

"All which is most humbly referred to your Lordship's most grave judgment and consideration."

Endorsed:—"His Excellency and the Lords of the Council, Dublin."

Earl of Roscommon to W. Cadogan.

1.—1645, July 9.—"I understand by William Baly of your amiabilities to me there, which as I do thank you for, so do I very much commend in you the confining of my officers and troopers within their proper

[1] Peasants, who with their families and cattle, forcibly occupied pasture lands in various districts in Ireland.

[2] Small horse. [3] Infantry. [4] The Privy Council, Dublin.

precincts, they taking in truth too much liberty to wander on small and (for aught I know) trivial occasions. I have it in command from my Lord Lieutenant to require they stir not from that garrison henceforth without license or order. And that, trust me, I shall not fail to impose, as also immediately to return thither such under my command as are come from thence to this city, and when you have them there I do beseech you not to suffer them to move from thence without just cause.

"For Captain William Cadowgan, at Trim: This.

Endorsed:—"The Earl of Roscomon's letter of 9th July 1645.—Concerning his troop."

ii.—1645, August 2.—"Here hath been complaint made of one Crosby of my troop for the taking of two cows from one employed by Mr. Cheadle and this day I heard what on either side was said, which in substance was this: On the plaintiff's part it was charged, that one of the cows taken was embezzled and another in the stead thereof shewed him, which was not of the same value that the cow missed was.

"On the other side, the defence was, that Mr. Shiridan had some cattle at or about that time stolen from him; that he had a warrant from my Lord Lieutenant requiring the garrison of Trim to be aiding to him in the preservation of his stock; that in obedience to that command two cows were brought back by Crosby, that the one was delivered again, that the other also was forthcoming and that restitution thereof was never denied. Whereunto the plaintiff replied that the cow offered to be restored was not the same taken away. For proof whereof some witnesses he called on, which came not home to the point. So as I could determine nothing in the matter, Crosby still insisting on it that the cow which was not yet received again by the plaintiff was the same which he had taken, so as the plaintiff desiring for further manifestation of truth that the cow in dispute might be viewed there, and some heard that could speak more clearly and fully to the matter, I have thereupon taken upon me to recommend the business unto you to be proceeded in and ordered as you shall find just and fit."

Addressed:—"His very worthy friend Captain William Cadogan at Trim."

GEORGE CARR to ———.

1645, August 25. Dublin Castle—"Upon Saturday last I received yours of the 21st of this month, and therewith likewise one from you to his Excellency and Council the which I delivered that morning as they were at Council and have directed your servant to call upon Sir Paul Davyes to understand from him if it required answer, or what was then done thereupon. According the desire in yours to myself, I imparted humbly to his Excellency the proceedings with those that brought his directions to you of the reason thereof, as likewise your request for respite of two or three days for return of that answer, and his Excellencie was well satisfied in both particulars. Howbeit in regard there is one that stays here in town in expectation of your said answere I should desire you to hasten it as much as you can to avoid his clamour thereabouts. I pray you forget not to make Mr. Chamberlain as good a bargain for this present year as you can. The Commissioners for Kilkenny are daily expected but not yet returned, otherwise I should have given you to understand as much as I might concerning the main business. We hear that the King is advanced as far as Cheshire towards Newarke on the North; that Marquess Montross hath

very lately given those in Scotland a great overthrow near St. Johnstowne.

"I beseech you present my most humble service to my Lord Roscomon if his Lordship be now returned."

GEORGE CARR to W. CADOGAN.

1645, August 28. Dublin—"Yours of the 26 of this present brought me your answer to Fluddy, enclosed, which I am confident will puzzle them much to reply unto, being a very full and satisfactory answer, as others besides myself that have seen it do affirm. The petitioner may reply thereunto if he see cause, which, in regard of the charge you offer to make against them, and otherwise, will, I believe, require your rejoinder, and by that time, very likely, your other occasions may invite you to this town, and thereby through your own pleasure be of advantage to this your cause, if it be not let fall in the mean time by the prosecutors themselves as (if I were of their council) it should. By the advertisements which you give me concerning the Scots I guess they may have a mind to cow catching and so may divide their party that the one may lay them into the other and then perhaps you may have the one part of them come into the county, whilst the other have beat the water another way, but before this come to you, the doubt will be over in all probability.

"Sir Patrick Weymes is out upon bonds to procure Sir Henry Tichbourne within three months to be exchanged for him, or to return in statu quo.

"I pray you to present my humble services to my Lord Roscomon. Yesternight I received the accounts of his lordship's letters and after his Excellencie had supped (for he was set down before they came to my hands) I delivered his Lordship's letters to him and his Excellencie will return answere this day himself thereunto, by Cornet Lawrence who brought them; you will let his Lordship know this much in case this bearer come thither before him.

Addressed:—"To my much esteemed friend Captain William Cadougan, etc., These: At Trim."

GARRISON AT TRIM, 1645.

Orders agreed upon for the good of the garrison of Trym, this 28th of August 1645:

"1.—It is ordered that all those of quality and ability within the parish and quarters of Trym, shalt be sent unto, and fairly treated with either to furnish Captain Graham's company with fifteen caddowes[1] and blankets, or to contribute so much money as will buy them.

"2.—It is likewise ordered that those gentlemen shall be treated and consulted with concerning a way and means to be speedily thought of, to have speedy provision of fuel for the guards.

"3.—It is ordered, that pro hac vice, the officers shall make a speedy levy and contribution amongst themselves for the repairing of the Court of guard, and that the work be taken in hand with all speed, and this consent of theirs not to be drawn to a precedent in the future.

"4.—It is ordered and agreed unto by a general consent, that for the better support and maintenance of the minister, every Captain of horse and foot shall pay twelve pence every month, every Lieutenant of horse twelve pence, every Cornet six pence, every trooper two pence, every

[1] Rugs.

quartermaster four pence, every Lieutenant and Ensigne of foot six pence a piece; and for every two foot men one penny: And this money to be weekly demanded and received by the Marshal, and the first payment to begin on Monday next come sevenight, and if any shall refuse payment, then the officer in chief, under whose command such refuser is, is to cause it to be defalked out of his entertainment.

"5.—It is ordered that the castle where the Marshalsea is kept, shall be forthwith thatched and repaired; which the Marshal is to see speedily done, with the fifteen shillings that Captain Cadogan hath promised to imprest unto him.

"6.—It is hereby ordered and agreed upon by a general consent, that all the officers shall duly meet on church days at the lodging of him who shall command in chief for the time being, and so shall go to and come from church together, and whatsoever officer, Captain, Lieutenant, Ensign, Cornet or Quartermaster, being in garrison, shall fail, is to pay six pence for every such failure, unless he can shew some good cause either by reason of sickness, or some other present and urgent occasion of busines, to be excused, and for every private horseman that shall fail to repair to church (without warrantable excuse as aforesaid (if he be of the Protestant religion) he shall pay two pence, and the money to be employed towards the repairing of the court of guard. And if any foot soldier being of the Protestant religion (unless he be upon duty or hath some good and warrantable excuse) shall fail to repair to the church upon the church days, he shall ride the horse[1] for half an hour.

"[7.] It is ordered and agreed unto by a general consent that all the officers in chief, both of horse and foot, [who] be present in garrison shall constantly meet upon Thursday weekly by nine of the clock in the morning at his lodging that commands in chief for the time being, there to debate of what affairs may concern the good of the garrison, and whosoever shall fail (without good cause shown as aforesaid) shall pay six pence for such failure towards the repairing of the court of guard.

"Roscomon. — William Crofton. — William Cadogan. — Thomas Benet.—Arthur Graham.—David Cary."

LETTER FROM W. CADOGAN.

1645, Sept. 9, Dublin.—"Sir: Your coming into this kingdom hath been long expected, but truly the certainty of your arrival was most welcome news unto me for I have been still of the opinion that you would prove a good instrument in the removing and reconciling of the jealousies between us and our friends in the north. For, without a right understanding between us, neither the one nor the other can expect any good success against the common enemy.

"We, whilst here, are preserved from their quarrels in other kingdoms, and may only pray to God to be pleased in his mercy to send a speedy end thereunto; but doubtless if we desert and decline the business here, God will lay his heavy punishment upon us. Happie therefore shall they be, that by their good councils and endeavours shall cement and make up the slight breach that keeps us asunder from joining together in the prosecuting and chastising of those miscreants, who have been surfeited with the blood of our nation:

"In the real accomplishing of which good work, sure I am, you will not be wanting, and if it be once undertaken by men of judgment, and

[1] A military punishment.

such as are not subject to passion and turbulent humours, I am persuaded, it will be effected, especially, now that every man is able to discern how the Irish, to gain time to provide themselves arms and ammunition, have played the poltrons with a good King, that I believe hath suffered too much for their sake.

"As for news, and in what forwardness our supposed Peace is here, I shall leave you unto Mr. Galbreth's relation; and therefore I will say no more for the present, but that I am the same man you left me, loyal to my king and country; a professed enemy unto Irish rebels and no friend to Popery, and whilst I have a being as by many obligations bound."[1]

Not addressed.

Endorsed:—"Captain William Cadogan's letter—all his own hand writing."

THE FIFTH SHEAF.

1645, Sept. 10, Dublin Castle.—"By the Lord Lieutenant and Council:

"Ormonde.—Whereas there being several lands tenements and hereditaments lying within the quarters by the Articles of Cessation designed for his Majesties Protestant subjects and such as adhere to them, whereout rents or profits are reserved to be paid to some of his Majesties Roman Catholique subjects now or late in arms in this kingdom, etc.: We, by proclamation dated the eleventh of November 1644, strictly charged and commanded all manner of persons by whom any such rents or profits were or should be due or payable that they should not pay the same to any of that party who had not since the fifteenth of September 1643, compounded with us for the lands tenements or hereditaments wherein the said rents or profits were or should be payable and paid such contributions as on those compositions were reserved to be paid by them towards maintenance of his Majestie's army but that all persons by whom the said rents or profits reserved or payable as aforesaid to any of that partie who had not so compounded with us and paid contributions as aforesaid were or should be due should repair hither where by the proclamation we declared they should be received to compound with us for such rents and profits as aforesaid on reasonable terms, in which case we declared they should be saved harmless for such rents and profits as they should so compound for and pay to his Majesties use against all pretendents thereunto of the said Roman Catholique party.

"And whereas the persons holding the lands, tenements and hereditaments mentioned in the enclosed docquet signed by us and lying within the quarters by the Articles of Cessation designed for his Majesties Protestant subjects and their adherents and out of which rents or profits are reserved or due and payable to some of the said Roman Catholique subjects now or late in arms in this kingdom, etc. have not yet compounded with us for the said rents and profits as by the said proclamation they were invited to do so as they ought to pay to his Majestie the arrears of the said rents or profits payable as aforesaid to some of the said party and which by the said proclamation they were in manner as in the said proclamation is expressly forbidden to pay to any of that party:

"And albeit we might now justly require from the said persons all the said arrears, yet in favour of them we think fit in present to require

[1] In margin: "By Mr. H[umphrey] G[albraith]."

MSS. OF MARQUIS OF ORMONDE.

from them no more than the rent or other profits due and payable for one year:

"These are therefore to require and authorize you, with so many soldiers of his Majesties army as you shall think fit, to repair to the said lands, tenements and hereditaments and there to demand and receive the said rents or profits due and payable to those of the said Roman Catholique subjects now or late in arms, etc., for one year as aforesaid and to give an acquittance for the same to the person from whom you receive it and you are to pay over the same to his Majesties Vice Treasurer or his deputy taking his acquittance for the same for your discharge, and in case the terre-tenant shall not pay unto you the said years rent or profit on demand as aforesaid then you are to distrain on the first part of the said terre-tenants' corn growing on the said land in lieu of the said rents unless the terre-tenant do make it appear unto you that such year's rent amounts not to the value of such fifth part, in which case you are to distrain on no more corn then to the value of so much as the terre-tenant shall make appear to you that one year's rent due by him as aforesaid amounts unto, and in case the said year's rent do exceed the value of the fifth part of the said corn then you are notwithstanding to distrain on no more then the fifth part of the said corn as aforesaid: our care of the terre-tenant's preservation being such as at this time we think not fit to require any more from him how high soever his year's rent is than a fifth part of the corn as aforesaid, which fifth part is so moderate as he may well bear it:

"And it is our pleasure and we accordingly require and authorize you to give to the party from whom you take such fifth part or other part of the said corn as you shall on this our warrant distrain, on acquittance confessing the receipt of so much corn from him and to expose the same to sale, for ready money and to pay over the said money to his Majesties Vice Threasurer or his deputie, giving the surplus, if any be, to the owner of the corn:

"And we hereby declare that for all the money and the value of the corn that you shall on this our warrant receive as aforesaid the partie from whom you receive such money or on whose corn you distrain as aforesaid shall for so much be saved harmless against all pretendents thereunto of the said contrary party:

"And in case any of the persons on whom you intend to make demand or to distrain as aforesaid shall produce any composition made by them at this Board since the fifteenth of September 1643 for the lands whereout such rents or other profits are payable to any of the contrary party as aforesaid you are in such case to forbear demanding of or distraining on any such person for any such rents or profits:

"And lastly we require you at your extreme peril there be no distress taken but in corn and that in no other manner than as is herein formerly directed and that there be no disorder or oppression committed by any of the soldiers to be herein employed:

"Roscomon.—Arthur Chichester.—Robert Forth.—Charles Lambart.—Francis Willoughby."

"To Captain William Cadogan, Lieutenant William Crofton and Lieutenant Thomas Bennett or any two of them, whereof Captain Cadogan to be one.

The Fourth Sheaf.

1645, Sept. 22. Trym.—"These are to notify and make known as well unto you, the persons undernamed, as unto all others whom it

may concern, that in pursuance of the Articles of Cessation his Excellencie the Lord Lieutenant general together with the Council, have by their order of the tenth of this month required us to levy the fourth sheaf of all sorts of grain of this present harvest out of such towns, parishes and places as were protected by the garrison of Trym at the time of the Cessation:

"And whereas the places under-named were in the protection of the garrison at the time of the said Cessation and so are liable to the payment of the fourth sheaf; these are to pray you, the persons undernamed, and all others who have had corn this present harvest in any of the said parishes or places undernamed to be upon Wednesday next by nine of the clock in the morning at the town of Trym, there to be treated with concerning the said fourth sheaf, whereof we pray you not to fail, that so the business may go on in a fair and friendly way, without disturbance to the country, which of our part shall be with as much care avoided as may be; but in case this our friendly request be not observed by you, be confident we shall (by God's help) endeavour to discharge the trust reposed in us by his Excellencie and the State:

"Given at Trym, under our hands, this 22nd of September 1645. William Cadogan.—Arthur Graham."

[To] "Alexander Evers, of Rhataine; Lawrence Hollywood, of Philpottowne; Patrick Evers, of Ballardan; William Geigan, of Bedhurstowne; Edmond Birne, of Shangboie; Christopher Dewganan, for Corstowne John Warren, of Churchtowne; Mr. Bermingham, of Doramstowne; Henry Plunkett, of Skirrowen; William Plunkett, of Tullaghonoge; Richard Andrews, of Mucnystowne.

George Carr to W. Cadogan.

1645, September. . . Dublin Castle.—"Whereas for the expediting of the hearing and determination of the difference betwixt Charles Flood alias Multully, plaintiff, and you, defendant, his Excellencie upon motion in behalf of the plaintiff, directed that both plaintiff and defendant should join in commission, and either party nominate commissioners to examine as well what cattle and goods have been taken from his Majesties subjects within the English quarters in the county of Meath by any of the Ultaghs,[1] as also what cattle and goods of any of the said Ultaghs, are still detained in your hands and the particular value of both upon signification of which directions unto you, your humble motion to his Excellencie was, that according to the course of proceedings, you might first be admitted to put in your rejoinder to the plaintiff's replication, containing new matter, the which you had done long before this time if the plaintiff had not failed to give you notice of his Excellencies former pleasure (which he was thereby bound to have done) in that behalf:

"I am therefore hereby commanded, in supply thereof, to send you the enclosed[2] copy of the plaintiff's replication, and to require you speedily to send hither your rejoinder, and therewith four commissioners' names for the plaintiff to choose two thereof, and withal your choice of two forth of these four commissioners named by the plaintiff, videlicet, Luke Dillon of Newtowne, Robert Plunckett of Isotroan, Garret Linch of Linches Knocke, Robert Francis McKillawede of Ballynaghskeagh, esquires; otherwise his Excellencie will grant a commission ex parte to the plaintiff."

Addressed:—"To my worthy and much esteemed good friend Captain William Cadogan: These at Trimm."

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[1] See page 21. [2] Not in the MS.

MSS. OF MARQUIS OF ORMONDE.

LETTER TO LORD TRIMLESTON AND COMMISSIONERS FOR IRISH QUARTERS IN MEATH.

1645, 22 October [Trym].—"May it please your Lordship, Sirs: By this enclosed[1] you will observe the rash and insolent behaviour of Captain George Cusack, it being not the first nor the least affront he hath done this garrison, and so it seems having got a habit thereof he cannot leave it. The quality and fowlness of the business is such as that I may not in my duty omit the representation thereof unto his Excellencie, my General, whose orders I must expect before I can part with Mr. Cusack: Thus much I thought fit likewise to make known unto your Lordship and the rest of the Commissioners who I am very confident will not well approve of such insolencies, which if not seasonably prevented and suppressed on either side may be a means to disturb the good and pious endeavors of those who labour in the great busines of the Peace, which so highly concerns his Majesties service and the good of this kingdom, as that for my own part I account him an accurst man, that should be guilty of so great a sin.

"I have certified his Excellencie of the whole passage and do expect his Lordship's orders to morrow, in the meanetime, Captain Cusack shall be civilly treated, only confined to his chamber at his sister's house, and I am very sorry his carriage hath been such as that the duty I owe compels me to do so much it self, my carriage hitherto having been such as that I have not given nor suffered any the least damage or affront to be done unto any of your quarters, since my coming hither, neither shall I decline my perseverance therein whilst those of your party do no wrong unto us, which if any should rashly attempt I am very confident such actions will not be approved of by your Lordship or any of the well affected.—*Unsigned.*

Addressed: "To the Lord of Trimletston; James Flemyng, esquire, Sir Richard Barnwell, Baronet, Sir Luke FitzGerald, Sir William Hill, gentlemen, and the rest of the Commissioners designed for the government of the Irish quarters in the county of Meath."

LETTER to ORMONDE from W. CADOGAN.

"May it please your Excellencie.—Conceiving myself in duty bound to make known unto your Lordship such passages as this enclosed[2] contains, especially proceeding from a man that hath formerly, since the Cessation, in the night time forced and broke open one of our ports and shot his pistol into Lieutenant Carie's window, who then commanded here. I have confined him until your Excellencie's pleasure and orders be heard. And withal I have sent a copy of the enclosed[2] relations unto the Irish Commissioners for the county of Meath for their satisfaction. I was of the opinion to have let him depart without further stay, as being unwilling to give their party any distaste, but the officers of the garrison were generally of opinion that it was best and fittest to acquaint your Excellencie with the business, first in compliance herewith, which being now done, your Lordship may be pleased to give such order therein as to your great judgment shall be thought meetest, and if it may so stand with your pleasure, that it may be received with what speed may be."

DISCHARGE OF MARRIED SOLDIERS.

1645, November 13. The Castle of Dublin.—"By the Lord Lieutenant General. Ormonde:—Whereas Captain Cadogan hath made known unto us that upon his now removal of his garrison unto Trym,

[1] Not in the M.S.

[2] See the preceding letter.

there are divers soldiers of his company who being householders and married men in Dublin, are very unwilling to remove; and if they did remove to Trym, that lodging and accommodation for them there is so scarce, as that they cannot possibly be so well and so easily provided for as single men: We therefore upon the said Captain Cadogan's humble suit, have thought fit, and accordingly we do hereby, give full power and authoritie unto him the said Captain Cadogan to put out and discharge such and so many of his said company as he shall think fit and in their places to entertain so many fit and able men to serve his Majestie in their stead:

"And for so doing, this shall as well unto him, as unto the Muster Master General and his deputy a sufficient warrant."

Endorsed by Cadogan:—"Warrant to recreut my company."

Barony of Moyfenragh, Meath.

1645, November 21. Dublin Castle.—"By the Lord Lieutenant and Council:—Ormonde.—We being desirous to provide for the support of his Majestie's army so as to take care that that support be raised from the subject with as much moderation and equality as possibly may be (which we hope so to order as it may bee more easy to them than hitherto it hath been, and yet the soldier provided for and the subject secured from pillage and other oppressions) we have therefore thought fit as a preparation thereunto, hereby to require and authorize you by all the ways and means that you shall think fit and expedient for finding out the truth to inform yourselves and certify us with all speed the means and qualities of all inhabitants, in such part of the Barony of Moyfeunragh in the County of Meath, as by the Articles of Cessation are designed for his Majesties Protestant subjects and such as adhere to them; naming the villages where every of them dwells:

"What number of acres of twenty one foot to the pearch every of them houlds?

"The persons' names of whom those lands are held?

"And at what rents?

"And who of those landlords have since the Cessation come to reside within the quarters by the Articles of Cessation designed for his Majesties Protestant subjects and their adherents, and compounded with us or others authorized by us for their holdings and paid contribution for the same by our appointment?

"What number of seves of the measure aforesaid of winter corn sown or to be sown this season they have?

"What cattle of all sorts they have?

"What mills there are in the said limits?

"What rents are paid out of the said mills? and to whom?

"What impropriate rectories belonging to laymen are within the said limits?

"The present yearly value of the said impropriations?

"To whom the profits thereof are paid and what rents are paid by the possessors of those impropriations to his majestie or any other?

"And what number of acres of the said measure of waste lands there are in the said limits?

"And you are to give notice to the people in those limits that all such as desire to compound with us for any waste lands, do forthwith repair hither to be compounded with, and that such as desire so to compound with us for waste lands shall be received to compound for the same upon easy conditions:

"And of your proceedings in all these particulars you are to certify us in writing under your hands with all convenient speed, whereof you may not fail:

"And to the end to prevent fraud herein you are to make known to the inhabitants of the said limits that this course being by us intended for their use wherein we desire to proceed with all equality and moderation, we expect from them uprightness and truth in the informations they shall give you concerning the premises, and that if hereafter they be found not to have dealt clearly and truly with you that then they shall be proceeded against for such their miscarriage with all strictness and severity:

"Roscomon.—Ant. Midensis.—Charles Lambart.—Arthur Chichester.—Francis Willoughby.—Thomas Lucas.—Robert Forth.—George Wentworth.

"To our very good Lord the Earl of Roscomon and to our well-beloved Colonel Thomas Trafford, Captain William Cadogan, William Wesley of Dingin, and Gerrott Linch, of the Knock, esquires; Cornett Lancelott Martin and Lieutenant David Cary, or to any three or more of you."

1645, November 21. Castle of Dublin.—Instrument concerning Barony of Dunboyne, County of Meath, addressed, in terms similar to those in the preceding document by Ormonde and Privy Council to "Colonel Thomas Trafford, Captain William Cadogan, Lieutenant William Crofton, Robert Rochfort, Jenico Rochfort, Robert Hussey, of Galtrim, esquires, Thomas Bagnall and Quartermaster Thomas Blease or any three or more of them."

Fuel for Soldiery.

1645, November 23. Trym.—"Gentlemen,—Whereas upon a meeting and conference had not long since with the gentlemen of the quarters designed for this garrison of Trym, concerning provision of fuel and firing for the use of the guards, it was thought fit and agreed upon, that the easiest way and with the least charge and trouble was, that towards raising of some seven pounds for that use, every man that contributes, should besides every two pence halfpenny he now pays, pay one penny more in an acre, and so for every two pence halfpenny to pay three pence halfpenny, which being computed according to the contribution on foot will amount unto some seven pounds; and by this means the charge and trouble of sending people to cut wood and firrs, and the charge of sending men and horses with cars to bring and carry home the same will be avoided, some of this town being agreed with to furnish the guards with competency of fuel by the week at certain rates for and until the midst of April next:

"And forasmuch as hard shift hath been made to provide fuel hitherto, and that his Majesties service cannot be performed with that care and diligence as is fitting unless there be a course taken forthwith to supply the guards with firing, these are to pray and authorize you, within the quarters designed for your collections, to demand and receive from every man that pays contribution the sum of one penny over and above what he now payeth for every acre, and the same so levied to pay unto such as you shall be directed, for the receipt whereof you shall receive a sufficient discharge; and these moneys you are not to fail to bring in by Monday next at the furthest. And in case any shall refuse to pay what shall be thus demanded, you are to certify their names, that a course may be taken to render them

more conformable to what (in so easy and fair a way) concerns his Majesties service. Hereof you may not fail."

"If after this rate there comes one six pence more than the seven pounds, it shall be repaid by me.

"And you are to conceive that there is no more to be expected hereafter but this penny for the present, over and above the two pence halfpenny they pay for their present contribution, and so you are to inform those that pay it, who (I am confident) will not be wanting to pay it, as well out of the respect they owe to his Majesties service, as the care they ought to have to avoid their own greater charge and trouble.—William Cadogan."

Addressed: — "For my very loving friends, Mr. Thomas FitzGarrett and Mr. Walter Dixon, collectors of the contribution for the barony of Moyfenragh."

Sir Thomas Nugent to Sir Luke FitzGerald.[1]

1645, Decr. 9.—"I have received yours, dated this ninth of November before which I was somewhat jealous uppon the sight of a letter of yours to my cousin Conly Geoghan, now I thank you for your news, which I do [not] despair of, neither am I sure yet what God hath designed —His will be done. . . .

"I need not spur you on to be painful for a Peace, for Thicrahan[2] stands upon it. Sir, in thanks acknowledgment I send you the subsequent instructions and [have] kept a copy of them. It is my duty to labour for my country and to offer you as much that if these stand for your purpose you may make the better use [of] them and my labour not [be] lost. The country will expect a particular account of them uppon your return.

"Instructions for Sir Luke FitzGerald, Knight:

"Imprimis: Let no more forces be in charge on the county than the number appointed by the establishment; and for such as shall be garrisoned let them know when they shall receive their payment and not fall upon the country:

"The least my Lord of Westmeath ought to have near him at his command is one company at Fynhae, another at Mollingare and his troop of horse, and they to be preferred for payment in this county, which the whole county will [vote] and he deserves.

"Give no way to billetting or thoroughfares, being all the country charge to a certainty, so shall it be equally applotted and every man know what he is to pay.

"Give no way to assignments but get orders that enemies' estates, tithes, impropriations, excise and other perquisites, so to help to ease the freehold.

"Item: Get an order that our forces be partly paid in corn; the other in money.

"That the county be not troubled with multiplication of commissioners, as that of the excise, for they will but seek to make profit, but let all directions be to the commissioners of the army, who are now in hand with bringing the excise to a considerable certainty without noise or clamour to the county.

"If you can bring the county charge to a certainty and get orders that the country may have their own perquisites and casualties you need not have any [commissioners], but one receiver would supply all and

[1] MS. indistinct.

[2] Ticroghan, or Tecroghan, Co. Meath, seat of Sir Luke FitzGerald.

the sheriff of the county should be properly that receiver, and let no men be admitted sheriffs but responsible men, men of countenance, and such as will execute no orders against the good of the country, but this, they will say, cannot be without an assembly.

"The fines imposed by the judges of assize on this county, the service being fulfilled, troubles and distastes much the county: get them struck off—and . . . being one of the assembly."

Addressed:—"To Sir Luke FzGerald, Knight, or in his absence to Thomas Tyrrell, esquire, at Kilkenny: Present."

Quarters in County of Meath.

1645, December 10. Castle of Dublin:—"By the Lord Lieutenant and Council. Ormonde.—"Whereas some question doth arise concerning the towns and lands at Pluckstowne, Greenanstowne, Causistowne, Kilkeelans, Tollaghanoge, Kilbride Skerowne, Newtowne of Grindley, Rathtaine, Shanboe, Bedlowstowne, Ardanstowne and other lands about Athboy in which quarter the said lands do lie, it is ordered that the Commissioners' authorised by commission under the great seal of this kingdom for settling of the quarters in the county of Meath designed for his Majesties Protestant subjects and such as adhere unto them, or so many of them as by the said Commission are authorized to proceed therein, do forthwith meet with the persons employed for settling of the quarters designed for his Majesties Roman Catholique subjects and such as adhere unto them, and certify us in writing under their hands in which of the said quarters the said several towns and lands do lie, that thereupon we might give such further directions therein as shall be fit:"

"Roscomon.—Francis Willoughby.—Charles Lambart.—Robert Forth."

George Carr to W. Cadogan.

1645, December 12. Dublin—"Yours of the 7th of this present I received Tuesday last by the bearer and immediately thereupon delivered your letters therein enclosed to his Excellencie who hath issued forth his warrant to the Provost Marshal for apprehending of Captain Graham, and intended to have writ back by the bearer, but multitude of other business hath deferred it till Collonel Trafford goes for Trim, so as I return the bearer, now that I understand his Excellencie's pleasure in that behalf, without needless detaining him longer here.

"I believe you have heard the report of a signal victory the Prince hath had in the West against General Fairfax, which is lately confirmed though some make doubt that it is not so total an overthrow as is given out.

"I shall not stay the bearer longer than whilst I most heartily commend myself to you."

Addressed:—"For my worthy good friend Captain William Cadogan: These at Trim."

Levies in Lune and Athboy.

1645-6, January 15. Castle of Dublin.—"By the Lord Lieutenant and Council. Ormonde: These are to require and authorize you by all the ways and means that you shall think fit to inquire what monies, rents or profits have been levied and collected for a year and a half

last past within such parts of the barony of Lune and town of Athboy as lie within the quarters by the Articles of Cessation designed for his Majesties Protestant subjects and such as adhere unto them: by what warrant the same hath been levied and collected and by whom, and to whom the same hath been paid or otherwise disposed of; and of your proceedings herein forthwith to certify unto us."

"To Colonel Thomas Trafford, Captain William Cadogan, Lieutenant William Crofton, Thomas Ash, esquire, and Joslyn Ussher, or any three or more of them.

"Roscomon. — Charles Lambart. — Francis Willoughby.—Thomas Lucas.—Arthur Chichester.—Henry Tichborne. Robert Forth."

Garrison of Trim Castle.

1645–6, January 20. The Castle of Dublin.—"By the Lord Lieutenant General: Ormonde[1].—Whereas, we think it very fit and expedient, for the better safety and preservation of his Majesties town and Castle of Trym, that the officer and soldier there being in garrison, should henceforward be tied to a more strict and more constant residence in garrison than formerly, and especially of late they have been, that so being kept together, they may be the better enabled to answer his Majesties service, and discharge their own duties, when they shall be thereunto required: To which end our pleasure is, and accordingly we do hereby require you when and as often as you shall think fit, to muster or view the forces remaining there in garrison, and whereupon such muster or view taken, you find either officer or soldier of horse or foot to be absent, without the express licence or the leave of the governor, or the chief officer for the time being, that then you cheque such officer or soldier a full week's means, and the same so checqued to be disposed or laid out, either in buying or fixing of arms, or some such other good way as may be advantageous to the garrison, as you and the officers of the troop or foot company that the said person checqued shall be of shall think fitte:

"Willing and hereby requiring such as are or shall be entrusted with the payment of the troops or companies, upon a note received from you, to detain the money so chequed in their own hands, and not to dispose of it otherwise then as you and the officers shall direct as aforesaid, and that upon pain to be forced to pay the same out of their own personal entertainments.

"To our welbeloved Captain William Cadogan, one of the Commissaries of the musters.—George Carr."

Lord Brabazon's Troop.

"1645–6, February 26. The right honourable the Lord Brabazon's troop mustered at Trym:

"Absent in Dublin: The Lord Brabazon, Captain.

Absent: Thomas Bennett: Lieutenant: Hath not been in garrison this quarter of a year.

Absent by leave in Dublin: William Lorrenge, Cornet: Constant in garrison.

Alexander Marshall: Quartermaster: Constant in garrison.

Jarcock Wilkinson: Corporal: In garrison, but too often at Dublin.

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[1] In margin at head: Impressed seal of Ormonde's arms; inscription: "Sigillum "Jacobi, Marchionis de Ormond, Locum tenentis Generalis Hiberniæ."—Motto: "Comme Je trouve."

William Barlowe: Trumpeter: Most commonly at Dublin.

Henry Cooke: Farrier: Constant in garrison, but no way useful.

Ignatius Mapas, William Somers, Nicholas Ardent, Roger Baily: The Captain's servants: Absent in Dublin.

Absent and sick, as I am informed: Charles Blunt: Most commonly in garrison: [he hath] an indifferent gelding.

Richard Hatton: Constantly in garrison: He hath a good gray nag.

John Barker: Constantly in garrison; [he hath] an indifferent good nag.

Sick and seen: Brien Darley: Constantly in garrison; he hath a good middle sized gelding.

Valentine Goodhand: Seldom in garrison; he hath a good bay gelding.

Absent in Dublin: Anthony Heathcott: The troopers complain much of him for delaying their means. Neither is it fit that the clerk intrusted to pay the men should live in Dublin. Comes not near the garrison.

Thomas Evans, in his stead, with a good, white passable gelding.

Absent in Dublin: William Tottie: Not three days in garrison these three months. [he hath] a good grey nag.

Thomas Greig: Constant in garrison. He rides a bay gelding of the Lieutenant's.

Robert Pemberton: Constant in garrison. He rides a gray nag.

Richard Kennedy: Most commonly in garrison. He rides a tolerable bay gelding.

William Cridlan: Most commonly in garrison. He hath a middle sized gray gelding.

George Martin: He constantly lives at Swords. He rides a little bay nag.

Thomas Taverner: Constantly in garrison. He hath a good middle sized gray gelding.

William King: Constantly in garrison. He rides a base gray nag, gray.

Robert Rossell: The Lieutenant's man, and constant in garrison: He rides a base unserviceable beast.

Absent: John Rymmer, Patrick Allen: good geldings if in care. The Lieutenant's men: Not in garrison these three months.

Absent with their master in Dublin: John Hyneshan, William Bradley: Constant in garrison. They ride good horses, and are the Cornet's servants.

Patrick Hore: Constant to his garrison: He rides a good, middle sized gray gelding.

"A dead-pay allowed unto Mr. Bryen Jones, the deputy Muster master."

Endorsed: "The Lord Brabazon's troop, mustered 26 February 1645-[6]."

Edward Brabazon to W. Cadogan.

1645-6, March 6.—"I received your letters of the 19th of February and 2nd of March. After perusal of your first I did immediately command my Lieutenant to Trym and to call with him all my troopers then in this town and elsewhere to repair to Trym to appear there and be mustered on Thursday, the 26th of February, but I perceived some unwillingness in him and he did pretend he had a business of great importance to be heard that day in the Court of Wards, and did earnestly intreat me to give way for his absence in case he could procure

it either from you or Colonel Trafford, which I did willingly condescend unto, but whether he obtained this licence for his absence I know not; if he be anywise faulty let him suffer for it, but I am sure my troop not appearing above one half of them is a great discredit unto me.

"I give you many thanks for your relation of the true condition of my troop which I give more credit unto, than to those who have done their endeavour to persuade me that it was in a much better condition than now I find it to be. I have given directions to my officers and troopers to go immediately to your garrison and it is much against my will or intent that any of them should be absent so long as they continue there, although I have had several complaints from them of their several wants, of their doing double duty and being employed on many occasions to the harrassing and spoiling of some of their horses, yet I gave but little credit to their reports, being confident my troop did no further duty than the others, there present.

Heathcoat hath procured a command from my Lord Lieutenant to be a collector for the contribution of this town, which warrant I have seen; he will not be able to attend both these services. If my troop continue in that garrison I will send him thither.

I will give directions to my Cornet when he comes next to town to give notice to those whom I understand are but meanly horsed to provide themselves of better in a short time or otherwise I will put others in their room.

Addressed: "To his very loving friend Captain Cadogan at Trym. These."

Warrants for Fifth Sheaf.

1645–6, March 16. The Castle of Dublin :—By the Lord Lieutenant and Council: "Ormonde.—These are to require you to attend us at this board on Monday the 24th day of this month and to bring with you the several warrants issued from this board and directed to you concerning the fifth sheaf of corn to be received by you in lieu of certain rents belonging to several persons of the contrary party, together with an account of your proceedings on the said warrants, and in the meantime and until further direction from us, to forbear any further proceedings on the said warrants.

"Roscomon. — Edward Brabazon. — Charles Lambart. — Arthur Chichester.—Francis Willoughby.—Thomas Lucas.—Robert Forth.—James Ware."

"To Captain William Cadogan, Lieutenant William Crofton and Lieutenant Thomas Benet and to every of them.

"Sir.—I was served last night with this warrant, and intend to appear there to-morrow, to pray for further time for the sending up what is required thereby and remain your servant,—Thomas Benet. 22 March 1645."

Case of Captain Graham.

1646, March 31. The Castle of Dublin :—"Ormonde :—After our hearty commendations: Whereas Captain Graham being captain of a foot company in that garrison had not long since so misdemeaned himself as did justly render him worthy of severe punishment, yet upon the earnest suit of some friends of his, and upon their undertaking that he should thenceforward be more cautious in his carriage and more obedient and respective to orders and commands, we have been pleased by our directions of the 17th of this present, to give order that you should

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admit him to the command of his company there with the same freedom as other officers of like quality:

"And forasmuch as we have understood since that he hath not made that good use of the favour so afforded him as was fit and by us expected at his hands, for that he kept and detained our said directions for his readmission, without making you (unto whom the same were expresly directed) accquainted therewith in a fitting and due time after his receipt thereof, which being an addition to his former misdemeanours we therefore think fit and hereby require you (to the end he may be made sensible of his errors and the garrison withal preserved from future contempts uppon the like occasions) to confine him, the said Captain Graham, to his chamber, there to remain until in the presence of the officers of the garrison he shall and do acknowledge himself to be very sorry for having so much omitted and neglected what became him towards us and the government of that garrison in the management of the command he is entrusted with, and withal you are to let him know from us that we expect he do not fail to redeem his past neglects and omissions by his future civility and observance, which being done he is to be admitted to the full benefit of our said former directions of the 17th of this instant. And for your so doing these shall be your sufficient warrant."[1]

Addressed.—"To our very loving friend Captain William Cadogan."

Proclamation concerning Ships and Commerce.

1646, April 14, The Castle of Dublin:—"By the Lord Lieutenant and Council: Ormonde.—We do hereby declare and publish that all such persons, ships, barques and other vessels whatsoever, and of what country or nation soever they be, that shall within the space of six months next ensuing, bring by sea to Dublin, Drogheda, Dundalke or Carlingford any provisions, commodities, merchandizes whatsoever, for the relief of his Majesties good subjects in those places, shall be free to go and come, and to sell and dispose thereof to their sole and proper use, at their wills and pleasures, according to the custom of free markets, without being forced, pressed, employed or detained, in any service whatsoever without their own consents, provided that at the time of their trading at those places as aforesaid, no hostile act be committed against any his Majesties subjects or others in any of the harbours of the said towns, by any of the said persons or ships, barques or other vessels, and that such of them as shall come on shore, do behave themselves as becomes dutiful and loyal subjects:

"And in further favour of all such as shall bring in provisions to any of those places, we do hereby also declare and publish that all provisions, commodities and merchandizes of what kind or nature soever, which shall be imported by sea to Dublin, Drogheda, Dundalke or Carlingford, within the space of six months next ensuing, and all native commodities that shall be imported by land to the said towns (except hides, skins, wool and linen yarn) shall be imported free of all impositions whatsoever, which on such provisions, commodities or merchandizes so imported were imposed to be paid into the Impost Office for or in respect of importation, but shall be charged for the importation, only with the customs, subsidies and imposts expressed in the printed Book of rates, and payable usually into his Majesties Custome house before the 23 of October, 1641.

[1] Impressed seal with Ormonde crest.

"And whereas by several orders of this Board, made since the 23 of October, 1641, there is an imposition laid on the several commodities to be exported by sea as followeth, videlicet:

Brass and pewter per cent.	vii. s.	Linen yarn per pack	ii. l.
Tallow and candles per cent.	v. s.	Broad cloth the short piece, containing 24 yards	vii. s.
Calf skins per doz.	viii. d.	Herrings per barrel	ii. s.
Cows: each	iii. s.	Frize per hundred yards	iii. s.
Fox-cases[1] per piece	v. d.	Feathers per cent.	iii. s.
Salt hides per piece	xii. d.	Goatskins per cent.	iii. s.
Horses per piece	iii. s.	Wool per stone of 16 lb. to the stone	xviii. d.
Kidskins per cent.	viii d.		
Lambskins	ii. s.		
Sheepskins per cent.	vii. s.		

"We do hereby declare that from henceforth all the said last-mentioned several species, to be exported by sea at Dublin, Drogheda, Dundalke or Carlingford, within the said six months next ensuing, shall be exported free of all the said impositions, so laid on them as aforesaid, since the 23 of October 1641, but shall be charged only with the customs, subsidies and imposts expressed in the printed Book of rates, and payable usually before the said 23 of October, 1641."

"Edward Brabazon.—George Cloyne.—Charles Lambart.—Gerrard Lowther.—Francis Willoughby.—Thomas Lucas.—Robert Forth.—James Ware.—G. Wentworth."

Composition for the Fourth Sheaf.

[1.]—1646, April 29. The Castle of Dublin:—"By the Lord Lieutenant and Council: "Ormonde.—Whereas in pursuance of the Articles of Cessation concluded on at Sigginstowne, on the 15th of September 1643, the garrison of Trym having demanded a fourth sheaf for the harvest 1644 and 1645 of several of the Roman Catholique subjects, living near the said garrison long before and at the time of making the said Cessation, the said protected persons have neglected to pay the said fourth sheaf, pretending to be exempted from payment thereof under the colour of an agreement, dated the 16th of September 1644, made between us, the Lord Lieutenant, on the behalf of his Majesties Protestant subjects and Donnogh, Lord Viscount Muskery, and others on behalf of the said Roman Catholique subjects concerning the payment of the said fourth sheaf, which agreement having been this day considered of at this Board it plainly appeared that the said agreement extended only to the excluding of the payment of the fourth sheaf of summer corn for the harvest, 1644, so as it is clear that the fourth sheaf of the winter corn for the harvest 1644, ought to be paid and that the fourth sheaf for the harvest 1645 ought to be received according to the Articles of Cessation, we therefore do hereby declare that the said fourth sheaf for the winter corn ought to be paid by the said protected persons for the harvest, 1644, and the fourth sheaf of all corn for the harvest, 1645.

"And although the said fourth sheaf for the harvest, 1644, and 1645, would amount to a great sum of money, if the uttermost value should be levied according to the word and meaning of the Articles of Cessation, yet we in favor of the persons chargeable therewith do declare that if they will willingly and readily pay the sum of fifty pounds to Colonel

[1] Fox skins.

Thomas Trafford, or in his absence to Captain William Cadogan for the present relief of the said garrison, that then and in such case that sum shall be accepted from them in full satisfaction for the said fourth sheaf and for the said harvest of 1644, and 1645, and that in such case for the future the said fourth sheaf be paid by the said protected persons or that they pay a weekly contribution in lieu thereof out of their corn as others do and within the quarters designed to his Majesties Protestant subjects and their adherents."

"Roscomon.—Edward Brabazon.—George Cloyne.—Charles Lambart.—Arthur Chichester.—Henry Tichborne.—Francis Willoughby.—Thomas Lucas.—James Ware.—George Wentworth."

[2.]—LAURENCE DOWDALL to W. CADOGAN.

1646, May 6, Athlomny.—"I do hear that there is another direction come to Colonel Trafford concerning the fourth sheaf. If it be such as is conclusive, I presume no man will gainsay it, for my part I will not, having but two small villages in dispute. I have been (before I heard of the appointed meeting to-morrow at Trim) pre-engaged to be at Kells about important business at 10 o'clock that day, and shall return on Saturday, when I will wait on you at Trim, to settle what concerns my particular, wherein I hope to participate of your accustomed favors, in the meantime I pray be pleased to signify what is done there, and let not those poor tenants suffer till he comes to you that is your well wishing friend and servant."

"Addressed:—"For his much honored friend Captain Cadogan: These at Trim."

Endorsed by W. Cadogan:—"Mr. Dowdall's letter of sixth May 1646, concerning the fourth sheaf: received 7 instant."

[3.]—1646, May 6.—"In conformity to Colonel Thomas Trafford's request unto us to appear at the town of Trim this day, being the 7th of May, to the end we should treat of a fourth sheaf demanded by the garrison there of all such places as have received protections in time of war and conceived to be due on the said places by the right honorable the Lieutenant and Council for the harvests 1644 and 1645, as appears by their order, bearing date the 29th of April 1646, by which order it is conditioned that if the persons so protected shall pay the sum of fifty pounds to the said Colonel Trafford or in his absence to Captain William Cadogan, that it shall be accepted from them in full satisfaction for the said fourth sheaf supposed to be due for the said harvests 1644 and 1645.

"We, the undernamed do make answer for our selves that we conceive the said order, conditioning the payment of the said fifty pounds doth concern very many persons not now appearing, in regard whereof we humbly offer and desire that whatsoever proportion of the said fifty pounds shall appear justly to be due upon the persons chargeable herewith, upon the equal applotment hereof we shall be ready to comply respectively to payment.

"Robert Rochfort.—Ellis Wogan.—Walter Dowdall.—Richard Preston.— . . . Plunkett.—William Plunkett."

LORD DUNSANY'S HORSE TROOP.

1646, May 16.—A list of the Lord Dunsany's horse troop presented at Dunsany [this day]:

"Patricke, Lord Baron of Dunsany, Captain.
Edward Plunkett, Lieutenant: Sick in the town.
James Plunkett, Cornet.
Absent: Thomas Plunkett, Quartermaster.
Daniell Kirbich, Trumpeter.
Martin Stanley, Farrier.
His Lordship's own servant: Thomas Plunkett: An able gray horse.
James Barnewell: A middle sized sorrel gelding: Within a quarter of a mile.
Christopher Fleming: Four miles off: an able, lusty, bay gelding.
Henry Cusacke[1]: nine miles hence: a good gray gelding.
Patrick Cusacke:[1] Carried arms on the Irish party.
Piers Barrett.
Christopher Barnewell: Half a mile off. A . . gray nag.
William Cromp: An ordinary gray nag: In Dunsany.
In the town: Arlontoun Barnewell: an ordinary gray nag.
His Lordship's servant: Patricke Barnewell: . . . sorrel nag.
Two miles: Thomas Barnewell: A tolerable gray nag.
Two miles: Morrice Wisley:—A poor sorrel nag.
James Lineham.[1] Henry Percivall.
Four miles: Thomas Dillon:—A poor nag.
His Lordship's servant: James Cusacke: an ordinary sorrel nag.
Three miles: Patrick Couran:—A poor little gray nag.
Three miles: William Yeats: a poor, gray nag.
His Lordship's servant: Richard Stronge:[1] A small gray nag.
" " Garrett Hussy.
" " Thomas Floody: a poor dun nag.
" " James Talbott:—a pretty gray nag.
In Dunsany: Richard Hawley: a bay gelding.
His Lordship's servant: Richard Realy:—a good young store horse.
" " Dudley Floody: A tolerable black nag.
" " Gerald Keatinge: A tolerable gray gelding.
" " Theobald Bourke: A tolerable gray gelding.
Redmond MacMahon: At Dunshauglin: A likeable kind of sorrel nag.

Endorsed:—"The Lord Dunsaney's Book of muster 15 May 1646.—"A copy sent to the Lord Lieutenant 16th inst. by Corporal Wilkinson."

W. Cadogan to Ormonde.[2]

i.—[1646, May 17].—"Upon a view taken by me yesterday of the Lord Dunsanye's troop, his Lordship did present the same in a confused and disorderly manner, neither himself nor any officer he had in the field knowing how to rank or order the men. But when I fell a calling of them by their names, instead of men fit to be enrolled or enlisted to serve his Majesty, I found divers that had served under Finglas, Rowen and Welsh and such as had been Tories . . . When I refused to allow of three that had been more notorious in their villainies than the rest, videlicet, Patrick Cusack of Staffordstowne, James Lyneham and one Richard Strong, who had been at the taking of Captain Treswell, and now owned by his Lordship as his servant although divers upon the place did justify that he had been a very villain. Refusing to pass them they withdrew and presently charged

[1] These names are struck out in the MS.
[2] MS. indistinct with interlined notes.

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their pistols,[1] which, when I observed, I came to Cusack and gave order he should be carried to Trym, as a mutineer, but I had no sooner given that order but his Lordship comes up in a furious manner, swearing great oaths [that] never such an affront was put upon a gentleman, a follower of his and swore withall with great oaths, I should not meddle with a man nor horse there and snatching the muster book out of my hands, he put it in his pocket and refused to deliver it back, though often intreated, but instead thereof uttered much impertinent and threatening language; whereupon, without once stirring his lordship by any harsh or unfitting language I went my way, which his Lordship observing, he swore again a great oath, in the head of his men, he would spend his pistol and all the men he had there before he would be thus affronted. But when I had ridden some half a mile, by the advice of others, his lordship was pleased to send the muster book after me, a copy whereof is here enclosed but I have not perclosed the book, nor exchanged hands with his lordship to confirm a muster before further order from your Excellencie."

[1646, May —]. "In such matters as concern his Majesties service and the honor of your Lordship, his great servant, I take exceeding great boldness to tell the truth not much regarding whom it may concern for my heart tells me if I did it not I cannot be an honest man.

"Be pleased therefore to excuse my freedom and plain dealing if I presume to give this account that of the twenty-five present his Lordship did own eleven as his domestic servants, without conforming to the prescribed rules of number: and for the men the greatest part of them of that known condition of life as not fit to be passed a muster to serve the King. And although in a most civil way upon the call I passed all saving the three men before named yet nothing would suffice his Lordship unless they were put in the rank of honest men which I could not possibly do.

If your Excellence shall think fit upon this account given to admit of this muster I am very well pleased and shall be humbly ready to perclose the books.

I shall desire that my Lord Dunsany may be required to produce and deliver Cusack aforesaid to be proceeded with according to your Lordship's laws and orders of war, whose carriage truly might have produced very bad effects had not they (as is known unto Captain Pate, Captain Graham, and Cornet . . . , and many others upon the place) a great deal of civility and moderation been used by me, who do humbly leave the consideration of the whole business unto your good Lordship as befits me to do."

SUPPLIES OF CATTLE FOR GARRISON AT TRIM.

1646, May 20th. The Castle of Dublin:—"By the Lord Lieutenant and Council: — Ormonde.— Whereas we are informed that there are a great number of cows come into the quarters about Trym, designed to his Majesties Protestant subjects and their adherents, and more are daily expected, out of which it is conceived some weekly con-

[1] "In an unfinished draft of another letter Cadogan wrote on the same subject as follows:

"When I gave them the order to withdraw as men not fit to be enlisted, two of them after they had vented their passion and humors withdrew to a bottom [ground] hard by and lighted off their horses and fell a-charging of their pistols, in the doing whereof one of their horses escaped and ran away, but his rider, one Cusack, made towards me with his pistol, which I perceiving, mine being not spanned, I wheeled ab[out]" ——

tribution might be raised for relief of the garrison there, we therefore think fit and do accordingly order that the officer in chief commanding the said garrison for the time being from time to time do give warrant to such person or persons as shall come in with their cows into the said quarters for their safety during their stay there with their cows, which warrant we do hereby declare to be sufficient for such person and persons and their cows as aforesaid:

"That there be a book of entry kept of all the names of such persons as shall so come in with their number of cows which book is to be subscribed by the said officer in chief and the person or persons who shall so come in with and bring such cows as aforesaid:

"That if any of the said persons shall compound with any of his Majesties Protestant subjects or their adherents for the grazing of their said cows that they be permitted to make the full benefit of their land and that there be nothing expected from such persons for relief of the said garrison, and the like rule is to be observed for such persons as have come, and compounded or pay contributions for such farms as shall be so grazed as aforesaid:

"And that the profit of all the waste lands about the said garrison and within the said quarters be likewise applied towards their relief, and to that end we hereby authorize Colonel Thomas Trafford, Captain Adam Pate and Captain William Cadogan or any two of them to set such parts of the said waste lands as they may to such person or persons and upon such terms and conditions and at such rent or rents as they shall find fit, and if any townland belonging to any such person as have compounded or pay weekly contribution do wholly lie waste that there they do set the said lands also:

"And for the better performance of the payment of such compositions as shall be made by such persons for the grazing of their cows as aforesaid, we doe hereby authorize the officer in chief of the said garrison to restrain the return of the said persons out of the said quarter until they pay such composition as they have agreed to pay if any part thereof shall happen to be unpaid:

"And we require the said officer in chief once every fortnight to make return to this Board of the persons' names that shall come in as aforesaid with their number of cows and to rectify what compositions are made for the grazing of the said cows and at what rents or upon what terms and conditions the said waste lands are set, and once every fortnight, as aforesaid, to pay over the money, arising out of the profits of the said grasing and waste lands to his Majesties Vice-Threasurer or his deputy here to be issued from time to time as we shall appoint, whereof he may not fail:

"Edward Brabazon.—Charles Lambart.—Arthur Chichester.
—Robert Forth.—James Ware.—George Wentworth."

Order by W. Cadogan.

1646, May 22 [Trim].—"Whereas since Christmas last, a great number of his Majesties Catholique subjects, are come out of the Irish quarters to live within the quarters appertaining to this garrison of Trim, who being so come, have ever since received the countenance and protection of the garrison without any manner of loss, damage, or prejudice, as befits the same to afford unto all such his Majesties good subjects as either are already come or shall henceforth come to take lands, either for grasing or ploughing within any of the parts belonging unto his Majesties Protestant subjects, in the several baronies of Navan, Deece, Ratoth, Lune, Dunboyne and Moyfenragh:

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"But to the end it may be known who those good subjects are by their special names, that either already are or shall hereafter come to live in those quarters, and what cattle they and every of them hath, it is hereby notified and declared, that as well the landlords, who have or shall set any lands, unto any such newcomers as the persons that either already have or henceforth shall take any lands, do and shall receive (at their perils) to this town of Trim, where (by order of his Excellencie and the Council), their names are to be registered and an account withal to be given of the number of each man's cattle, what lands they have taken, from whom, for what time, and at what rates, and that being done, a course shall be taken, for the safety and preservation of themselves, their cattle and goods, and if any shall happen to be pillaged or robbed by any of this garrison, restitution or competent satisfaction, shall be made for what damage or loss they shall sustain, and in case any of them shall sustain any loss or prejudice by soldiers or others residing in the Protestant quarters, upon complaint thereof made, or notice given to him that shall for the time command in Trim in chief, a course shall be taken for reparation and satisfaction, without putting the party so grieved or suffering to any charge at all."

ANDREW TUITE to W. CADOGAN.

1646, May 23. Monelea.—"I have here enclosed sent you a copy of Lord of Roscomon's letter which I have received late on Thursday, I do conceive the time very short which he doth prefix for mustering of my troop, I would therefore have you (if you did think it so best) to deferr the time until a sennight after the day appointed, at which time I shall strive to be in a good equipage for you:

"I shall desire to know from you what you will have me do herein, and in my Lord's last advice in his letter, I pray if you will defer the time of muster, until that time, fail not to be with me on Wednesday next come sennight and if my Lord should forget to send you your direction be earnest yourself to procure it."

Addressed:—"For his honoured son, Captain William Cadogan: These [be delivered] at Trim."

[ENCLOSURE.]

1646, May 23. Castle of Dublin.—"By the Lord Lieutenant General of Ireland: Ormonde. These are to pray and require you to muster the horse troop under the command of Captain Andrew Boy Tuite, which he hath raised by virtue of our commission (and as he informeth us) is now in arcadiness: And of what you shall do therein you are to return us your certificate, that we may thereupon give our further directions. And for soe doing this shall be your warrant.

"To our trusty and wellbeloved Captain William Cadogan.—Geo. Lane."

JO. DOWDLATH to W. CADOGAN.

1646, June 6. Kilkenny.—Complaints of the writer's impoverished condition caused by non-payment of monies due to him.

"The greatest news here is the siege of Bunrathe,[1] from whence some English and Welsh soldiers that love our King stole away. One Mr. Midlemoore, an English gentleman, was this week buried here, his death being gotten by a stab of a skeine[2] in the hand by one Sinnott,

[1] In co. Clare.

[2] Dagger.

a soldier of this city, being at tables; and one Captain Brookes, an English gentleman and one Birne, being of long time in the Marshalsea here stole away with their keeper."

CAPTAIN WILLIAM CROFTON to CADOGAN.

1646, June 10. Dublin.—"I am confident the Northern business of the Scots' overthrow[1] is no news with you: but, Sir, let me tell you to counterpoise, or rather to over-balance that disaster, there came a gentleman yesterday from Scotland, who affirms the agreement between the King and his subjects of that kingdom, we have his Majestie's letter and his proclamation for laying down of arms by all of his party in both kingdoms. To-morrow by my friend, Pate, you shall have them, news, Sir, that is able to enliven the sad and discontented Protestants, and will, I hope, make the Irish better conditioned: Your money by Captain Pate will be with you to-morrow. Sir, I must beg your favor for a little longer continuance here."

LAWS AND ORDERS OF WAR. MARSHAL'S COURT.

1646, June 18th. The Castle of Dublin:—"By the Lord Lieutenant General: "Ormonde.[2]—Whereas we are informed, that some, who affect neither good order nor government have of late taken the liberty to maintain in their common discourse, and as much as in them lieth labour to possess others with a belief, that you and the officers of that garrison, have not power either to call and hold a martial court, or to question or punish such as shall misdemean themselves by violating the known Laws and Orders of War:

"To the end therefore such people my be disdeceived and made sensible of their error: it is hereby declared and made known, that it was never intended that that garrison of Trym should be any way deprived or abridged of what power and authority did or doth of right to the same appertain, and which is frequently made use of and practiced in and by other garrisons of the like condition:

"And the better to avoid such scruples for the future, and the better likewise to enable you to bridle and curb the insolencies of such as hereafter misdemean themselves within that garrison or the quarters thereunto belonging, we do hereby give unto you or any four or more of you (whereof you, Colonel Trafford, or in your absence the officer commanding in chief for the time being to be always one) full power and authority to summon and hold a Marshal's court, when and as often as you shall think fit, and in and by the same to question and try all such as shall any way violate the said Laws and Orders of War, and to cause such punishments to be inflicted on the delinquents, as by the said Laws and Orders are ordained and provided, pains of death and cashiering of officers always excepted; for in case offences of that high nature as merit death or cashierment be committed by any in relation to that garrison, or the quarters (being of the military list) you, the said Colonel Trafford, or the officer commanding in chief in your absence is to secure the person or persons of such offender or offenders, until upon information given us of the quality of the offence, we shall give our further order. And for so doing this shall be unto you and every of you a sufficient warrant."

"To our trusty and welbeloved Colonel Thomas Trafford and to the officer commanding in chief in the garrison of Trym in his absence, and to

[1] By the Irish at Benburb on 5 June 1646. [2] Impressed seal, as at page 33.

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all and every other the Captains and officers both of horse and foot in that garrison whom it may concern.—George Lane."

"THE FOURTH SHEAF."

1646, July 8. The Castle of Dublin:—"By the Lord Lieutenant and Council: Ormonde.—Whereas by order of this board dated 29th April 1646, it was declared that if the persons chargeable with the payment of the fourth sheaf mentioned in the said order, would willingly and readily pay the sum of fifty pounds to Colonel Thomas Trafford or in his absence to Captain William Cadogan, for the present relief of the garrison of Trym that then and in such case that sum should be accepted from them in full satisfaction for the said fourth sheaf due for the harvest 1644 and 1645, likewise mentioned in the said order: "And whereas the said persons have failed to make payment of the said sum accordingly we in further favour of the said persons do hereby again declare that if the said persons shall forthwith upon demand pay the said sum of fifty pounds to Colonel Thomas Trafford or in his absence to Captain William Cadogan for the use aforesaid, that the same shall be accepted from them in full satisfaction for the said fourth sheaf due for the said harvest, 1644, and 1645, which if they shall fail to do we do hereby require and authorize the said Colonel Thomas Trafford, or in his absence Captain William Cadogan, to levy the value of the said fourth sheaf, according to the words and meaning of the Articles of Cessation, by distress or otherwise on the said persons so chargeable with the payment of the said fourth sheaf."

Roscomon. — Edward Brabazon. — Antony Midensis.— George Cloyne.—Charles Lambart.—Arthur Chichester George Shurley.

LETTER to W. CADOGAN.[1]

1646, July 15th. Athboy.—"Captain Cadogan: Our service to you remembered, we thought good to inform you of our condition here desiring your assistance for our return to Trim, for the Irish are so spread that we were very near losing all we have. This night three or four alarms and there is one of the Irish killed this night, therefore we would desire you to send us an assistance this morning as soon as possible you can, for we very much fear the Ulster people in the afternoon—that they will flock so together and seek revenge for the man that is killed, though it nothing concerns us. Likewise yesterday where your troop was with us we had very good quarter, but after they went away the Irish were very kind for we lost at the least five pounds and we had to get our goods into houses before it was four o'clock so desiring your Lordship's answer as soon as possibly you can, and we shall be ready to give satisfaction to you to the full.

"William Dean.—Jo. Price.—Thomas Caninge.— William Crose with the rest.

Addressed:—"To the worshipful Captain Cudingham Governor of Trim: These present."

ORMONDE to COLONEL TRAFFORD.

1646, July 16. Dublin Castle.—"The enclosed letter was shewed unto me even now by those that attend the Treaty here, who have been

[1] MS. indistinct.

earnest with me for the ease of those that writ it, and that part of the country, in the particular by them mentioned: In which regard I think fit to desire you to accept of the eighteen pounds ten shillings proffered and not to distrain for the remainder until I shall signify my further pleasure.

Addressed:—"For Collonell Thomas Trafford, now at Trym, and in his absence to Captain William Cadowgan: These."

Daniel O'Neille[1] to W. Cadogan.

1646, July 29. Dublin.—You will infinitely obleege me, iff with all possible speed you send a trusty messenger with the inclosed to my unkle.[2] They are some commands of my Lord Lieutenant's. Iff in any thing I may service you, I shall bee faythfully your loveing friend.

Addressed:—"For Captaine Kiddugan: These at Trym: Haste. Haste. Haste."

Sir John Giffard to W. Cadogan.

1646, July 29, Castlejordan.—"I heartily thank you for this your friendly correspondency by your letter and the enclosed, which is so satisfactory to me as ever binding me to the like. Yesterday I had an alarum that there were two hundred of the rogues in the King's County to fall into our quarters, but I hear they entertain a greater fear than they had cause of my strength and intelligence (which I would evermore have them fear) and so desisted:

"I have bluntly written to the gentlemen in the King's County that I am credibly informed there is such a design with them, inviting their care to prevent it, being confident that what mischief do befall us, repair will be expected from them.

"If this may add to our safety, good and well, if not I shall run the hazard in suppressing their insolency and leave the success to God Almighty; for other intelligence I have none. As for Roen, knew I where he were, I assure you I would attempt the taking of him, were he five mile within the Irish quarter. The last I heard was, that he went towards Athboy fair, and from thence report sayeth he is gone back to Ballinasloe; this being all for the present."

Addressed:—"For his much respected good friend, Captain William Cadogan, Governor of Trym: These."

James Moore to W. Cadogan.

1646, July —. Athboy.—"I received your letter, and we are much thankful for your great care of us. As for the passage that hath passed betwixt your troop and the Irish, I am unacquainted therewith, and the confusion of the time being such here as I cannot learn the manner of their proceedings. The last night the Irish horsemen, about midnight came to our cows and took away violently out of our back grounds four plough horses and a cow, and wounded one of our neighbours."

Addressed:—"For our noble friend, Captain Cadogan, Governor of Trym: These present."

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[1] See "Contemporary History of affairs in Ireland, 1641–1652." Dublin, 1879.

[2] Owen Roe O'Neill, General of the Ulster army.

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CONCLUSION OF TREATY FOR PEACE, 1646.

[1.]—Notification to Garrison at Trim.

1646, August 19. The Castle of Dublin.—"After our hearty commendations: We think fit to signify to you that there are Articles of Peace made, concluded, accorded and agreed uppon by and between us, James, Lord Marquis of Ormonde, Lord Lieutenant generall and general governor of his Majestie's kingdom of Ireland, his Majesties commissioner to treat and conclude a peace with his Majesties Roman Catholique subjects of the said kingdom, by virtue of his Majesties commission under the great seal of England, bearing date at Buckingham, on the four and twentieth day of June in the twentieth year of his reign, for and on the behalf of his most excellent Majestie of the one part and Donogh Lord Viscount Muskerry, and others appointed and authorized by his Majesties said Roman Catholique subjects by virtue of an authority of the said Roman Catholique subjects, bearing date the 6th day of March 1645[-6], and in the one and twentieth year of his Majesties reign of the other part: And we send you herewith several printed copies of the said Articles of Peace and of the proclamation for publishing the same; requiring you to cause the same to bee publicly proclaimed throughout that garrison and that you and all the forces and others there do render all due obedience hereunto."

"Roscomon.—Dillon.—George Cloyne.—Charles Lambart.—Arthur Chichester.—Gerrard Lowther.—F. Willoughby.—Robert Forth.—James Ware."

Endorsed:—"The Lord Lieutenant and Council's letter of the 19th August 1646.—Received 20th inst."

"And the Peace proclaimed at Trym, 22nd inst., being Saturday, between the hours of 10 and 12."

"To our loving friend the officer in chief commanding his Majesties forces, now in garrison at Trym."

[2.]—Proclamation.

1646, August 19. The Castle of Dublin.—"By the Lord Lieutenant and Council: Ormonde.—Whereas by his Majesties authoritie there are Articles of Peace, made concluded accorded and agreed upon, by and between us, James, Lord Marques of Ormonde, Lord Lieutenant-General and General governor of his Majesties kingdom of Ireland, his Majesties commissioner to treat and conclude a peace, with his Majesties Roman Catholique subjects of the said kingdom, by virtue of his majesties commission, under the great seal of England, bearing date at Buckingham, on the four and twentieth day of June, in the twentieth yeare of his reign, for and on the behalf of his most excellent Majestie of the one part; and Donogh Lord Viscount Muskery, and others appointed and authorized by his Majesties said Roman Catholique subjects by vertue of an authoritie of the said Roman Catholique subjects, bearing date the sixth day of March, 1645[-6], and in the one and twentieth year of his Majesties reign, of the other part: And forasmuch as one of the main ends of that Peace, is to beget in all his Majesties subjects of this kingdom a perfect unity amongst themselves, after the too long continued division amongst them: we therefore to the end the better to conserve that unity, and as much as we may to take away all memory of the former actions, which begot division amongst us, do hereby, in his Majesties name, strictly charge and command, that there be no reviling or reproachful speeches or language given by any person or persons of the one side, to

any person or persons of the other side, but that all persons do carry themselves so quietly and peaceably in their words and actions one towards another as to avoid all occasion of future division or disturbance whereof they may not fail, as they desire to avoid his Majesties just displeasure, and such punishments as are due to contemners of his Majesties royal authority."

"Richard Bolton, Canc.—Roscomon.—Dillon.—George Cloyne.—Charles Lambart.—Arthur Chichester.—Gerrard Lowther.—Francis Willoughby.—Robert Forth.—James Ware."

ORMONDE to SIR THOMAS LUCAS.

1646, August 19. The Castle of Dublin.—"After our hearty commendations: We have lately given orders to Sir Thomas Lucas concerning the march of some of the horse in that garrison: we shall therefore hereby pray and require you on sight of the orders of the said Sir Thomas Lucas in that behalf that you do forthwith observe the same, whereof expecting you will not fail.—ORMONDE."

COLONEL THOMAS TRAFFORD to W. CADOGAN.

1646, August 22, Dublin.—"Upon the next Tuesday we, God willing, do undoubtedly begin our march. His Excellencie will lodge that night at Harristowne, at Sir Maurice Eustace's house, and so towards Kilkenny. If there be anything you would have me move his Excellencie in concerning yourself or the . . . .[1] write to me and your commands shall be obeyed. I pray you as oft as you can, to advertise us of the proceedings of General O'Neill. Your messengers shall be well rewarded. Set about for intelligence as much as possibly you can.

Sir, you did me a great favour as in lending the money at my last being at Trim, and I pray you if possibly you can, to advance me seven pounds more, and take it from the collectors, who will duly pay you seven pounds every fourteen days; I pray you send it by Lieutenant Cary who I desire to be here at either Sunday night or upon Monday betimes. Sir, I must likewise be a suitor unto you that you, will please in my absence, to have a care of Newtown, my servants and tenants there, that they be not injured in my absence: I have written unto Mory to repair to you upon all occasions to whose care I leave them and the rest of my businesses . . . and so do for evermore remain."

"I do hereby acknowledge to have received from Captain William Cadogan upon Tuesday the seventeenth of this month, the sum of seven pounds, and seven pounds more this day from the said Captain Cadogan, to and for the use of Colonel Thomas Trafford, being money lent as witnes my hand this 23th of August 1646 :—David Cary.

"Witness:—John Barnes.

Endorsed:—"Colonel Trafford's of the 22th for the loan of £7; £7 more formerly lent—in all—£14 0*s*. 0*d*.

"Together with Lieutenant Carye's note for the receipt thereof, being written on the same half sheet of the letter."

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[1] MS. indistinct.

MSS. OF MARQUIS OF ORMONDE.

THE CASTLE OF TRIM.

1646, September 3, Dublin, the King's Inns of Court.—"By his Majesties Privy Council authorized in the absence of the Lord Lieutenant.

"It is ordered that our very good Lord, the Earl of Roscomon, do signify to the officer in chief of the garrison at Trym that it is thought fit by this Board that he press labourers in the town and quarters to repair as well as they may the breaches in the old castle and to fortify it and to take up horses, cars, shovels, spades, pickaxes, and other necessaries as well in the town as quarters also to seize upon all boats and cottes on the Boine that are near the said garrison."

"R. Bolton, Canc.—George Cloyne.—Charles Lambart.—Gerrard Lowther.—Robert Forth."

Endorsed:—"The Council's warrant of 3rd September, 1646, concerning the fortifying of Trym. Received 4° by Mr. Sheridan, about 6 in the afternoon."

ORMONDE TO CADOGAN.

1646, October 9, Trim.—"After our hearty commendations: These are to will and require you to rise with the foot company under your command from your now garrison in full number and completely armed to the city of Drogheda, where you are to remain until you shall receive our further directions."

Endorsed:—"A potent for Captain Cadogan to march to Drogheda."

GEORGE CARR to W. CADOGAN.

1646, September 15, Dublin Castle.—"Yesterday I received yours dated the 12th of this month by a servant of Sir Paul Davyes, and thereupon delivered yours thereinenclosed to his Excellency, whose pleasure it is (and I am commanded to signify the same unto you) that you forthwith repair hither, leaving Colonel Trafford there till your return, for his Excellencie hath upon all occasions to confer with you. Your letter and the stick you mention to have sent me I never received.

"Commend me to Colonel Trafford. Your letter to him is yet undelivered, he being gone out from thence before my man met with him."

Addressed:—"To my worthy, good friend, Captain William Cadougan. These."

OFFICE OF PROVOST MARSHAL.

1646, November 2. The Castle of Dublin.—"By the Lord Lieutenant and Council: Ormonde.—Whereas Captain William Cadogan is authorized by commission under his Majesties great seal to exercise Marshal law in the several counties of Dublin, Westmeath and Louth, we therefore holding it necessary, that for the better execution of the said commission the said Captain Cadogan have some horsemen to assist him in the said service, do hereby authorize the said Captain Cadogan to raise twelve men with horses and to arm and command them as Provost Marshal in the said counties, and we require the said men so raised from time to time to observe such orders and directions as they shall receive herein from the said Captain Cadogan, whereof they may not fail. And for so doing this shall be sufficient warrant."

"Roscomon. — Charles Lambart. — Francis Willoughby. —. Robert Forth."

Garrison at Trim.

1646, December 3. The Castle of Dublin.—"By the Lord Lieutenant General of Ireland." "Ormonde.—Whereas we are informed that notwithstanding our letters of the 8th of October last for a certain proportion of beeves and corn to be sent in weekly for the maintenance of the garrison of Trim, yet such hath been the backwardness and slowness of those whom it concerned that nothing considerable hath been done thereupon, to the greate sufferance of the garrison, in regard whereof and for that his Majestie's revenue doth not so competently serve to pay his Majestie's forces here as that thereout provision may be made for them of that garrison, we therefore think it very fit and reasonable that some new way may be taken such as may stand with good reason and justice to have that garrison kept and maintained for his Majestie, and to that purpose you are hereby required and authorized to convene all and every the gentlemen and inhabitants of those parts of the county whose persons, towns, lands or estates during the wars or before the Cessation have had the benefit of the protection of that garrison, and them having so convened to treat with them and to agree upon and settle such a course as that both the officer and soldier of the said garrison of Trym may receive such allowance weekly for their maintenance as they usually and weekly received from hence of late, and if any shall show themselves slow or refractory to pay what shall be applotted upon them for that use you are in such case to use a compulsary course by taking their distresses, and in regard that this their assistance or contribution is expected but for a short time (as you may assure them from us) we are very confident their readiness will be such to comply with what is desired as that that garrison shall have no further cause to complain of their backwardness. And for so doing this shall be a sufficient warrant."

"To our trusty and welbeloved Colonel Thomas Trafford, Governor of Trym, and in his absence to Captain William Cadogan.—Geo. Lane."

Contributions in County of Meath.

1646, December 17. Trim.—"By the Lord Lieutenant General of Ireland:" "Ormonde.—Whereas the nobility gentry and commonalty inhabiting within those parts of the county of Meath which were lately stiled the Roman Catholique quarters of the said county, do now voluntarily, in all faithful and humble acknowledgment and submission to his Majesties authority, assent to pay contribution out of the said quarters to his Majestie's army, whereupon it behoves us to take them into our especial care and afford them all safeguard and protection: These are therefore hereby strictly to will and require all and every his Majesties officers ministers and leading subjects under our command whatsoever, whom it may concern, to forbear killing, spoiling or any ways injuring or molesting them the said inhabitants and every of them in their several persons and goods, whereof they and every of them respectively are to take due notice, as they will answer the contrary at their extreme perils."

Recruiting at Trim.

1646, December 18, Trim.—"By the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland:" "Ormonde.—Whereas the foot company under your command doth consist but of seventy-two, we think it fit for the service of this garrison that the same be forthwith recruited, these are therefore to require and

MSS. OF MARQUIS OF ORMONDE.

authorize you forthwith to recruit and make up your said company one hundred complete besides officers, whereof the Muster-master general and his deputy in his absence are required to take notice, and to make entry of you and your company in the checque rolls accordingly from the day of the date hereof, and for so doing this shall be your warrant."

"To our well beloved Captain William Cadogan.—G. Lane."

Endorsed:—"My warrant to recruit my company to 100."

STATEMENT BY GENERAL THOMAS PRESTON.

1646, December 22, Waterford.—"The declaration[1] of the Lord General of the army of the Confederate Catholicks in the province of Leinster.—Whereas upon the late design in Dublin I was transported with the particular desire of advancing his Majesties service, and preserving these parts from the destruction that commonly waits on the chance of war, to entertain a treaty with the Lord Marquess of Clanricarde not doubtinge to obtain by his Lordship's means such conditions for the Confederate Catholicks as might render the kingdom satisfied, and after some tyme spent in the consideration of the contents of the engagement, I acquainted the Council said Congregation therewith, who on more strict examination thereof, having taken to consideration the law in force against Catholick religion in this kingdom, found in the contents of that engagement in many essentiall points to be short of the liberty and freedom requisite in the free exercise of the Catholick religion, and the safety of the lives and fortunes of the Confederate Catholicks, as by the Council's and Congregation's observations on that engagement may more evidently appear; upon advertisement wherof I hold myself obliged by the oath of union which I had sworn by the faith I owed to the nation, to recede from the treatie, if the objections against that engagment were not satisfied by the enlargement of further grants that might satisfy the Council and Congregation, and moreover to take from me all hopes of any conclusion that way, I found that, contrary to the said engagment, a resolution was taken not to receive any of the army under my command to garrison in Dublin, and other principal garrisons under his Majesties obedience, that being the chief point granted me, for the security of the said engagement; so as I mainly mistrusted there was no good intention towards the Confederate Catholicks, either in the matters I wanted or in the security thereof, seeing even in the very first entrance an apparent breach of the promise contained in that engagment so as it stood neither with honor nor security I should rely on that engagement, being therefore compelled to desist from further proceeding therein and accordingly withdrew the forces under my command to the quarters designed for them by order of the Council and Congregation, yet least any should be misledd by an opinion of the continuance of that Treatie or any conclusion thereupon, I thought good (not finding anything in the whole conduct of that affair whereby the innocency of my actions may not be generally acknowledged) to publish this Declaration that all the Confederate Catholics may be thereby forewarned to stand on their own defence against the adverse party, and not to insist or rely on any conditions, but such as by authority of the Council and Congregation or of the General Assembly shall be settled, that being the whole scope of my intention in the late Treatie, notwithstanding any misconstruction to the contrary, which I desire may be so understood, whereby the perfect union of the Confederate Catholicks may have full settlement, and my

[1] MS. faded.

intention hereby declared not to adhere to any other resolution or union. —T. Preston."

Sir Luke FitzGerald.

1646, December 23, Portloman.—"After our very hearty commendations: For many pressing reasons and good considerations we think fit to give you order to cause restitution to be made unto Sir Luke Fitz Gerald of those cattle which were lately taken from him by a party from thence, which we doubt not you will readily put in execution; and so we bid you very heartily farewell:

"It is our express pleasure that all the cattle that were sent on to Dublin and there sold before our coming to Trym be forthwith restored according to our intentions above expressed.—Ormonde."

Addressed:—"To our well beloved Captain William Cadowgan: These."

Sir Luke FitzGerald.

1646, December 25. Castletowne, Kindalena. "Ormonde.—After our very harty commendations, etc.; Whereas upon reasons known to us, we have not only by our letters to Sir Luke Fitz Gerald lately signified our pleasure that he should have restitution made him of so many of the cattle lately taken from him, as are not by our knowledge disposed of, and in short time satisfaction for the remainder, but also by our letters to you, which we suppose were not upon his late demand, pursuing our said directions, then come to hand.

"These are therefore to will and require you to cause our engagement in that behalf for the redelivery to him of the remainder of the said cattle, to be punctually performed to him, whereof we assure our self you will not fail."

Addressed:—To our very loving friend Captain William Cadougan, etc."—Seal of red wax: Ormonde crest.

Garrison at Trim.

1646, December 26.—"A list of the true strength of the garrison and as they were paid by the pole:

Captain Graham - - -	2 Sergeants.
Lieutenant - - - -	1 Drum.
Ensign - - - -	2 Corporals.

Thomas Kelsey,	William Graves,
Simon Hicks,	Josias Hethrington,
John Malone,	William Gaffney,
William Malone,	Christopher Weekes,
John Mophett,	John Bathe,
John Jarrett,	Edward Platt,
Richard Lawrence,	Walter Mape,
Tho. Graham,	Morice Conley,
John Normandy,	Patrick Gordon,
Arthur Brodhust	John Gordon,
William Brodhust,	William Bell,
John Hetherington,	William Irewyn,
Edmond Kelly,	Pa. Mavitore,
Robert Graves,	James Irewyn,

John Kennedy,
Evan Rowland,
William Stewart,
Patrick Murray,
George Johnston,
Richard Perkins,
Richard Morgan,
Rice Morgan,
Robert Graham,
John Broadfoote:
Private men 55 - 2 15 0

The whole garrison of private men comprehending the serjeants and the corporals with the drums comes to 7*l.* a week.

The men paid after this rate 26 December 1646, with a loafe and seven to a quarter of beef.
Christopher Irewyn,
Brien McClery,
John Maxefeild,
Patrick Corbally,
Symon Corbally,
John Brien,
David Johnston,
Gawen Johnston,
Jo. Casy,
Richard Irwin,

Paid: 26 December 1646; Captain Cadogan; Captain Pate and Captain Graham being by:
Himself 8*l.* Lieutenant 3*l.* 10*s.* Ensign 2*l.* 10*s.*

Thomas Morris,
Symon Harmon,
Edward Dodson,
Richard Parker,
Morgan Radam,
Thomas Yong,
Brien Larkin,
Daniel Fagan,
Thomas Moore,
John Moore,
Hugh Lionell,
Thomas Dafferby,
James Griffith,
Rowland . . . ,
Phillip Gannon,
Thomas Ellis,
Hugh Cooke,
Francis Nutter,
James Nutter,
Thomas Fowler,
John Holland,
Richard Williams,
John Holland,
John Robinson,
Samuel Cordery.
Richard Williams,
Michael Chandler.
Thomas Corkeran,
Charles Hill,
Thomas Scott,
Thomas Hill,
Isaac Knags,
Andrew Deane,
William Cornish,

William Harrison,
William Hoole,
Joseph Hughes,
James Wasley,
Lawrence Connell.
John Troughton,
Richard Rowson,
Andrew Humphrey.
2 Sergeants—5*s.*
3 Corporals—6*s.*

Michael Chandler,
Thomas Corkeran,
Charles Hill,
Thomas Scott,
Thomes Hill,
Isaac Knags,

Andrew Deane,
William Cornish,
William Harrison,
William Hoole,
Joseph Hughes,
James Wasley,
Lawrence Conwell,
John Troughton,
Richard Rawson,
Andrew Humphrey,

John Sadler,
John Olver,
Arthur Griffith,
James Bonns,[1]
Robert Dun,[1]

[1] In margin: "I paid them."

John Pattett,
John Gray,
Nicholas Ryder,
John Thornton,
Roger Cole,
Lewis Griffith,
Ellis Griffith,
Christopher Kent,
Patrick Kenny,
Martin Dowdall,
Abraham Wapoole,
David Blake,
Nich. Boyle,
1 Drum—2*s*.
Laghlen Hanlon,
Richard Barry,
William Gibbs,
Darby Carlowe,

Private men—3*l*. 4*s*. 0*d*.

Captain Pate:
Lieutenant,
Ensign,
2 Sergeants,
2 Corporals,
1 Drum,

George Holcroft,
Francis Brookes,
Morgan Kieffe,
Edmond Courcy,
Michaell Courcy,
Piers Grig,
William Flyn,

John Barnes,
Cornelius Mayo,
John Birne,
Evan Bird,

Private men, 20,
With Sergeant and Corporals,
1*l*.

2 January 1646[-7.]

Paid to Captain Cadogan's Company:

	£	*s*.	*d*.
To the two Serjeants - - - -	–	2	4
Drum - - - - - -	–	2	–
Three Corporals - - - - -	–	4	6
To 57 private men 12*d*. apiece - - -	2	17	0
John Salsbury.			
To Captain Pate, after that rate - -	1	4	0
John Craven.			
To Captain Graham, after that rate - - -	2	19	0
Christopher Sibthorp.			
	7	10	6

WARRANT FOR ENSIGN THOMAS BARTON.

1646-7, January 13, the Castle of Dublin.—"By the Lord Lieutenant General of Ireland." "Ormonde.—Whereas the ensign's place to the foot company under the command of Captain William Cadogan is now void, these are therefore to will and require you to make entry of Thomas Barton, in the checque rolls remaining in your custody, as ensign to the said company, to be in his Majesties pay from the day of the date hereof, at the usual entertainment of an Ensign; whereof you may not fail, and for so doing, this shall be you warrant." Given under our hand and seal[1] at arms, at his Majesties Castle of Dublin, the 13th of January 1646.

"To Sir Robert King, Knight, Muster Master General, or in his absence to his deputy.—Jo. Stughton."

[1] Seal as at page 33, damaged.

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ROBERT HUSSEY to [W. CADOGAN].

1646–7, January 21, Galtrym.—"I had but this very day the intelligence of the approach of some of the Ulster army who are already passed the bridge of Balenecurre and intend (as Capt. Thomas Mac Geoghegan writes to his friends in Moynaluey to have free quarter within these parts and specially about Tryme, in revenge of the injuries done to the prince of Tecroghan.[1]

They intend (no doubt) a mischief no less than pillage and distruction of the English quarters. God defend them and you from all your anti-Christian enemies, I mean the vultures of the North.

CAPTAIN CADOGAN'S COMPANY.

1646–7, February 20.

William Cadogan,—Captain,
William Draper,—Lieutenant,
John Salsbury,—Ensign,
John Vanmaunayer, Serjeant,
Miles Birkett, „
William Knagg, Drums,
Thomas Maypowder, „
John Norris, Corporal,
Thomas Barton, „
John Hill, „
John Spreckley,
James Gryffin,
Thomas Hill,
Charles Hill,
Symon Herman,
Thomas Moore,
John Moore,
Richard Parker,
John Saddler,
Richard Barry,[2]
James Wasley,
John Troughton,
Robert Doun,
John Burne,
Michael Waterhouse,
Daniell,
Isaacke Knaggs,
Andrew Farside,[2]
Robert Thompson,[2]
Thady Walsh,
Richard Hutton,
Rowland James,
Brien Larkin,
John Seaman,[2]
William Browne,[2]
Thomas Talbott,[2]
John Oliver,
Anthony Griffeth,
George Lewis,
Paule Coudrey,
William Robinson,
Henry Reade,
Peter Birkett,[3]
Thomas Piper,[4]
Francis Crowe,
Evin Bird,
Roger Coale,
Thomas Kelly,
Phillipp Gannon,
Dennis Fagan,
Thomas Fouler,
Andrew Deane,
John Robinson,
John Cannon,
John Barnes,[5]
Michaell Shandlow,
William Dudley,
Thomas Daffenbee,
John Swan.
Martin Skreene,[6]
Thomas Norris,
Cornelius May,
Loughlin Hanlan,
John Bevan,
Henry Edwards,
Andrew Humphrey,
John Pallett,
Patrick Corr,
Patrick Surroghan,
Nicholas Ryder,
William Cornish,
William Gibbs,
Darby Carlow,
Edmond Murrey,
Matthew Harte,[7]

[1] Sir Luke Fitz Gerald. See page 31.
[2] "In Dublin by licence."
[3] "Gone to the Bishop of Cloyne, with leave."
[4] "At Tredagh, by leave."
[5] In margin: "In Dublin."
[6] "In prison in town."
[7] In margin: "Employed in the county of Cavan."

John Vanmanyer, Serjeant,
Miles Birkit, „
William Knags, Drum,
James Dyewy, „
John Norris,[1]
Thomas Barton,[1]
John Hill,[1]
John Oliver,[1]
Anthony Griffin,[1]
Hugh Cooke,[1]
Thomas Daffinbee,[1]
Thomas Scott,[1]
Thomas Ellis,
Phillip Gannon,
Thomas Fouller,
Morgan Roidam,
Hugh Lynyoll,
Evan Bird,
John Thorneton,
Charles Hill,
James Griffin,
Edward Dodson,
Thomas Cogharan,
William Hoole,
John Troughton,
Richard Rowson,
Paull Cordery,
William Gibbs,
Thomas Moore,
Lawrance Connell.
Robert Dun,
Roger Coale,

Darby Carlow,
William Harrison.
John Pallet,
Thomas Young,
John Sadler,
John Robinson,
Frank Knags,
Andrew Deane,
Bryan Larkin,
Symon Harman,
Thomas Hill,
James Wasly,
Richard Williams,
Michell Chandler,
Thomas Norris,
Dennis Fagan,
William Cornishe,
Rowland James,
James Nuttar,
John Moore,
Laughlan Hanlan,
Richard Parker,
John Holland,
Joseph Hughes,
Francis Nuttar,
John Barnes,
Cornelius Mayo,
John Burne,
John Gray,[2]
Nicholas Ryder,[2]
— Pierson.

James Jackson,
John Seaman,
William Yates,
Richard Shepheard,

Andrew Foreside,
Robert Tompson,
William Browne,

Endorsed by W. Cadogan: "A list of my company with their armes: 20 February 1646" [-7].

Levy of contributions from Irish Confederation.

1646-7, February 26. The Castle of Dublin.—"By the Lord Lieutenant General of Ireland: Ormonde.—We do hereby appoint and authorize our trusty and well beloved Colonel Thomas Trafford, Governor of Trim, to demand and receive from the gentlemen and inhabitants of the quarters of the counties of Kildare and Meath belonging to the Confederate party the full sum of fifty two pounds, sterling, and in case the same shall not be forthwith paid to distrain for the same, according to an instrument signed by Hugh Rochford, esquire, in the behalf of the Assembly of the said Confederates, bearing date the seventeenth day of February, 1646, a copy whereof, attested by our secretary, is hereunto annexed.—George Lane."

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[1] In margin: "These eight are all firelocks."

[2] "Sick."

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To Colonel Thomas Trafford, Trim.

1646–7, March 10, Kilkenny.—"We received a letter from you, bearing date the 28th of February, wherein you desire we should make payment of twenty seven pounds, and that in lieu of some quarters upon the Articles of Cessation:

"True it is, there hath been an agreement made with Colonel Barry for forty two pounds and of that charge the quarters without the lines, in the county of Kildare, (expressed in the said Articles) were to pay twenty seven pounds, but we find that there is no observance given to the said agreement, as to the county of Kildare, for out of those baronies which we agreed for, Captain Treswell and Captain Cressy's troops received (since the last Cessation) their contribution as formerly, which will very near amount to the sum you demand out of the Catholique quarters in the county of Kildare:

"If they forbear molesting the quarters according the Articles agreed upon, and account for what monies they already received, we will willingly comply with your desires. In the interim, we desire that you forbear disturbing the inhabitants of those baronies:

"Maurice FitzGerrald.—Nicholas Wogan."

Captain Arthur Graham.

1646–7, March 17, The Castle of Dublin.—"By the Lord Lieutenant General of Ireland:" "Ormonde.—Whereas we have commanded Captain Arthur Graham hence to his garrison at Trym, these are therefore to pray and require you to admit him to the command of his company in garrison there with the same freedom as other officers of his quality have."

"To our trusty and well beloved Captain William Cadogan."

Protection of Roman Catholic Subjects.

[1.]—1647, April 3. The Castle of Dublin.—"By the Lord Lieutenant and Council:" "Ormonde.—Whereas we are informed that great apprehensions of fears do daily arise in the minds of his Majesties Roman Catholique subjects residing in the quarters designed for his Majesties Protestant subjects, occasioned by the advance of some forces out of the North into the said quarters and the garrisoning of them there, and the expectation of further forces to come out of England, which fears are likewise fomented and increased in them by turbulent and ill affected persons, wherein if his Majesties said subjects do not receive timely satisfaction, sudden and inevitable destruction must fall upon the said quarters, we therefore think fit for the preventing of such inconveniences to publish and declare, and we do by this our proclamation publish and declare, that we will to the uttermost of our power, protect and defend in their persons and estates, all and every his Majesties said subjects, and all others whom we shall hereafter think fit to licence to come and reside in the said quarters from the said forces and all others, and that none of his Majesties said subjects shall be pillaged on pain of death to be inflicted on such who shall so pillage contrary to this our proclamation, and we do further declare that this proclamation is to continue and be of force for and until the tenth day of June next ensuing, and that if we may not preserve them beyond that time, that they shall have timely notice thereof and shall have free liberty to depart with their goods whither they shall think fit, without

any let or molestation, and for the better observance hereof, we do will and require all and every the governors, officers, commanders and soldiers under our command, that they nor any of them do presume upon pain of death, to offer any violence, injury or wrong unto any of the persons aforesaid, and that they to the uttermost of their power protect and defend them from all violence or injury which shall be offered unto them, to the end they may be encouraged to go on in their tillage and other works of husbandry whereby they may be the better enabled to contribute towards the maintenance of his Majestie's army."

"Richard Bolton, Canc.—George Cloyne.—Charles Lambart.—Robert Forth."

Endorsed by W. Cadogan:—"A proclamation of 3 April 1647 concerning the settlement and quietness of the quarters.—Proclaimed 10 April 1647."

[2.]—"After our hearty commendations, we have caused a proclamation to be lately imprinted, dated 3rd April, 1647, concerning the protecting of his Majesties Roman Catholique subjects residing within the quarters designed for his Majesties Protestant subjects, of which proclamation we send you herewith a certain number, requiring you to cause the same to be proclaimed and publicly fixed up in all the markets and other public places throughout that garrison that so all persons whom it may concern may take notice thereof."

"We likewise send you herewith a copy of a proclamation, dated 7th April 1647, as an addition to the former, which we require you to cause to be published.

"Richard Bolton, Canc.—George Cloyne.—Charles Lambart.—Robert Forth."

"To our loving friend the officer in chief commanding his Majesties forces now in garrison at Trym."

Endorsed:—"The proclamation, proclaimed 10 April 1647, together with the additional written declaration concerning those that pay contribution and live out of the quarters."

[3.]—"By the Lord Lieutenant and Council: Ormonde.—Whereas we caused a proclamation dated 3 April 1647, to be published for the satisfaction of his Majesties Roman Catholique subjects residing in the quarters designed for his Majesties Protestant subjects, which proclamation doth not extend to any of his Majesties said subjects, who reside out of the said quarters, who, notwithstanding, may be willing to contribute to and for his Majesties army: We think fit to publish and declare that all others of his Majesties said subjects who reside out of the said quarters and shall within ten days after the publishing hereof agree with us, the Lord Lieutenant, or any of the officers in chief of the adjacent garrisons, to pay contribution to and for the maintenance of his Majestie's army or any of the garrisons, shall not be pillaged nor any way wronged in their persons or estates, but shall be taken to be within the benefit of the said proclamation to all intents and purposes. Whereof all governors, commanders, officers and soldiers under our command are to take notice at their extreme perills.

"Richard Bolton, Canc.—George Cloyne.—Charles Lambart.—Robert Forth.

"This agreeth with the original.—W. Cadogan."

Endorsed:—"The addition to the proclamation."

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DISTRAINT FOR DEBT TO VERNY.

1647, April 10. The Castle of Dublin.—"By the Lord Lieutenant General of Ireland:" "Ormonde.—We do hereby require and authorize Colonel Thomas Trafford to distrain on Richard Bermingham of Doramstowne's goods to the value of twenty five pounds, according to a just appraisement to be made thereof for one whole year's rent due on the first of May next, out of the said lands, and the same to deliver to Sir Edmond Verny, Knight, to whom the said rent belongeth in right of his custodiam thereof; and for so doing this shall be a sufficient warrant.—George Lane."

SOLDIERS SUSPECTED AS SPIES.

[1.]—"The examination of Francis Hughes alias Griffith, taken this 14th day of April 1647:

"Who saith, that at the beginning of the rebellion he became to be drummer at Lisnegarvy[1] unto the late Lord Blayney,[2] and afterwards since the Cessation he came with Colonel Jones unto Dundalke, and served as a drummer under Captain Trusedale and from Dundalke he came with Captain Trusedale and his company to Dublin. And when Colonel Jones and Captain Trusedale went to Kells, this examinate went with them thither. And further saith that he was in the town of Kells, when the same was surprised by the rebels and that he then was Captain Trusedales drummer:

"Being asked what captains were then at Kells, he saith, he knew none but Captain Trusedale and one Lieutenant Meeke, who, he saith, was killed there. He saith further, that there were but four drums with the forces then at Kells: He saith further that he knew of no more officers killed there but the said Meeke:

"He further saith, that one Henry Rose who came in company with this examined to Trym, was of Colonel Jones own company at Kells, and saith withal that he, this examinate, and the said Rose at the taking of the town were carried away prisoners by the rebels, and afterwards this examinate was entertained as a drummer, and the said Rose as a soldier by the Earl of Westmeath and upon Saturday last both of them ran away from the said Earl's forces that then were at Ballinecor unto Athboy and on Sonday last came to this town:

"Francis Hughes × mark."

[2.]—"The examination of Henry Rose, taken the day and year above —said: Who saith that he was born at Castletowne Delvin in the county of Westmeath, and that at the beginning of the rebellion he served as a soldier under the command of Captain Richard Burrowes and went with him to the siege of Tredagh, and after the siege, was with him at Dundalk, and afterwards at Slane, where, means growing short, he went away without leave from his Captain to Dublin, where he entered himself of Major Peiseley's company, who bestowed him not long after upon Colonel Jones, with whom he went to Dundalke, and when Colonel Jones came back again for Dublin this examinate came with him, and was of his company when Kells was taken, and there being made a prisoner he carried arms in the Earl of Westmeath's regiment:

[1] See p. 5. [2] Henry, Lord Blaney, killed at the battle of Benburb in 1646.

"He saith, that he knew the examinate Francis Hughes alias Griffith with Captain Trusedale at Dundalk, but whether he was under his command at Kells he knoweth not, but saith he saw him there:

"He, this examinate further saith, that at the taking of Kells, he was taken prisoner by some of Lieutenant Colonel Cruce's foot company, and saith withal, that the said Lieutenant Colonel Cruce's Lieutenant did command some of his Lieutenant Colonel's men then at Kells, whose name is Marcus Cruce.

"He saith now further, that he was under Captain Trusedale's command at Kells when the town was taken:—Henry Rose his × mark."

"Taken by me, William Cadogan."

"Examined in presence of Captain Graham and Captain Crosley's Serjeant.

[2.]—"The examination of James Casy, drummer, taken 14 April, 1647.

"Who being sworn and examined deposeth and saith, that he was entertained by Captain Trusedale at Dublin to be his drummer about a month before Colonel Jones and the said Captain Trusedale did march with the forces to the county of Westmeath, when the said Lieutenant was there:

"He saith and deposeth (being confronted with the within examinate, Francis Hughes alias Griffith) that he saw the said Francis at Mollingar with a drum-coller about his neck, and stood upon the wall when the said forces under the command of the said Colonel Jones did march by the town unto a place called Irishtowne:

"He deposeth further, that when the said forces came back again by Mollingar, he did see one Lieutenant Dawson, who had command of part of the said forces, go into the said town of Mollingar whom this deponent followed: he further deposeth that he was then and there by when the said Lieutenant Dawson did observe and took notice of the said examinate Hughes alias Griffith, and in anger called him the said Hughes a runaway rogue, and said that he would be hanged, and thereupon gave him a back blow on the head with his stick or staff:

"He deposeth further, that he, this deponent, came along with the forces to Kells, as drummer to Captain Trusedale, and that the drummers in Kells were eight in number, but denieth upon his oath, that the examinate Hughes was drummer either in Kells or during the march, unto the said Captain Trusedale, or any other Captain amongst the forces:

"The examinate Rose and the said Hughes, having declared and told how the one was a soldier and the other a drummer unto Captain Trusedale, at his being at Kells, this deponent saith, that he was all the while at Kells, and did the duty of a drummer there but saw neither the one nor the other of the said examinates there:

James × Casye's mark.

Endorsed: "Francis Hughes' alias Griffiths' and Henry Rose's examinations: conceived to be runaways and spies."

—— Mosse to William Roe.[1]

1647, April —, —. "Notwithstanding the extraordinary haste I made to the town, I have not yet prevailed to get my letters from the Commissioners at Edinburgh read in the Commons House, which, with

[1] MS. faded and damaged.

ten thousand such dilatory proceedings, makes the wisest men conclude the Parliament an unfit company to manage affairs; expedition and secrecy are never amongst them. A Parliament is good phisick, but ill diet.

"They are now very busy (and it is the main work) to ruin Sir Th[omas] Fairfax's army, which was modelled by, and consists of very honest men, which the world cannot have the insolence to deny, considering our forces were ill managed before, rather to bring things to an issue by accommodation and treaty, than force. I foresee nothing but most honest men must look for a suffering time. Those that have the faculty, must comply with the times and mens humours. It will bee policy or necessity for some to do so; hoping thereby to do some good, or prevent some evil. I am confident things will never long run thus and surely God hath a greater work for the honest men of this kingdom to do than most men expect. I look at no men or force, they are frail, discomposed and irresolute, I look at God, let us commit our works to Him, and our thoughts shall be established. I am confident God's people (in which number I am not to be reckoned) will be as glorious in their sufferings as they have been in their actions.

Mr. Weremouth is returned by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sherriffs Burgesse of Newcastle, but Mr. Ellison had the more voices. If the Malignants must vote, how it will be decided (at this humour the house is in) I cannot tell, as Ellison solicits his own cause hugely and modestly . . would not do it if I were in his case.

"The Scots will not surrender Belfast whilst their army is in that kingdom. Pay them their arrears and they will quit that and the kingdom, not otherwise. I serve the worst masters in the world, they will give me hardly what I have spent in their service: I will never have to do more with public men or business, they are all naught: I will run any course first. My Lord Lisle and all men that favour Independency will be outed. Scotland is sufficiently distracted, yet will trouble us, if we be troubled amongst ourselves."

Endorsed:—"Mr. Mosse to me received at Chester, 20th April, 1647.

Addressed:—"To my noble friend, Mr. William Roe: These: Chester."

ORMONDE to COMMISSIONERS of PARLIAMENT of ENGLAND.

1647, May 25, Dublin Castle.—"The original, whereof the inclosed[1] is a duplicate, was sent over when the hostages went hence, and, in regard I am informed that it hath not yet been delivered, I think fit hereby to renew my former recommendations thereof unto you, and do desire you that a speedy and effectual course may be taken thereupon by your recommending it to the Committee at Derby House or where you shall think fittest."

Postscript:—"In regard your own coming over hither may be sudden, I thought fit immediately to direct a transcript of the duplicate enclosed to the Lords at Derby House, whereunto I desire you will afford a conveyance and an effectual assistance."

Addressed:—"For the Hon. Mr Annesley, Sir Robert Meredith, Sir Robert King and Colonel Michael Jones, Commissioners appointed by the Parliament of England, etc."

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[1] Not in the MS.

Endorsed:—"May 25, 1647: The Lord of Ormonde to the Commissioners, concerning Mr. Patrick Maxwell, tutor to his sons: Received at Grange, May 29, 1647, 10 at night from Chester."

LORD GEORGE DIGBY to QUEEN HENRIETTA MARIA.

1647, June 1, Dublin.—"May it please your Majestie:—This bearer Mr. Clifton having by his zeal to serve his Majestie made it unsafe for him to continue among the Irish, and intending to wait upon your Majestie, I may not let him go without giving him the satisfaction, for all his pains and hazards, of acquainting your Majestie how well he hath deserved here, by his constant and resolute endeavours to draw the Irish to their duties for his Majesties service, wherein how unsuccessful soever, I hope he shall not lose the reward of your Majesties gracious favour and good opinion, whereunto he is earnestly recommended by Madame, your Majesties most faithful and most obedient humble servant GEORGE DIGBY."

SIR ROBERT KING to ——.

1647, June 26, —— "It is thought more convenient that one be sent particularly to Talloe to be there at the same time when other garrisons be mustered; therefore I pray you give the bearer hereof, Mr. Robert Casy, an instruction to that purpose."

Not addressed.

"THE OLD AND NEW HORSE:"

[1647, June, Dublin.]

"Naas and - - -	Mr. Harding.
Talloe - - - -	Mr. Robert Casy.
Maynouth - - -	Mr. Toestaff.
Bullock - - - -	Mr. Thomas Johnson."

"In Oxmanton Green:

Captain Cadogan:	To muster the new horse.
Captain Henry Leigh:	For Colonel Castle's regiment.
Captain Smith:	For Colonel Long's ,,
Captain Sumner:	For Colonel Kingston's ,,
Mr. Cluff:	For Colonel Hungerford's,,
Mr. Bryen Jones:	The Lord Marquess' ,,
Mr. William Whitfield:	The Earl of Kildare's ,,
Mr. Barton:	The Lord Lambart's ,,
Mr. Hutchinson:	Sir John Borlase's ,,
Mr. John Harrison:	Colonel Bayly's ,,
Mr. Hanlon:	Colonel Willougby's ,,
Mr. Wallis:	Sir John Giffard's ,,
Mr. Cheslyn:	Colonel Jones' ,,

"At Finglass:

Mr. Roberts:	The old horse.
Mr. Stoughton:	,, ,,

His Excellencie's troop:	Sir Thomas Lucas' troop:
Captain Stephens,	Captain Sloughter,
Cornet Crofton: Horsemen 40.	Cornet Cox: Horsemen 30.

Sir Thomas Armstrong's
Lieutenant Ball,
Cornet Gram: Horsemen 30.

Sir Henry Tichborne's:
Lieutenant Graham,
Cornet Hamilton: Horsemen 25.

The Lord Moore's:
Captain Moore,
Cornet Pilkington: Horsemen 25.

Collonel Chichester:
Captain Hart,
Cornet Dumbell: Horsemen 25.

The Lord Strafford's:
Leutenant FitzGerrald,
Cornet Marwood: Horse 25.

Sir George Wentworth:
Leutenant Harmon,
Cornet Harmon: Horsemen 25.

Sir John Borlaces troop:
Captain Crosby,
Cornett Read: Horsemen 25.

Sir Adam Loftus:
Captain Graham,
Cornett Weybro: Horsemen 25.

Lieutenant-Collonel Yarner's:
Captain Kinge,
Cornet Wythers: Horsemen 25

Lieutenant-Colonell Treswell's:
Lieutenant Hunt: Horsemen 25.

The Lord Grandison's:
Lieutenant Sacheverell,
Cornet Dillon: Horsemen 25.

Major Harman's:
Lieutenant Mawricke,
Cornet Kennedy: Horse 25.

The Lord Roscomon's:
Captain Crofton,
Cornet White: Horsemen 25.

The Lord Brabazon's:
Lieutenant Bennett,
Cornet Lowring: Horse 25.

In all: Horsemen 425.

"The New Horse":

Troops:

The Earl of Kildare,
Lord Dunsany,
Sir John Hoy,
Sir John Giffard,
Captain Evet,
Sir Robert Forth,
Captain Arthur Dillon.
Captain Cary Dillon:—200.

Garrison for Navan.

1647, July 6.—"Things requisite to be demanded for the planting of a garrison in the Navan.

"1.—That there be two regiments of foot quartered in and about the Navan.

"2.—That the Lord Moore's regiment be quartered at Ardee and thereabouts.

"3.—That a regiment of horse be likewise quartered about the Navan.

"4.—These forces thus quartered, orders to be given that the horse and foot of Tredagh, Dundalke and Trym shall join with them in the execution of such designs as shall be undertaken, and to answer all occasions, when thereunto required.

"5.—That it be left unto him that commands in chief at the Navan to plant garrisons both of horse and foot in such places as shall be thought fit and convenient for the service.

"6.—The provision for the maintenance of the forces and the ammunition to be sent by sea from time to time to Tredagh, and from thence by land to the Navan.

"7, 8.—That the store of Tredagh be so furnished, as that it may be able to supply the Navan from time to time with all fitting requisites, and power be given unto me to bring from thence such ordnance, and other materials, out of the stores there from time to time, as shall be necessary and useful for the service.

"9.—That twenty barrels of powder, with match and lead proportionable, be sent to the store at Tredagh.

"10.—Some culverin and demi-culverin shot.

"11.—A gyn, with a rope, together with hame, traces and other requisites for the train of artillery.

"12.—That two or three cannoneers be sent down with some matrosses, and of them ten at the least, with 60 spades, 120 shovels, 20 pickaxes, and crowes of iron.

"13.—A tun of iron for several uses.

"14.—A certain proportion of smiths' coals.

"15.—Five hundred deal boards.

"16.—Some granadoes.

"17.—Some pitch, linseed oil, rosin and other materials for fireworks.

"18.—Some barrells of nails of all sorts.

"19.—Three or four petards.

"That what is thus desired and propounded, may be put into the store at Tredagh, and so to be commanded from thence by me as there shall be occasion to make use thereof.

"20.—That power be given to receive into protection such as will submit, and pay contribution, with power likewise to parley with them.

"21.—That a month's means in ready money be imprested unto the officers and soldiers of the said two regiments, which will not only much cherish the soldier to do his duty, and to go on roundly with fortifying of the town, but will also much encourage the country to bring in a market, when they understand that good payment will be had for their commodities; and by that time, the store at Tredagh will be replenished, and things settled in such a ready and orderly way, as that the same may be done with a great deal of ease."

Endorsed:—"Demands for the planting of a garrison in the Navan: By Sir Henry Tichborne, July 6, 1647."

Protection for Inhabitants of Meath.

1647, September 3. Dublin.—"Instructions for Sir Henry Tichborne, Knight, Sir John Giffard, Knight, Major William Cadogan, and Major Lewis Owen, to contract for contributions and protection of the inhabitants in the quarter of Trym in the county of Meath and the parts thereabouts:

[1.]—"First you are to send to the commissioners for sequestrations, sitting at Cork House,[1] the books of contributions of the several baronies within your quarters, so I may be informed what the ancient contribution was and who paid contribution formerly, and who not:

[2.]—"If any person or persons who formerly were of the Irish party either within your quarters or in the part adjacent, and paid no contribution desire to come in and live under the protection of the Parliament of England, you are to compound with them at such rates as that you may advance some considerable sum of ready money or money

[1] In Dublin. See 'History of the City of Dublin,' vol. ii., 1854–1859.

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worth, and also raise a reasonable weekly provision and maintenance for the army:

"And if it be possible, you are to get hostages and some of their strongholds or either of them for securing what shall be agreed upon betwixt you and those that are now in the Irish quarters and have been hitherto of their party:

[3.]—"Such as have been formerly under contribution, and since have been under the command of the Irish, or went to them, are to pay all the arrears of their former contributions either in land or by instalment as you shall think fit, and on your new composition you are to raise a certain sum of money to be paid weekly out of the lands and goods of such as you shall protect over and above their former contribution by way of a weekly increase, such as you shall think fit and reasonable:

[4.]—"All farmers and labouring men you are to receive into protection, and

[5.]—"As much as lieth in your power you are to encourage the husbandmen to follow husbandry, and to take care that all the fallowe made to be sown for supporting of the contributions, and because those that have made no fallowe and desire to gather their corn will when the same is disposed of forsake their holdings and get the full benefit of the corn, you are to contract with them at higher rates than with them that make fallowe and intend to continue husbandry.—MICHAEL JONES."

COMMISSION TO W. CADOGAN: MARTIAL LAW.

1647, September 10, Dublin.—"By the Commander in Chief[1] of the forces within the province off Leinster:

"Whereas several differences have risen and do daily arise between the officers of the army concerning such soldiers as have forsaken their colours and gone under other Captains' commands before the settlement of the army by the late Commissioners in this kingdom, for avoiding whereof I do hereby order and declare that whatsoever soldier or soldiers which did forsake their colors before the last general muster made since the said Commissioners came into this kingdom as aforesaid, which was the 28th of June last, shall not be questioned for the same but shall be reclaimed and accounted as the soldiers under whose command they now have mustered and that no officer of the army whatsoever since the said general muster and since the publishing of the Articles of war shall presume to entertain any soldier, under any other Captains' command except he see a legal discharge under the hand or hands of him or them having power to discharge them, as they and every of them will answer the contrary at their perils, and that in case any officer hath entertained any such since the said general muster upon complaint made unto him by the said Captain or officer commanding in chief, and upon sight of the muster roll shewing that the said soldier was formerly mustered under that captain or officer complaining, shall forthwith restore the said soldier unto his said Captain, leaving the said soldier to under go such punishment as by the Articles of war is to be inflicted upon him for running from or forsaking his colors.

"To the Colonels and Captains both of horse and foot to be imparted to the several officers under their several commands in the garrison of Tryme."

[1] Colonel Michael Jones.

LAWRENCE SEGRAVE to W. CADOGAN.

1674, 20 September, Dawe.—"Whereas by your letter unto me you desired to have a corporal and three soldiers of yours in exchange for one William Aghie of Lieutenant Colonel Finglasse his troop, and by a later letter you desire to have a troper of Colonel Jones his troop for the said you will please to understand that the trooper whose name is John Gorman is now in my hands, and shall be given for Aghie. As for your Corporal, his fellow prisoners, and the rest for whom he is engaged, they shall be likewise delivered in discharge of Garratt Stanton, Sergeant to Colonel Warren's company, by you dismissed on parole. So you send in money the overplus between him and them according their qualities. So expecting your speedy answer.

Addressed:—"For Sergeant Major William Cadogan: These at Trim:"

TROOP OF CAPTAIN WILLIAM PARSONS.

1647, September 20.—Captain Parsons' troop mustered [this day].

"William Parsons,[1] Captain.
Robert Irrwing, Lieutenant.
John Hudgson, Cornet.
Robert Davis, Quartermaster.
Robert Higgnot, Trumpet.
Christopher Stockdaile, Trumpet.
Hugh Kendall, Corporal.
Charles Browne, Corporal.
John Foules, Corporal.
Alexander Cardan, Chirurgion.

Thomas Irrwing,	William Allerton,
Tobyas Ingram,	Robert Kettelstring,
Antony Birkitt,	William Garford,
Thomas Medycalfe,	Randall Steward,
John Bankes,	William Wright,
Robert Benton,	Francis Snell,
Henry Studiser,	William Brasbridge,
Christopher Williamson,	George Irrwing,[4]
William Pratt,	Peter Walcker,
Ralfe Fetherstone,	James Willonan,
John Fetherstone,	William Taylor,
Francis Truelove,	William Cooke,
Robert Worrill,	William Fenton,
William Beiver,	Mihill Beaman.
John Hudyson,	Peter Meddley,
Richard Guy,	Robert Roper,
Michel Barnes,[2]	Thomas Ford,
Simeon Haller,	Richard Spooner,
Thomas Kidgells,	William Foules,
Thomas Morus,	Richard Mullanay,
John Harrison,	Christopher Gillberd,
John Johnson,	Thomas Snell,
William Mathews,	Antony Garford,[4]
Mathew Wells,	Thomas Guy.[4]
Henry Dobson,[3]	

Present:	Officers	9
	Horsemen	49
		58
Absent:	The Captain in England	1
	Horsemen	4
		63

[1] In margin: "In England."
[2] In margin: "Sick in Dublin."
[3] In margin: "Sick in garrison."
[4] In margin: "Absent."

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CAPTAIN MARTIN'S COMPANY.

1647, September 20, [Dublin.]—"Captain Martin's company, viewed [this day]:

"John Martin, Captain;
Henry Crosbye, Lieutenant;
Thomas Crosbye, Ensign;
Thomas Hope, Sergeant.
Nicholas Buntting, „
Richard Griffith, Drummer.
Rowland Butterfield,[1] „
Thomas Marshal, Corporal.
Robert Knowles, „
Henry Postelchat, „

Pikemen:

Robert Johnson.
Richard Wells,
John Reade,
Ritchard Birtch,[2]
Alexander Mitchison,
George Doudall,
John Gibson,
Richard Hewes,
John Stanley,
Patrick Whitt,
Henry Graison,
William Laikinge,
George Carr,
William Robinson.

Muskets:

Donkin Camell,
Thomas Gambell,
John Shanse,[1]
William Newbye,
Richard Longe,
John Carr,
John Gouldinge,
Thomas Sharpe,
John Edwardes,
Abraham Parke,
Robert Hudson,
Robert Braughell,
George Tomson,
William Purchas,
Thomas Threlcott,
William Headwords,[3]
Thomas Heuson,
William Cashell,
George Dracoott,
Samuel Brokes,
John Tage,
Allias Dawson,
Patricke Clarke,
George Williams,
Rodger Shepherd,
Thomas Abett.[4]

"Allowed 40 private men.

"Absent:

"John Hardinge,
Thomas Nichasson,
John Galuy,
William Dillon,
William Robinson,
John Harison,
Humphrey Taylor,
John Johns,
Patricke Robinson,
Christopher Watson,
John Backhous.

MAJOR OWEN'S COMPANY.

1647, September 20.—Major Owen's Company, viewed [this day].

"Lewis Owen, Sergeant Major, Captain;
Mathyas Tubman, Lieutenant;
Robert Stearne, Ensign;
George Jenkins,[5] Sergeant.
George Orton, „
William Smart, Drum.
Ostin Griffith, „
Thomas Bird,[6] Garrison Corporal.
John Davis, „
Hew Davis, „
Patrick Guigin,
Owing Lee,
Pattrick Olliver,
Richard Callis,
Hugh Quin,

[1] In margin: "Sick in garrison." [2] In margin: "Sick in Tredagh."
[3] In margin: "One of Colonel Fenwick's regiment."
[4] In margin: "One of Colonel Fenwick's own company."
[5] In margin: "In Tredagh, sick." [6] In margin: "At Mullinetagh."

Pattrick Murphew,
John Marquis,
Nicolas Howsell,
John Arbor,
Christopher Carter,
Owing Casey, garrison,[1]
Tobyas Crife,
John Neuell,
Henry Pugh,
John Kalliah,
Thomas Tinkler, garrison.[2]
John Hollan,
Richard Jones,[2] garrison, sick,
Thomas Pratt, garrison;[1]
James Bran,
Humphry Owen,
John Griffith,
Patricke Simons,
James Peugh, Marshal;
Walter Grimes,
Edward Tompson,[2] garrison;
Patrick Kelly,
James Lawleg,
Thomas Mulligan,
Thomas Nugent,[2] garrison;
Thomas Simons,[2] „
William Jarvis,[3] „
Donnogh Connell,[3] „
Henry Houett, sick;
Nicholas Drum,[1] garrison;
Loghland Caffra.
Thomas Marrow,
Thomas Shipman,
William Liland,
James Murphew,
John Buckly.
John Mulligan,
William Bowle,
Steeven Clenton,
Bryan Crodan, garrison;[1]
Daniell Christian, garrison;[1]
Henry Lawrence, sick;
Christopher Sherlocke, garrison;[2]
John Conlan, absent;
Nicholas Ware, garrison;[2]
William Hashell,
James King,
Grifing Griffith, sick in garrison;
William Davis, „ „
Nathaniel Roberts,
William Pilkington,
Thomas Chadwing,
Thomas Atkingson,
Edward Paman,
Mihell Heddrington,
Bryan Danniell,
Edmund Can,
William Greenam,
Thomas Harbly,
John Fraine,
David Price,
Terrence Gallore,
John Kenningam,
Owing Conner,
John Cowell,
Christopher Vrin,
James Moore,
Alexander Gorbry,
Steeven Woodga,
Robert Boyce,
Thomas Pennington,
John Farrall,
William Charme,
Rowland Burley.

"Seventy-five allowed."

Sir James Dillon to W. Cadogan.[4]

1647, November 14.—"Meeting this old acquaintance of mine my cousin, Adam Missett, repairing to those parts, I desired him to convey these few lines unto you, and that if any occasion you have concerning the prisoners that you will send your letters to him who will see them safely conveyed. This gentleman himself depends very much on your favors, and I make little question you will not frustrate his expectation. I pray be pleased to assure those poor gentlemen that be in restraint that I am as careful of them as I can invent to be,

[1] In margin: "Mullenetagh."
[2] In margin: "At Lynch's Knock."
[3] In margin: "Tredagh."
[4] MS. indistinct.

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and that I purpose to go to Kilkenny to solicit for the ransoming of them.—JAMES DILLON."

Addressed:—"For Major William Cadogan: These."

LORD INCHIQUIN to MICHAEL JONES, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF in LEINSTER.

1647, January 28th, Cork.—"After the dispatch of my last I hastened with what speed I could into the county of Kerry, where, and in part of the county of Limerick, I have spent this last month, forcing some parts to composition and destroying others that were refractory, and by that means raised supportation for that part of the army which would have otherwise overburthened our garrisons even to destruction towards whose relicfe I have brought home about one thousand pounds and taken hostages for some further small proportions of money to follow, being necessitated to retire for some time of refreshment into our garrisons; the country everywhere being so harrassed and impoverished by our march and quartering amongst them as that they were no longer able to produce anything that might content the soldiers, many of themselves being very likely ere the spring to perish of famine.

"In the meantime I have amongst them gained this intelligence of their transactions at the last national assembly, that the result of all their debates was, after a long contestation betwixt the two factions supported by the Nuntio and the clergy on one part, and Muskerry,[1] with the nobility and gentry, on the other side, that Muskerry's party proved prevalent, who moulded their Supreme Council after their own model, and having dispatched away several emissaries to Spain, France, Rome, etc., to invite over the Prince, to implore assistance and advice, and having transferred the care and power of levying and providing for a new army under the Lord Taaffe[2] to a Provincial Assembly at Lymerick their General Convention dissolved.

"Taaffe is already seven hundred horse and three thousand five hundred foot strong, as is given out, and they quarter for the most part in the county of Tipperary, into which country I intend, God willing, to begin another march about Monday come sennight. And if about the same time you could with any conveniency draw forth some forces towards Kilkenny, it would undoubtedly very much advantage the service.

"We have yet received no part of the last supplies, voted long since for this province,[3] the retarding whereof hath brought our men into a most miserable condition and the State's interest into much danger and disadvantage, the prevention whereof from further evil consequences shall be the endeavour of your humble servant, INCHIQUIN."

Addressed:—"To my noble friend Colonel Michael Jones, commanding in chief within the Province of Leynster."

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM BARONY OF NAVAN.

1647–8, February 12.—"The persons undernamed are by agreement made 10th February 1647[–8], to pay to the garrison of Trym the several sums at their names appearing, upon Thursday next, and so to continue

[1] Donogh MacCarthy, Viscount Muskerry.
[2] Theobald, Viscount Taaffe.
[3] Munster.

until further order, and thereof not to fail upon pain of having horse and foot laid upon them until they pay the same:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
"Kilbride,		10	–	Balbright and Clon-cullin,		7	–
Tulloghonoge,		10	–	Gilstown,		4	–
Tulchanstowne,		10	–	The rectory of Moy-met, etc.,		3[3]	–
Skirrowen,		10	–	The impropriation of Tulloghonoge,	1	10	–
Ardanstowne,		10	–	The rectory of Clon-maduff,		10	–
Bectiff,		7	–	The rectory of Bectiff,		10	0
Philpotstowne,		10	–	The tithes of Church-towne and Dim-derry,		10	0
Dunlogh,		5	–	The rectory of New-towne,		10	–
Grange,[1]		13[2]	–				
Shangbowe,[1]		10	–				
Bedlowstowne,[1]		10	–				
Churchtowne,		5	–				
Rhataine,		5	–				
Moymett,		7	–				
Newtowne,	1	10	–				
Courtowne,		2	6				

WILLIAM CADOGAN."

"Thomas Matchett, the former collector, is to demand and levy this moiety and so bring it in by the day appointed; and where any default shall be to return the same.

"The gentlemen by whom these moneys are to be paid, are to appoint a collector for the levying and paying thereof by the day, Thomas Matchett having refused to collect the same. Whereof if they fail, let them expect the horse amongst them:—WILLIAM CADOGAN."

1647[–8], February 12.

Endorsed: "Navan Barony contribution:

	£	s.
Moyfenragh	23	15
Part of Lune	3	10
Carbery	6	–
Part of Navan	10	–
	£43	5

COLONEL BAYLY'S COMPANY.

1647[–8], February 22.—

Robert Bayly, Colonel;	John Finlay, elder,
Thomas Power, Captain Lieutenant;	John Finlay, younger,
James Gardener, Ensign;	Robert Finlay,
John Denam,	Alexander Finlay,
Edward Tomson, Sergeants;	George Young,
Henrie Garwen,	Henrie Young,
John Foreman, Drummers;	Frances Young,
John Watsone,	John Kellie,
Simon Grahame,	John Bell,
John Storie, Corporals;	William Bell,
	John Quatermasse,

[1] In margin: "De novo to levy a piece: 2s. 6d.; 7s. 6d.; 7s. 6d."
[2] In margin: "Paid 18 Feb. 1647[–8.]"
[3] In margin: "Mr. Dillon for Kilbride and Skirowan."

William Swordes,
John MacSkimen,
William Hope,
Robert Murdogh,[1]
James Murdogh,[2]
Philip Warren,
Thomas Moore,
William Carmighell,
John Barlie,[3]
James Lawrie,
Hugh Johnson,
John Armstrong, elder,
John Armstrong, younger,
John Freeman, elder,
William Keasie,
William Kearnes,
Patrick Keasie,
Gaven Browne,
Edward Bucklie,
John Bairde,
Patrick Smith,
James Stevinson,
Barnabie Dowline,
William Beatagh,
Cahill Rellie,
Philip Siridan,
William Linshie,
Patrick Geoghartie,[3]
James Rownye,
Alexander Strahane,[4]
Robert Rosebrough,[5]
Thomas Alexander,[3]
John Jameson,[3]
James Owertone,[3]
Thomas Baake,[3]
George Mooreheade,[3]
John Gaye,
John Stephensone.[6]

—Thomas Gower."

Endorsed:—"Colonel Bayly's regiment, viewed 22 February 1647[-8]."

Lord Dillon to Sir Richard Barnewall.

1647, February 23.—"Just now I received yours, with the other letters, therein enclosed. I am much troubled, that Major Cadogan cannot meet to morrow, my staying in this part of the country being very inconvenient to my own particular affairs, and having appointed the horse and foot of the King's County to meet me at Kilbryan on Friday next. However I shall without regard of my own particular concernments remain between this and Cullan, till Saturday in the afternoon, in hope by that time to have a meeting with Major Cadogan and shall entreat you to let me have timely advertisement of what you shall hear from him in the business, to the end I may not fail him. This being in haste."

Addressed:—"For my noble kinsman, Sir Richard Barnewall, Baronet: These."

Orders of War by Court at Trim.

1647-8, February 21.—"Articles and orders of war concluded and agreed on at a Marshal's Court held at Trym, the 21 of February 1647[-8] for the further ordering of the affairs of that garrison and the quarters thereunto belonging:

"1.—Imprimis: That upon every Sunday, both Captains and all other officers in commission do repair unto the Governor's lodgings, and so go together to church, and whatsoever Captain shall absent himself shall forfeit a shilling and every Lieutenant, Cornet and Ensign six pence for every time they shall so fail, without a good and lawful excuse, the Captain or other officer that shall have the command of the main guard only excepted.

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[1] In margin: "Dublin by pass." [2] In margin: "No arms."
[3] In margin: "Dublin." [4] In margin: "Balrothery."
[5] In margin: "Prisoner with the enemy." [6] In margin: "Trym."

"2.—That every officer unless such as are upon their guard are careful on every Sunday morning, to have all their men in arms, and to march in the head of them to church, the musketeers to file and plant their drums against the wall with a sentry upon them, and for the pikes they are to be left at the church door with a sentry thereon; each company's pikes being to be put by themselves and whatsoever foot soldier shall absent himself, unless through sickness or some other good and allowed cause, he shall forfeit four pence for every such failure to be deducted off his means, the drum of the main guard is constantly to beat there every Sunday morning to church and the last beating about nine of the clock.

"3.—That not only on the Sunday whilst church time but upon all other days of the week there be sentry constantly kept upon the great steeple, and to be placed there immediately after daybreak, and to continue until night who is to look carefully to their duty, and that upon pain to suffer death if any enemy should approach or do damage to the garrison before the said sentry gives the alarm, and if at any time in the day the said steeple shall be found without a sentry then the sergeant and corporals keeping guard at the Navan Gate from whence the said sentry shall be sent, shall pay six pence apiece each of them for every such default to be abated out of their pay.

"4.—That on every Sunday the Captain of the Watch for the time being shall during church time find an officer with some musketeers to patrol about the streets and where they find any soldiers tippling or drinking they are to carry them to the Main Guard there to keep them until further order, and to take the ale or beer of such as shall sell the same at such unseasonable times to the Main guard, to be disposed of there as the Captain of the Watch shall think fit.

"5.—That a commissioned officer from the fall of the night shall constantly remain and be on each of the four guards until after reveillé be beaten, and none of the said guards to be without a sergeant and a corporal; and where any failure shall be found, that officer, sergeant and corporal, besides the loss of his Majesties pay, shall suffer such other punishment as to a Marshal's court shall be thought fit.

"6.—That the guards be kept constantly at the places appointed and nowhere else without express order.

"7.—That no strangers be permitted to pass the ports[1] before they be presented to the Governor or him that commands in chief, each officer and soldier are to be vigilant upon their guards and at the ports to discover and apprehend all such as they shall conceive to be spies and to question every stranger that shall come in and ont.

"8.—That immediately after nightfall the sentries be put on and constantly maintained until reveillé be beaten the next morning.

"9.—That a commissioned officer, with the serjeants and corporals be constantly on their guards and to keep strong guards on the market days and to have an eye to what shall be brought in and out, not suffering corn at any time to be carried without ticket or order.

"10.—The Captain of the Watch for the time being is carefully every night to cause a patrol to go about the town before the Watch be set to find out and discover what strangers be in town, and if they find any suspicious persons, then to apprehend all such and to bring them to the main guard, there to remain until further order."

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[1] Gates.

MSS. OF MARQUIS OF ORMONDE.

COLONEL MICHAEL JONES COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN LEINSTER.

[i.]—1647[-8], March 4.—"By the Commander in Chief of the forces with the province of Leinster:

"Whereas I am given to understand that divers farmers and inhabitants lately within our quarters within the province of Leinster, shewing their ill affection which they bear to the English party and the rather than they would afford any relief unto the army have forsaken their several habitations, and gone, and have put themselves under the protection of the Irish rebels, carrying with them all their personal estate, leaving nothing behind them but green corn upon the ground, which they conceive can afford no relief unto the army until the harvest, at which time they intend to return into the quarters to reap the benefit thereof:

"For preventing of which growing mischief I do hereby publish and declare, that whatsoever freeholder, farmer, or inhabitant, that since the feast of the Nativity of Our Blessed Saviour last past have forsaken their own quarters and gone to the Irish rebels and shall not return within twenty days next after the publication hereof into our said quarters shall lose the benefit of their corn, which shall be sold for the relief of the army."

[ii.]—1647[-8.], March 6.—"By the Commander in Chief of the forces within the province of Leinster:

"Whereas I lately set forth a proclamation concerning such soldiers which have and do daily forsake their colours and list themselves under other Captains' commands, bearing date the tenth of September last, where, amongst other things, it is there provided that whatsoever soldier since the 28th of June last past hath forsaken his colours and listed themselves under other officers commands shall be upon complaint made unto such officer or officers so entertaining him or them be forthwith upon sight of the muster roll, be restored unto their former captains: Notwithstanding since the publishing of the said proclamation divers complaints are made unto me that divers soldiers have since run from their colours from their garrison of Tryme and entered themselves in other companies, which I do hold to be a manifest contempt and breach both of the Articles of War and the said proclamation, by the officers and soldiers, which I intend no longer to endure, and therefore I do hereby require and command all officer or officers which since the said 28th of June last past have entertained any soldier or soldiers contrary to the said proclamation to discharge all such soldier or soldiers out off their several commands within two days after publishing hereof, as they and every of them will answer not only the contempt in not obeying the former proclamation but also this now to be published:

"And I do likewise strictly charge and command all soldier or soldiers which since the said 28th of June have run and forsaken their colours that they and every of them within two days after publishing hereof repair unto their former captains upon pain of death to be forthwith inflicted upon them and every of them if after the said two days they or any of them shall be found under any other command from their several colours; intimating withal to all officers and soldiers whatsoever that if in case any of them shall hereafter offend in the like kind I do intend to proceed against them and every of them according to the rule of most severe justice."

[iii.]—1647[-8], March 6.—"By the Commander in Chief of the forces within the province of Leinster:

"Whereas several of the inhabitants residing within the English quarters and paying contribution have divers of their friends, kindred and servants, who, adhering to the Irish, do daily come into the quarters and do commit several murders, felonies and other outrages on the persons, goods and estate, of the Protestants and their adherents within the said quarters, to their great terror and discountenance, which the said parties durst not attempt if they were not relieved, countenanced and supported in their said evil courses by their said kindred and friends, living under contribution, and their tenants and followers:

"For prevention of which inconveniences for the future I do hereby publish and declare, that if any of the sons, brethren, sons in law, servants or any other of the kindred of such person or persons, as live under protection shall hereafter commit any murder, robbery, or other outrage upon any the Protestants or others adhering to the Protestant party within the said English quarters, or shall burn, destroy, steal or take away any of their horses, corn, cattle or other goods, that all and every of the kindred of the party, or parties so offending which shall live under protection as aforesaid, shall make satisfaction to the party or parties injured for the damage or within ten days after notice given him or them thereof, shall bring in the body or bodies of them that shall commit the said outrages, to be punished according to his or their demerits, which if he or they shall fail to do, I will cause reparation to be made out of the estates of such of the kindred of the said malefactors within the English quarters which live under protection, to the full, the penalty of death only excepted."

Endorsed. — "Proclamation that concerns the garrison and the quarters."

[iv.]—1647[-8], March 6.—"By the Commander in Chief of the forces within the province of Leinster:

"Whereas by the Laws and Ordinances of war by me established for the good conduct of the army, and by a late proclamation by me published, bearing date the tenth of September last, in pursuance of the said Laws and Ordinances of war, it is there declared, that no man shall depart a mile out of the camp without licence, upon pain of death, of which article such a misconstruction and use hath been made as that whatsoever disorder shall be committed within less compass than a mile is deemed not to stretch to the breach of the said article, by which means, divers robberies and outrages have been, and are daily committed not only by the soldiers but also by the troopers belonging to the said army, who daily go abroad out of their several quarters and garrisons, without licence of their officer commanding in chief, to rob and pillage all manner of persons, either coming to the town of Tryme to trade and traffic, and commerce with that garrison is likely to be abandoned and the market left unfurnished of all manner of provision, tending to the utter ruin of the garrison and of all the inhabitants thereof:

"For prevention of which mischiefs and for the future encouragement of merchants and market people, and others to come and trade with these of Tryme, I do hereby publish and declare that whatsoever soldier or trooper be quartered within that town shall presume to go forth thereof a mile, or whatsoever soldier or trooper quartered abroad shall be found out of their several quarters or garrisons without special leave and licence of their several officer or officers commanding of them in chief, and that in writing under their respective hands, specifying the

occasion of granting him or them their several licences, all such soldiers are to be apprehended and being so apprehended they are by order from Major William Cadogan, Provost Marshal of the County of Meath from the time being forthwith to suffer death without mercy, and that by the said Major Cadogan's command without any further trial: and for his so doing this, with the former commission to him granted shall be a sufficient warrant:

"And for the better enabling of the said Major William Cadogan, Provost Marshal his deputy or deputies, strictly and daily to perform these my commands (from whom I will expect daily an account of his and their proceedings herein) I do herby will and command all officers and soldiers of the army both of horse and foot to be aiding and assisting to the said Provost Marshal and all others that shall endeavour to hinder and prevent these outrages and mutinous courses and to bring to justice all such delinquents, under whose command soever they shall be:

"And for preventing of future outrages and robberies committed upon the subject at the several posts or guards, within the said garrison, I do hereby publish and declare that I will not only punish the offender according to the Articles of war but also cause satisfaction to be given by that officer or officers, out of his or their means or entertainments that shall or should command the several ports or guards, for which no pretence of absence shall be any excuse but rather an aggravation of his offence."

Deposition concerning "Tories."

1648, April 21.—"The examination of Patrick O'Gone of (*blank*) in the county of Meath, yeoman, taken upon oath this 21th of April 1648:"

"He deposeth that at a town called Clonagh, some two miles from Newcastle, William Welsh, Michael Cor and John Golding with many other notorious Tories use to meet commonly when they have been robbing in the English quarters, and there to sell and make away what spoil they get:

"He deposeth, that he being employed by Major Cadogan into Preston's[1] camp he was met by one Francis Nangle, the priest of Galtrim, who challenged him for a spy from Major Cadogan and had brought him into a great deal of danger had it not been for Mr. Robert Hussey of Galtrim, who got him away:

"He deposeth, that upon the day of the defeat given to Preston at Dongan Hill,[2] he heard one Henry Griffith of Ballinekill call unto Major Finglas, who was at Mass at Ballineskeagh to take horse presently and fly away, for the Irish were overthrown, and he, leading a division, was driven to the bog, but got to the high way and if it had not been for him, McThomas[3] had been killed, for he lead him the way to escape the English horse:

"He deposeth, that one John O'Slattery, who lives at Newcastle, is a trooper with Major Barnwell, and saith that one Mr. Fitz Garrett and divers others of the Irish troopers do use frequently to lodge att the said Slattery's house:

"He deposeth that the wife of William Welsh, the Tory, did constantly live at his brother's, George Welsh's house and had two cows there of a prey that the said William and others took from about Kilcock:

[1] Thomas Preston, *see* page 50. [2] In county of Meath. [3] Piers Fitzgerald.

"He saith that the said William Welsh and other Tories having stolen eleven horses from the Lord Chief Baron, the said William left two of them, a bay and a dun, with his brother, George Welsh:

"He saith that one Brien McKegan, who lives at Rhatouthe is well acquainted with the Tories that frequent these parts and is a Tory himself and was a spy commonly for him, and was with those fourteen horse that were lately at Clongarra, the day before Major Cadogan came thither. This Kegan liveth sometimes at one Whyte's house att Rhatouthe and is able to discover much.

"He deposeth that one Simeton of Baconstowne hath a son who is a Tory and useth to frequent his howse."

COMMISSARY'S RECORD OF FORCES.

1648, JULY 6, TRIM.

"Captain Tichborne's troop:—

"Commission officers	4	Trumpet	1
Corporals	3	Farrier	1
Horsemen present	41		
In England: trooper	1		51

"Lord Grandison's troop:—

"Commission officers	4	Absent	2
Corporal	1	Trumpet and farrier	2
Reformades	3		
Horsemen—present	28		40

"Captain Parsons' troop:—

"Commission officers	4	Horsemen absent	1
Corporals	3	Trumpets	2
Horsemen—present	35		45

"Captain Campbell's troop:—

"Commission officers	4	Trumpet and Surgeon	3
Corporals	3		
Horsemen—present	62		72

"Captain Hunt's troop:—

"Commission officers	4	Horsemen absent	7
Corporals	3	Trumpets present and absent	2
Horsemen present	53		69

"Sir Henry Tichborne's company:

"Commission officers	3	Soldiers—Athlumney	8
Sergeant present	1	Trimleston—Corporal	1
Drum „	1	Trimleston—soldiers	3
Corporals „	2	Drogheda „	28
Soldiers „	39	England „	2
Sergeant and Drummer—Athlumney	2	Dublin „	1
			101

"Captain Martin's company:—

"Commission officers	3	Soldier—Telonoge	1
Sergeant present	1	Soldiers in Coote's and Peisley's troops	2
Drummers „	2	Soldiers absent in other places	6
Corporals „	3		
Soldiers „	32		
Sergeant—Castlericard	1		
Soldiers—Castlericard	3		54

"Captain Hara's company:—

"Commissioned officers	3	Corporal at Dublin	1
Sergeants present	2	Soldier at Castlericard	1
Drummers „	2	Soldiers absent at Dublin	7
Corporals „	2		
Soldiers „	40		58

"Lord of Castlesteward's company:—

"Commission officers	2	Soldiers present in Trym	2
Sergeants	2	[Soldier] at Castlesteward	1
Drummers	2		
Corporals	3		62

"Captain Gore's company:—

"Commission officers	3	Drummers	2
Sergeants	2	Soldiers in Trym	39
Corporals	3		49

Sir Arthur Blundell's company:—

"Commission officers	2	Corporals	1
Sergeants	1	Soldiers present in Trym	10
Drummer	1		15

"Captain Chichester's company:—

"Commission officers	3	Soldiers in Trym	32
Soldiers at Castlerickard and Trym	2	[Soldiers] at Castlerickard	11
Drummers	2		
Corporals at Castlerickard and Trym	3		53

"Captain Cosby's company:—

"Commission officers	3	Soldiers in Trym	44
Sergeants	2	At Castlerickard	11
Drummers	2		
Corporals	3		55

"Sir William Brumly's company:—

"Commission officers	1	Soldiers in Trym	13
Sergeants	2	At garrison	2
Corporal	1		
Drummer	1		20

"Lieutenant-Colonel Moor's company:—

"Commission officers -	2	Corporals - - -	3
Sergeant - - -	1	Soldiers in Trym -	29
Drummer - - -	1		36

"Officers of the Staff:—

"Thomas Lambart, chaplain: by licence, absent - -	1	John Mandevile, surgeon -	1
John Hatch, present - -	1		3

"Jo: Loftus, Marshal -
Jo: Phillips, carriage-master

2

"Mustered at Trim, 1648, 6 July:"

"Major Owens his company:—

"Commission officers -	3	Soldiers present - -	56
Sergeants present - -	2	Soldiers absent with licence	11
Drummers „ - -	2		67
Corporal absent - -	1		

"Captain Ball his company:—

"Commission officers - -	3	Soldiers present - - -	37
Serjeant present - -	1	Soldiers absent with licence	4
Serjeant absent with licence	1		
Drummer present - -	1		41
Corporals „ - - -	3		

"Captain Eustace his company:—

"Commission officers -	3	Soldiers present - -	28
Serjeants present - -	2	Soldiers absent with licence	6
Corporals „ - -	2		
Corporal absent with licence	1		34
Drummers - - -	2		

Endorsed: "A copy of the Commissary's Book of view of the forces of Trym, taken 6 July 1648."

COURT MARTIAL ON PREYS.

1648, August 29, [Trim.]:

"Present:

"Major William Cadogan,	Major Gore,
Lieutenant Colonel Chichester,	Captain Hara,
Captain Martin,	Captain Stearne,
Captain Cosby,	Lieutenant Irewine,
Lieutenant Fisher,	Lieutenant Jones:
Major Lewis Owens,	

"At a court martial held at Trym this day, upon debate had concerning a prey of cows brought in, out of the rebels' quarters on Saturday last by Lieutenant Hamilton, it did appear by the acknowledgment of Major Owens (who then commanded) that upon intelligence received

from Mr. Robert Lyll that some of the Irish Tories were to be on Portleaster ground that day, to lie in wait for and to rob the market people; he the said Major Owens, gave order unto the said Lieutenant Hamilton to take under his command some twenty horse and to march to Portleaster, and to take or kill the said Tories and no further orders:

"And although the said Tories were there (by the said Mr. Lyll's confession) yet the said Lieutenant Hamilton, contrary to the said orders, having taken a far greater number of horse than he was directed to do, he went with them divers miles into the enemies' quarters, to the great hazard of losing all the said horse, and from thence brought some seventy cows besides horses and garrons, and withall took and brought away several protected people's cows; which are not yet all restored, although there be orders given for the same:

"Upon consideration and debate had of the whole matter, it did and doth appear, that the said Lieutenant (as himself confessed in court) did engage the horse of the garrison without orders, and that besides the prey from the rebels, he brought the protected people's cows, some whereof have been restored, and some not:

"It is therefore hereby thought fit, and ordered accordingly, and that in favor to the said Lieutenant Hamilton, that the protected people's cows being restored, and the General's dues taken out, that then the whole prey shall be sold by Lieutenant Hamilton, and that the said Lieutenant Hamilton, with the officers and horsemen that accompanied him, shall upon the sale, have two parts of three of what moneys shall be received for the same, to help to remount such of the horsemen as want horses, which, as is conceived, will amount to about eighty pounds, and that the third part remaining be disposed amongst the rest of the officers of horse and foot of the garrison, but the said third part is to remain deposited in an indifferent hand, and not to be divided or disposed of, until upon certificate made to the general his pleasure he had and received in the matter, whether he in his judgment shall think fit to approve of and ratify what is thus ordered, which is humbly desired by us all he will be pleased to signify unto us:

"And the better to prevent mischiefs and inconveniencies that may befall the garrison hereafter in cases of this nature, by liberty taken by any, either of the horse or foot of the same, to make inroads, incursions into the rebels' quarters without the order of him that shall command in chief for the time being:

"It is ordered and agreed upon, that whatsoever prey, booty or pillage shall be brought by any such hereafter, that the same shall be wholly seized on, and converted to the public use of the garrison, and the delinquents to be dealt with and proceeded against as the general shall think fit to command:

"Lastly, to the end a general profit and advantage (when things are acted and preys brought by order) may arise to the whole garrison, it is ordered and concluded amongst us (no man gainsaying it) that whensoever any prey shall be gained from the rebels, by the proper forces of this garrison without joining with others, that the same shall be divided into three parts, two parts for them that have acted the service, and the other third part to be divided amongst such of the garrison as were not on the service or were not commanded abroad, that so every man according to his quality, may receive some benefit by what shall be gained from the enemy from time to time.

"William Cadogan.— . . Hara.—Edward Chichester.—Arnold Cosby.—Edward Fisher.—David Joanes.—Lewis Owen.—Arthur Gore.—John Martin.—Robert Stearne.

In margin: "Dublin, 3d Sept. 1648. I do approve and confirm these rules and orders.—MICHAEL JONES."

Endorsed: "Several orders made and conceived at a meeting of the officers of Trym garrisson, 29 August 1648, concerning preys, etc."

J. HARRISON to W. CADOGAN.

1648, September 23. From the Camp at Ballysonan.—"The General being extreme busy gave me orders to write unto you to let you know of his taking in Ballysonan, I assure you a very strong place and such a one as I have not seen. He sent to summon the Island of Allon and Mr. Wycomb's house at Talbotstowne, they are both now upon a treaty with him. Wycomb's house is nothing inferior to Ballysonan. I hope he will be master of these parts ere long.

"If you will have Colonels Baylie's and Lieutenant Colonel Wheeler's men return to you, I pray send a speedy answer to him for he intends not to keep the field above a week longer. This with my humble service to you."

Addressed: "For his very honoured friend Major Cadogan, Governor of Athboy and Navan and the country thereabouts: These present."

PATRICK BERMINGHAM to W. CADOGAN.

1648, September 7.—"I do hereby advertise you that yesternight, being the last of August, understanding that two fellows, named Edmund Cosgrave and Laughlen Murtagh, were come from the Irish quarters to my town of Corballys, I went from Gerardston, where for my better safety I might reside, and chanced to light on these two fellows, whom I have apprehended, and have delivered them to Lieutenant Greyims, to be safeguarded unto you, to whose disposing I leave them:

"This much for your satisfaction concerning them I thought fit to advertise you, that one of them, named Laughlen Murtagh is a notorious knave, and hath confessed and shall approve several stealths by him committed in these quarters, videlicet, from Morgan Laughlen, one of Sir Henry Tichburne's troop, certain cows from Walter Ferall of Slandduffe, certain garans,[1] from a man of Ratouth, a mare, and from Thomas . . . of . . . a whole plough of garans, from Maurice Plunkett of Bealyes, certain cows:

"As for Cosgrave, the other prisoner, he is only suspected to have had some acquaintance with the said Murtagh, but I cannot discover him in any particulars. You may be pleased to peruse a letter which I found in Cosgrave's pocket, which he pretends to be the occasion of his coming into these parts, and consider of the request as you shall think fit."

Addressed: "For my friend Major William Cadogan deputy Governor of Tryme."

Endorsed: "Mr. Birmingham Mr. Dowdall and Mr. Nicolls against Edmond Cosgrave and Melaghlin Murtagh, now prisoners in Trym: Received 4th September 1648: Both executed 9 September 1648."

ORDERS BY W. CADOGAN.

1648, September 26. Trim.—"By the Deputy Governor of Trym:"—"Whereas the inhabitants of the towns and villages hereunder-named

[1] See page 21.

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have heretofore submitted to pay a weekly contribution to this garrison of Trym, and so continued the payment thereof for a while, but being seduced and persuaded by some (who surely are no wellwishers to their peace and quietness) they have neglected to pay what of right they ought: (In regard whereof, and for that (out of a Christianlike and charitable regard) I am unwilling to use that way of compulsion, which to their utter destruction, I may with ease and safety daily make use of before I know their resolutions:)[1] I have thought fit, to send the bearer, the drummer, to let them know, that unless they repair unto Trym on Friday next, to be compounded with about their contribution, and their compositions for admittance to the protection of the garrison, they must expect to undergo the misery of war, both in their persons, houses and fortunes, which should it happen, they may thank their own perverseness, or the ill counsels and advices of those who led them the highway to destruction and not us of this garrison:—"WILLIAM CODOGAN.

"Given at Trym, this 26th of September, 1648."

"Tecroghan,	Balleneguleh,
Ardnemullan,	Kilnegalagh,
Croboy,	Kilverdan,
Clonard,	Ianan,
Moyfegher,	Parkestowne,
Towlaght,	Killard,
Rosan,	Moydrum,
Killoskillin,	Ballebogan,
Knockanegolly,	Both the Harristownes."
Baltenoran,	

In margin—in W. Cadogan's hand: "to the loss and damage of the garrison and the diminution of the quarters, which is not to be borne with and therefore out of a charitable and neighbourly respect unto them and before I use any compulsory course (which to their utter destruction I may with care and safety daily make use of if I pleased) I have thought fit first to send the bearer, the trumpeter, A. B., to let them know unless they come in forthwith and submit to pay to the garrison of Trym such contribution as shall be reasonably demanded of them, I shall upon their failure or refusal take that course that befits in the discharge of the trust reposed in me, which is to make them subject to the miseries of war, which I should be very sorry for, but in case it should so fall out they are to attribute their sufferings not unto us of this garrison, whose rights they do detain, but unto their own perverseness and the ill counsels and advice of such in whose power it is not nor will not be shortly to protect them. Given at Trym under my hand this." [*blank.*]

ARTHUR GORE to W. CADOGAN.

1648, September 30. Newcastle.—"I am sorry that this day hath not given me a better occasion of troubling you, than the relation of Quartermaster general being made prisoner by a dozen of horse under the command (as is supposed) of . . . who riding fair rode at an easy rate were taken by us for friends until they came near the garrison, and then altering their course towards Blackford were known to be rogues; whereupon the Quartermaster, with one horseman more, made towards the ford whereon the enemy had five horse in ambush, by whom he was

[1] The portion within parenthesis is underlined in the MS.

taken; the other quitted his horse, and got to a bog, and so making his escape. This being all at present.

"For my honoured Major, Serjeant Major William Cadogan, Governor of Athboy and Navan: These."

Declaration by Marquis of Ormonde.

1648, October 6. Cork.—"By the Lord Lieutenant General of Ireland:"

"Ormonde—To prevent the too frequent prejudices incident through jealousies, distrusts and misconstructions to all undertakings: we account it not the least worthy our labour upon the instant of our arrival to prepare this people, whose welfare we contend for, with a right understanding of those intentions in us, which in order to his Majesties service, we desire may terminate in their good:

"To enumerate the several reasons, by which we were induced (for preservation of the Protestant religion, and the English interest) to leave the city of Dublin and other his Majesty's garrisons then under our power in this kingdom in the hands of those entrusted by his two Houses of Parliament, were to set forth a narrative in place of a manifest: It may suffice to be known that those transactions had for one main ground this confidence, that by being under the power of the Houses, they would upon a happy expected composure of affairs in England resort unto and be revested in his Majestie as his proper right:

"But having found how contrary to the inclinations of the well affected to his Majesties restoration in England, the power of that kingdom hath unhappily devolved to hands employed only in the art and labour of pulling down and subverting the fundamentals of monarchy (with whom a pernicious party in this kingdom do equally sympathize and co-operate: And being filled with a deep sense of the duty and obligations that are upon us strictly to embrace all opportunities of employing our endeavours towards the recovery of his Majesties just rights in any part of his dominions: Having observed the Protestant army in the province of Munster (by special providence discovering the arts and practises used to entangle the members thereof in engagements as directly contrary to their duties towards God and man, as to their intentions and resolutions) to have found means to manifest the candour and integrity thereof in a disclaimer of any obedience to or concurrence with those powers or persons which have so grossly varied even their own professed principles of preserving his Majestie's person and rights by confining him under a most strict imprisonment, his Majestie also vouchsafing graciously to accept the declaration of the said army as an eminent, seasonable expression of their fidelity towards him and in testimony thereof, having laid his commands upon us to make our repair unto this province to discharge the duties of our place:

"We have, as well in obedience thereunto as in pursuance of our own duty and desire to advance his Majestie's service, resolved to evidence our approbation and esteem of the proceedings of the said army by publishing unto the world our like determination in the same ensuing particulars, and accordingly we profess and declare:

"First, to improve our utmost endeavours for the settlement of the Protestant religion, according to the example of the best reformed Churches:

"Secondly: To defend the King in his prerogatives:

"Thirdly: To maintain the privileges and freedom of Parliament, and the liberty of the subjects, that in order thereunto we shall oppose, to the

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hazards of our lives, those rebels of this Kingdom, who shall refuse their obedience to his Majestie upon such terms as he hath thought fit by us to require it:

"And we shall endeavour to the utmost the suppressing of that Independent party who have thus fiercely laboured the extirpation of the true Protestant religion, the ruin of our Prince, the dishonour of Parliament and the vassallage of our fellow subjects, against all those who shall depend upon them or adhere unto them:

"And that this our undertaking might not appear obnoxious to the trade of England, but that we desire a firm union, and agreement to be preserved betwixt us, we do likewise declare, that we will continue free traffic and commerce with all his Majesties good subjects of England, and that we will not in the least manner prejudice any of them that shall have recourse to our harbours, either in their bodies, ships or goods, nor shall we take any thing from them without payment of ready money for the same:

"And know that by his Majesties said commands we have proceeded to re-enter upon the work of his service in this province we conceive no higher testimony can be given of his Majesties acceptation, or of the estimation we bear about us towards these proceedings, than by resorting unto them in person with his Majesties authority, and exhibiting unto them the encouragement and satisfaction they may receive in this assurance: That as we bear an especial regard to their present undertakings and performances, accompanied with a real sense of their former sufferings so least there any advantage be derived unto those who endeavour to improve all opportunitys of sowing sedition and distrust by this suggestion, that their former differences in judgment and opinion, which have induced persons to serve diversely under his Majestie and the Parliament will occasion prejudice or ill resentments to arise towards such persons as have not formerly concurred in judgment, with others in his Majesties service. We do declare that we are qualified with special power and authority from his Majestie to assure them that no distinction shall be made in any such consideration but that all persons now interested and engaged in this cause shall be reflected upon with equal favour and regard; and that we shall make it our endeavour so to improve and confirm his Majesties gracious disposure towards them, as that we will never call to memory any past difference in opinion, judgment, action or profession to the prejudice of any member of this army, or any person relating to it, but on the contrary shall be very ready to attest our good affections towards them in the discharge of such good offices as shall be in our power, in return whereof we shall only expect their perseverance in their present engagements for his Majesties service with such alacrity, constancy and affection, as may suit with their late public declaration and professions, to whom we desire this assurance also may be inculcated:

"That as we shall in the future use our utmost care and diligence to provide for their preservation from the like hardships to those they have formerly undergone, so we have already employed our best industry and endeavours for the settlement of such a course, as we may, with most reason hope, will in these uncertain times produce a constant and competent subsistence for them, enabling them to make such progress in their present undertakings as may with the accomplishment of the great ends thereof establish their own honour and content:

"Thus much we have thought fit to publish to the world, to furnish it with an evidence of strong combination against us if we ever swerve, to the best of our power, from the just ways of maintaining the true Protestant religion, the honour and interest of his sacred Majestie, the

just rights of Parliament, the liberty of the subjects and the safety, quiet and welfare of the people entrusted to our care."

REGIMENT OF LORD CASTLESTUART,

1648, October 29.

"Andrew, Lord Baron of Castlestuart, Colonel.
Robert Stearne, Captain Lieutenant.
Nicholas Stocke,[1] Ensign.

"John Cony,
William Buckly,
James Behan, Corporals;
John Crage,[2]
Francis Hill,
Arth. Cogan,[3]
Donogh Cony,
John Holly,
Adam Nixon,
John Brownlow,[4]
Arthur Roe,
Francis Roe,
Thomas Gowing,[5]
John Greene,
Edward Hinderson,
Cocky Smith,
Nicolas Ralfe,
Henry Eves,
Hugh Fox,
John Burgis,
Thomas Perkison,
William Robinson, senior,
John Smith,[6]
William Robinson, junior,
Nicolas Cornly,[7]
William Trewill,
Nicolas Roe, Sergeant,
Thomas Jones, ,,
Bryan Fagan, Drummer,
George Harris, ,,

Abraham Corby,
Richard Symons,[8]
William Flin,
William Large,
David Morren,
Arthur Hinkly,
William Leynan,
Symon Coulter, junior,
Symon Coulter,[9] senior,
John Hinkly,
Denice Kelly,
Francis Sibly,
George Crowe,
Robert Blackwell,
Richard Platt,
John Blackwell,
John Drinkwell,
Mathew Pentler,
Thomas Bryan,
James Hinderson,
Walter Hollyday,
Rafe Burtlesse,[10]
Richard Parson,
Robert Smith,
Robert Cheston,[9]
Thomas Stanly."

"Castle Ricard men:
James Henry, Walter Nevill."

"Morath men:
"Patrick Waters, Evan Williams,
Murtogh Connell."

"Arlonon men:

"Anthony Hooper,
Quiconor Smith,
Patrick Robison,
Thomas Platt,
Thomas Nevill,
John Roocraft."

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[1] In margin: "Prisoner." [2] In margin: "Sick in town."
[3] In margin: "Absent: not passed."
[4] In margin: "Tredagh: allowed this time.
[5] In margin: "Absent in Dublin: Both allowed."
[6] In margin: "Sick in garrison."
[7] In margin: "Pass: Pay allowed him till this day discharged, being a fellow with a club foot."
[8] In margin: "Absent: allowed this time." [9] In margin: "Sick."
[10] In margin: "Sick in town: Discharged: not fit to march."

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"Newcastle men:

"John Crowe,
John Reade,
Denice Morren,
John Sadler,
Richard Gaines,
Terrence Kernan,
George Warde,
John Bladsmith."

"Prisoners:"—James Rey, Daniel Mergah, Patrick Corry.
Present: Officers: 9; Private men: 42. Bread and money: 53.
Moyrath, 3.—Artlonan, 6.—Castlerickard, 1.—Newcastle, 8.
"Prisoners or killed; with the rebels; together with the Ensign, 4."
"Disallowed and struck off, 4."

TROOP OF WINGFEILD BORROWES.

1648, November 7.—

"Wingfeild Borrowes, Captain.
Hugh Madden, Lieutenant.
George Smith, Ensign.
John Stone,
Thomas Howard, Sergeants;
James Howard,
Richard Evans, Drummers;
Lawrence Stone,
Cornelius Madden,
Edward Stone, Corporals;
Denice Fullum,
William Wall,
Christopher Plunkett,
Philip Kennedy,
John Williams,
James Smith,
John Charles,
Christopher Barnes,
William Croxstone,
Denice Dempsy,
Bryan Keighran,
Danniel Foy,
Garrett Nugent,
Daniel Kennedy,
Thomas Howard,
James Stanley,
William Cullen,
Edmund Keighran,
Edward Madden,
Edward Wotton,
Bryan Madden,
Daniel Deane,
Christopher Forthy,
Dennice Stanton,
Robert Fletcher,
John Jenkin,
Edward Casy,
Thomas Wotter,
William Jones,
William Atkinson,
. . . Morth,[1]
Owen Flannigan,[1]
Edmond Connell,[1]
John Davies.[2]

"Dublin and elsewhere:

John Dorren,
Daniel Moloy,
John Byrne,
George Steage,
Lawrence Cardiffe,
Thomas Rutlidge,
Pierce Hixe,
Richard Underwood,
John Parkes,
John Shorte,
John Eustace,
Roger Stone,
Henry Cruce,
Robert Monk,
John Bigland,
Edmond Madden,
William Becke,
Thomas Nicholls,
John Banton,
John Cheny,
James Wotten,
Francis Hawkesworth.

	To be paid.
"Officers in garrison	10
Private men	30
At Cruce's Fort	1
At Killallen	3–44.
Alleged to be in Dublin and elsewhere	23"

[1] In margin: "At Killallen."

[2] In margin: At Cruce's Fort."

Matthew Rowe to W. Cadogan.

1648, November 26. Dublin.—"I received your two last obliging letters for which take many thanks, and to them though I can at present make no response, because we are not furnished from England, yet must I nevertheless importune you to continue to me an account of your affairs to rectify my understanding here which is so much puzzled with various reports, that what to believe I know not, as also to give some satisfaction to those in England that I am beholden to for my intelligence thence. It seems all your quarters are to make their repair thither to compound. If you would direct me to a handsome custodiam that so I might (as many of our officers have done) hammer out something from the owners thereof, it would add to the obligations of your most cordial brother Welshman."

Addressed: "For my noble friend Major William Cadogan, at Trimm: These."

Garrison at Athboy, Meath.

1648, November 30.—"Contribution which is and ought to be paid weekly into the garrison of Athboy, according to the composition made with the under-mentioned baronies, videlicet:—

In arrears. £	s.	d.		Per week. £	s.	d.
6	8	4	The barony of Delvyn	5	17	–
–	–	–	The barony of Ferbile	6	10	–
20	19	0	The half barony of Four and parish of Castletown in the County of Meath	6	10	–
–	–	–	Out of the half barony of Four in the county of West Meath	2	12	6
1	13	7	Out of the barony of Moyassel	1	7	6
1	5	10	Out of the barony of Lune and town of Athboy	–	17	3
–	–	–	Out of the barony of Navan	2	10	–
–	–	–	„ „ „ Corkery	–	2	–
–	–	–	„ „ „ Clounmaghow	–	4	–
£30	6	9		£26	12	3

"Moneys paid weekly to the officers and soldiers garrisoned at Athboy and Navan, as followeth, videlicet:—

	Per week. £	s.	d.
To Colonel Ponsonbie's own troop	7	16	–
„ Major Johnson's troop	7	1	–
„ Captain Robert Johnson's troop	4	19	–
„ „ Henry Ponzonbie's troop	4	4	–
„ Colonel Bayley's company	4	5	6
„ Lieut. Col. Wheeler's company	4	5	6
„ Capt. Arthur Graham's company	4	18	6
„ Capt. Wandesford's company	3	16	6
„ The Town Mayor	–	3	–
„ Mr. Nugent, the minister	–	4	–
In all	£40	14	–

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Unto which payments there is added by order from the General the under-named officers to receive weekly their pay as followeth; the order bearing date the 30th November 1648:—

	Per week.
Captain Arthur Weldon	10*s.*
Lieut. Madden	6*s.*
„ Manby	6*s.*
Quartermaster Jones	6*s.*
Ensign Yates	4*s.*
Marshal Underwood	4*s.*
	£1 16*s.* 0*d.*

Endorsed:—"The receipts and payments of Athboy."

Captain Parsons' Troop.

1648–9, January 17, 19.—

"John Hudson, Cornet.
Hugh Yewdall, Quarter[master].
Gilbert McKetericke, Trumpeter.
John Foulk, Charles Browne, William Fouks, Corporals.

"John Baniks,	Thomas Moris,
Robert Benton,	Christopher Gilbert,
Anthony Burkit,	William Fenton,[1]
Toby Ingram,	William Taylor,
William Pratt,	Peter Medley,
Henry Stader,	Robert Roper,
Francis Trulove,	Thomas Ford,
William Garford,	Peter Walker,
Patrick Rochford,	James Willman,
William Vaghan,	Michael Beaumont,
Henry Dobson,	John Richards,
William Brasbridge,	John Hudson,
William Wright,	Hugh Fox,
Mathew Wells,	Edmond Flin,
Richard Spouner,	Thomas Snell.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
"To be received weekly, videlicit	9	1	0
To the Lieutenant	0	10	0
To the Cornet	0	8	0
To the Quartermaster	0	6	0
To 3 corporals, 5*s.* a piece	0	15	0
To 2 trumpeters, 5*s.* a piece	0	10	0
To 30 private men, after 4*s.* a piece	6	0	0

Abate the Lieutenant's man then it is but £5 16 0.

£7 14 paieth all: It came before to 12 9 0: Or to be paid so from yesterday, being the 19th of January 1648[9]."

Matthew Rowe to W. Cadogan.

1648–9, January 23. Dublin.—"I must say much in little. The great transaction now on foot in England is his Majesties trial, (or rather condemnation) whom it is treason to call by any other name then bare Charles Stuart, and here the innovation rests not, but immediately

[1] In margin: "Resident: a horse."

reaches the lords, whose power in the negative voice is wholly taken from them, and consequently their authority disannulled. Nay, yet farther, their own house is so purged that scarce any is left behind, yet as to this matter the army (they being the occasion) have given in a vindication of their extraordinary proceedings herein. Not above six members remain secured, who are Sir John Clotworthy, Sir William Waller, Massey, Major General Browne, Colonel Copley and Mr. Prynne, the rest, formerly apprehended, are secluded. So that thus you see, all transgressors must suffer, and so box it about, I wish it come not to the army's share at last. What to say to these things I know not. I pray God the event may be discerned six years hence.

"You will see by the enclosed pamphlet of the 9th of January the great fractions amongst our French neighbours who directly tread in England's path, the Parliament and people crying out amain for liberty. Also the securing our Queen and the Lord Digby in Paris.

"The Scots' Commissioners are at London but intermeddle not in any treaty, and good reason why, for I believe their instructions are quite overrun by these high proceedings, which they little expected, yet thus far I know they are engaged against the King as to deny him reinvestment in his authority in government.

"We have greater hopes now than ever (notwithstanding these divisions) that Ireland will be looked after effectually. The great men of the times smile upon us, and seem much to affect this service, in confidence whereof (according to their promise of relief) Colonel Jones is making an express address to them of which myself is to be the bearer, and for London I go within this week as well to negociate in that behalf as to supply my brothers place in his absence, he being now designed for Scotland. To keep all quiet there, 5000 foot and 2000 horse can well be spared, and are designed for us, and the Irish gentlemen are desired to propose a way for their constant maintenance, etc. (as is threatened) equivalent to the army in England, in which we already here, shall be equal shares 2000: 1500 yards of cloth for the officers and 1000 suits is come over with Captain Clarke.

"If you would honor me with your commands into England whatever you enjoin should be faithfully performed to my utmost power. In the meantime I desire you would not be unmindful of me in my absence. I am confident a little use of your authority would be much in my way, and if you would be pleased to entertain correspondence with me I should not fail you a week from London. If this like you do but direct your letter to Marshal Peake and he will take care of it. Dear brother Welshman, though the time of my absence will be long, (at least two months) and the place distant, yet shall I not forget to remain your, etc."

"Mr. Pierrepont and Annesley deserted the house in discontent.

"The new Parliament are exceedingly incensed against Inchiquin, because when Colonel Temple came to him he denied his overtures he had made to them, and they have voted no commerce betwixt England and Munster."

"Ned Moreton even now drinks your health."

Addressed: "For my ever honored friend Major William Cadogan at Trimm:—These."

MATTHEW ROWE to COLONEL MICHAEL JONES.

1648[-9], March 5. London.—"What is in reference to the service of Ireland at present reaches no further than discourses and intendments. They build castles in the air and talk of 12000 foot and horse, but yet

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lay down no visible way how so good and great a work may be effected, and that indeed troubles me to see them guided by fancies more than substantial reason:

"I tell them that the first introduction to that service must be an immediate provision of shipping to clear the coast betwixt Dublin and England, for if the ships belonging to those harbours be snapped up at the rate they now are it will bee impossible to transport any considerable force:

"To back this I instance the great difficulty of procuring ships when you last went over. To this (though they are sensible of the necessity of it) yet they can give no present satisfaction, for though Sir George Lisle be appointed Vice Admiral of the Irish seas, yet for aught I can inform myself by Mr. Cortmore, Mr. Frost and others, none of the 36 vessels appointed to attend him, are in a present capacity of readiness to be dispatched away. My endeavours shall not be wanting to tell them of how great importance this matter is to the service.

"I am told by good hands that they have made a private determination, and have pitched upon such regiments as must be designed for us: indeed I can propose to myself little happiness unless that course be taken, to send over entire regiments and such as may be upon the same establishments with the army here, for should they send over the supernumeraries, there would not only follow this inconvenience that we have to deal with mere mercenaries (which, I hope, some of the other are not) but therewith they would (when once turned over water) never be thought upon, nor would any worthy person take the conduct of them, which I am in some measure assured Cromwell will do of the other.

"Your proposals for recruits are relished well by all except the army yet they remain still in suspense, and I hope may be had to a compliance with your desires therein, though I know they incline to have all entire. Colonel Tuttle,[1] I hope, will be with you speedily for he waits nothing but transportation. There is a general report in town that I should bring Vicar-General Rely with me: I wonder how it should arise:

"Sir John Dungan, I can assure you, is in this town but at what place I know not. I visited sweet Mr. Pierrepont this day whose heart bleeds for poor Ireland. I confess he alone I find to be truly sensible of our cause, for the innocent blood that hath been shed is fresh in his memory, and the sad condition of the party with you is a ground of fellow feeling to him, as members of the body and subjects of the same kingdom, which principle is rarely to be found. For though I in no wise doubt of your effectual and speedy relief, yet I truly discover, were not their own security so nearly concerned, you might lie in the ditch long enough:

"I am confident the Pope's interest in the Levellers to divert the service of Ireland by divisions here, is strenuously prosecuted, and dangerously heightened, for I am credibly informed that more than half the army are inveigled with this plausible doctrine, and drive on the Levelling design, the ordinary soldier is grown so sensible and malapert, that he thinks himself able to rule a state, and indeed the aim is at nothing else than to have their turns, in the share of government that they may over turn all:

"Some little justice was ordered to be done upon six puny offenders in this kind but the heads of the faction pass uncontrolled, which I am afraid may only be a means to add fuel to the fire.

[1] Tothill.

"The Scottish Commissioners were packed hence yesterday, with a guard at their heels. My brother William is to stay but four days at Edinburgh and our Commissioners are not to be sent out of our borders until he return to Berwick:

"You will see the state of Scotland by the enclosed piece of intelligence. I can thereto add nothing, but only that a troop of theirs came over the Tweed from Northumberland. Hamilton and the rest of the Lords at stake are like to go to the pot speedily. I am of opinion those insurrections in Scotland may be fomented by themselves, that so they may covertly go about their design of levying new forces to another purpose.

"France's distempers increase daily, they tread in the direct path of England. The Prince hath declared against all the proceedings here, and is resolved to leave no means unattempted to recover his inherent right to the crown, I hope he hath given his authority to Ormonde, which if he hath I think it may stave off the Scots from complying with his interest unless they can digest a conjunction with the rebels, or if not so, then I cannot see but they must all fall to pieces in Munster for want of a head.

"Pontefract Castle hath voluntarily made an overture for a capitulation, and I doubt not but by the end of this week, we shall hear of a surrender. The four Lords and Sir John Owen were all of them condemned this afternoon. The House this afternoon voted 4000 should be added to the establishment of this Kingdom for defence of Berwick and Carlisle, and 12000 horse and foot for us."

Addressed: "For the honorable Michael Jones, Commander in Chief of the province of Leinster.—These:—Dublin."

Lord Grandison to Henry Jones, Bishop of Clogher.

1648[-9], March 18. Tecroghan.—"It were much ingratitude (which I would unwillingly be guilty of) not to excuse myself to your Lordship for quitting the quarters without your knowledge, since you did so faithfully and friendly strive to free me from those fears, were juster, than to be palliated by any assurance of interest in a place where I was ever doubted. This my Lord, you know a truth, and your Lordship knows moreover that if the General, your brother[1] could have the best inclinations to oblige me he durst not do it because he knew that I was loyal. A pretty quarrel he has to manage when the fear of displeasing the barbarous murderers of the best of Kings and men is the compass by which he steers. My honored and reverend Lord, it is impudence to press divinity upon a father of the Church, but pardon my pen when it has writ this truth, holy writ nor prophane has not an example of a nature that ever committed a barbarism like this horrid act upon their King, unpunished, without utter vastation.

"And to be free from this guilt is not enough to have been none of his urgers and judges but submission to that power that set themselves up to pluck him down, is the highest degree of treason.

"Put before your eyes, the innocent streams of blood that issued from his martyred body, that was our lawful king and governor, look on the ruined Church, and the torn laws, yea now level, so unjustly modelled that the best of men are not suffered to be equal to the worst of villains; sacreligious, bloody and ignorant men the only just dispensers of the sacred word of God; all holy orders and decent worship whipped out

[1] Michael Jones.

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of the Temple—but of this no more to your Lordship for I reverence you as a most orthodox father of the Church you have lived to see ruined:

"What concerns my account next is this, which in brief I shall deliver, it is not fear of any danger in the quarters in the present Government that made me quit them for I presumed with a certain confidence on your lordship's favors; but these are the causes. My Lord I am a Christian, and have a conscience, a subject, and have loyalty, besides I am a soldier that values true honour and would not live amongst people where I might be engaged in a quarrell that might beget a story which could mention me [as] the spurious rebellious offspring of a noble family.

"My Lord, I trouble you no farther, but to assure you that whatever becomes of me, for all your favor, I continue grateful."

Addressed: "For the right reverend father in God, the Bishop of Clogher at Dublin: These."

Endorsed: "Copy of the Lord Grandison's letter when he ran away to the Irish."

Colonel Michael Jones to W. Cadogan.

1648-[9], March 21.—"I am informed that the barony of Carbery hath given unto the Lord of Ormonde forty pounds. Require so much of them and in case they refuse—if not destructive to the service—leave nothing in it unburnt.—Michael Jones."

Owen Roe O'Neill to Colonel George Monck.

1648[-9], March 23.—"This very instant I received intelligence from a sure hand that Captain Hugh Rosse, accompanied with another Scottish Captain compounded, in the behalf of the Scotts, with the Marquesses of Ormonde and Clanrickard, undertaking to make up for them a thousand foot and a number of horse proportionable thereunto, so as there is a strong party of horse and foot to march with him out of Connaught towards Iniskillin, there to come to a head, with a resolution to annoy and destroy, if they can, you and your quarters, and withall to prey such as are in contribution with them. Hereof, I thought fit to advertise you, to the end a course may be timely taken to prevent the difficulty that the consequence incident to the premises may hereafter produce:

"The better to enable you thereunto, I would, in the behalf of myself and my party, conclude a Cessation of arms for such time as you please with you and all those siding with you, for an offensive and defensive war, both sides putting security for performance thereof until such time as the Parliament's pleasure to our propositions be known. What I write is most certain and I hold it requisite that you advertise General Jones forthwith of the premises and know his resolution therein. Daniel Monro is these three nights in Iniskillen, what he hath done I cannot tell:

"It were not amiss to send notice also to the President of Connaught hereof, that he may be on his guard. I have a spy to watch the coming of the party out of Connaught, and will cut them off, if I can. The security I mean above, is an engagement on both parties. The Lord of Ormonde is taking up a great store of corn and money in all his Corporations and Liberties.

"I rest your humble servant,—Owen O'Neille.

Addressed: "To Colonel George Monck."

COLONEL GEORGE MONCK to COLONEL MICHAEL JONES.

1649, March 29. Lisnegarvy.—"Things are come to such a height now in these quarters that I cannot expect any better but that all the Scots will shake off their dependence upon the kingdom of England and presently model themselves into another posture and command, so that unless you help us with some victual I cannot see how I, with these few English here that adhere to the Parliament, can hold this place, and do therefore beseech you to lend us as large a proportion as you can of corn and you shall honestly be repaid out of the next supplies of any kind to come to me, and I have written to Mr. Tallis, desiring him to send it immediately to the Newry and part to Dundalke:

"How much it will concern you, that we keep them play here, this enclosed letter would, I believe, fully satisfy you if you have any there could decipher it, this is the true copie, but I keep the original which is of Mr. Lawe's hand and sealed with the Lord of Ormonde's seal. It was directed to one in our quarters, who is to command them and was intercepted, and besides that I have received assurance this day that those of Iniskillin, in the name of the Scots, lately concluded with the Lords of Ormonde and Clanrickard. And, to keep you from helping us, Ormonde will fall upon your quarters at the same time when the Scots here [are] ready to surround us:

"This day they have a general meeting at Newtowne and I believe, will declare themselves and set up another commander, but I should think they would not act any hostility against us till the Prince sends a commission, though I am informed they will, having received assurance that the Prince will come presently to Edinburgh and take the Covenant and do what they shall propound for securing religion etc., and that the Duke of York is to be in this kingdom and act by Ormonde, and their design is wholly upon keeping Ireland and Scotland till they have a better opportunity of footing in England. So how much it concerns the Parliament to send power both by land and sea to prevent these designs any man may judge:

"I writ to you formerly about shipping, if you could possibly prevail with the Vice Admiral for two or three of the smallest ships to lie here it would mightily disorder their design and it may restrain them from acting till we should be better provided for them.

"Owen McArt[1] is drawn down near our quarters, and this evening I have received a letter from him whereof I send you the copy.[2] I shall desire to know your opinion of his proposition, and upon what terms he stands with you. His offer is so seasonable that it is now likely I shall be forced to adventure upon it:

"I beseech you with all speed send me what provision you can spare and endeavour for shipping to come down and write earnestly into England in what danger their interest is in this kingdom. I wish I had a cypher to write to you more freely, if you send not me one, I shall send one to you by the next safe conveyance: be pleased to write as often as you can unto—Your affectionate kinsman and humble servant—GEORGE MONCK.

"I pray present my service to your Lady."

Addressed: "For the honorable Colonel Michael Jones, Governor of Dublin, and Commander in Chief of the Leinster forces:—These."

GARRISON OF TRIM: ORDERS BY W. CADOGAN.

[i.]—1649, April 12. Trim.—"Whereas the garrison of Trim hath but very few captains to answer the many services thereof, and in that

[1] Owen Roe O'Neil. [2] See page 9.

regard the absence of Major Gore is not to be dispensed with and so the command of Newcastle is to be conferred upon some other, which command I have thought fit to entrust you with, and therefore you are henceforth to take charge and command both of Newcastle and the soldiers there in garrison into your hands and Major Gore to have nothing to do therewith henceforth. The Serjeants, Corporals and soldiers now there being are required to obey and observe what you shall give in orders unto them and not to fail at their perils:

"And for your better assistance I have appointed Ensign Pue to repair thither and to remain there until further order. In the keeping and preservation of the peace, I shall pray and require the uttermost of your care and vigilance and that you demean yourself in the execution of the trust reposed in you according to such orders and instructions as you shall shortly receive from me.—W.C."

[ii.]—1649, April 12. Trim.—"Whereas, by reason of the fewness of Captains in the garrison, your absence thence cannot be dispensed with, these are therefore to let you know that the command of Newcastle until further orders is given unto Lieutenant Barnard, and you to have nothing to do therewith but to remain in this your garrison of Trim, to answer the services thereof and such orders as shall be given unto you from time to time by him that shall command in chief."

Colonel Michael Jones to W. Cadogan.

1649, April 14, Dublin.—"Major Cadogan:—You are to signify unto all under your command that none of them on pain of death presume to treat or parley with any of the enemies' party, nor on the like pain release or ransom any prisoner or prisoners, but that soon after they be taken they be sent to Trym, safely to be kept."

"Copies delivered to Captain Graham, Captain Pakenham; Lieut. Barnard; Lieut. Graham."

Endorsed: "The General's orders of the 14th of April, 1649: Prohibiting parleying with the enemy or releasing of prisoners."

Captain Arthur Gore to H. Cadogan.

1649, May 7, Trym.—"I presented you formerly with a petition to the General, which I desired to have presented, if you conceived it needful. Since I have better considered of it, and am sensible that our condition requireth the satisfying of others more than you, who I am confident do clear us both of this, or anything else which may be counted a slacking to the present service: in regard whereof I have here enclosed sent you another, which I humbly desire you to peruse, and if you think fit to present it to the General together with your opinion of us, which will extremely add unto your former obligations."

(Enclosure.)

"To the honourable Colonel Michael Jones, Commander in Chief of Leinster forces:

"The humble petition of Captain Arthur Gore, and Lieutenant Tubman:

"Humbly sheweth: That your petitioners have been confined since the 26th of April, having laid to their charge that one George Billingsley, who is gone to the rebels, should report that the petitioners were to follow him thither, a matter altogether untrue and of no possibility, having not been in the said Billingsley's company these nine months, or

at any time of his acquaintance, all which I have formerly set forth by petitions unto your Honour to which there hath been no return as yet made: As also that since the very first of this rebellion your petitioner have served faithfully in this service, as do all that are near or dear to him in London Derry, at this present against those besiegers the Scotch; neither hath your petitioner since your Honour's government, been slack adventuring his small talent towards the advance of his company at his own proper charge, which he hath kept together to this present instant:

"All which being duly considered, and that your petitioners' request tendeth no farther than to be heard at a council of war, which reasonable request they cannot doubt of obtaining, whereby they are confident to render themselves not only clear of this foul assertion wherewith they are charged but to have merited in your Honour's good opinion, an equal proportion to any of their charge.

"Your petitioners' necessities (being here at great charges) require a speedy return, which granted will extremely add to your Honours former obligations, and oblige them to continue their prayers, etc."

Addressed: "For my much honored Major Serjeant-Major William Cadogan, Governor of Athboy and Navan, Dublin: These."

Robert Long to the Marquis of Ormonde.

1649, May 21, "New Style." Hague.—"May it please your Excellence: Having sent so many dispatches from hence I shall now have the less to trouble your Lordshipp withal. The two particulars of the Mint and the moneys in Ireland shall be carefully provided for.

"The great seal will be shortly ready and then his Majesty will be able to give fuller and a more legal authority in all things.

"The King[1] hath this day at council, in the presence of the Prince of Orange, appointed the third day of the next month, according to the new stile, to begin his journey from hence.

"The King is resolved to make his brother, the Duke of York, High Admiral, and, I believe, will grant him a patent of it as soone as the great seal is made.

"Dorislaus, a chief actor in the murder of the late King, coming hither as a minister from the rebels, was lately slain, as he was sitting at supper, by four or five persons who, it seems, came purposely to do it: and to make the Parliament amends, Strickland is since acknowledged for a public minister by the States.

"After many hopes and long expectation the States have, as I hear, resolved to give the King nothing, nor to furnish him with ships: but the Prince of Orange is resolved to furnish the King with money to pay his debts and to depart from hence, which will be above £10,000.

"The King hath a considerable quantity of arms in Sweden, whereof some part are ordered to be sent to your Excellency.

"I was merely passive in the commissions granted to Sir Robert Steward, whereof the copies together with his instructions, are sent to your lordship by Major Vavasor.

"I humbly beg your Excellencie's pardon for the many recommendatory letters that have been sent to you from his Majestie. I confess there have been too many and yet I dare say I have stopped above as many more; all about the King do so importune him in this kind that I am forced to do that which I do not approve:

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[1] Charles II.

"The King hath lately sworn that council he hath now attending upon him, to which, I believe, there will be some addition when his Majestie comes into France. They name, my Lord Digby, my Lord Jermyn, my Lord Percy, who is now at Paris, very sick, and my Lord Wilmott.

"We are much troubled at the loss of Captain Allen and 160 good men with the Guiney frigate.

"Captain Valbert arrived here not long since, having been staid some time at Cambray for want of a pass.

"The King is now preparing his final answer to the Scotch Commissioners. I fear there will be no good conclusion of this unhappy treaty.

"I beseech God to give good success to all your Excellency's honourable undertakings for his Majesties services and the good of that kingdom."

Endorsed: "Secretary Long. Dated 21 May. Received 3 June, 1649."

TERENCE COGHLAN to ORMONDE.

1649, June 1. Rosse.—"May it please your Excellency, Albeit no time is lost, or endeavours spared to hasten provision from Waterford and this town, yet the weather is so uncertain, and the wind so high, as I cannot despatch things according to my desire. However, I will labor to send to Laghlenbridge the provisions with as much expedition as may be. I have already sent thither all the biscuit this town afforded, being above 5000 weight; but the proportion payable by Wexford and Waterford is not yet sent hither, though every second day I write for it, and the said Corporations detain a quantity of the corn by them promised, under pretence of sending their proportion of biscuit. The rest of the corporations of Leinster and Munster send none, notwithstanding your Excellency orders and letters in that behalf, which they received long since, and from me several letters since, to that purpose. If your Excellency think it fit I will draw new orders to the said respective Corporations ready for your signature.

"I understand by my Lord of Castlehaven's letters that your Excellency approves the placing of the magazine in Athy. If so, I humbly desire, that orders be given to Colonel Wale, who commands there, to afford my deputy a convenient house, fit for a magazine and as near the river as may be. I have directed the bearer to attend your Excellency for your further commands:"

"I am much hindered for want of boats, occasioned by orders procured from your Excellency by Mr. Patrick Archer and others at Waterford, who press the boats of the rivers of Barrow and Neor, whereas they might serve their turn at Waterford.

Addressed: "For his Excellency the Marquis of Ormonde, Lord Lieutenant General of Ireland: These: Haste, haste."

EARL OF CLANRICARDE to GEORGE LANE.

1649, June 2. Portumna.—"Yours of the 30th of May I received here this afternoon, soon after my arrival, and at the same time a dispatch from Roscomon following me, that will occasion my sudden departure back to-morrow, in expectation of an opportunity of doing some good service there speedily, though in no good state of health, nor any people in a worse condition nor no inclination in any that I can find to make it better:

"However, I shall constantly wish my Lord Lieutenant all happy and prosperous success in his present expedition and all other undertakings, though the safety of Connaght be not regarded, nor any thing that belongs to the honor or interests of your assured loving friend."

"The letters you sent were written by my cousin Walsingham before he left France and I know no more of any intelligence than the hermit in the desert, more than whatsoever is promised me is constantly contradicted, as may in some considerable measure appear by the enclosed."

Addressed: "For my worthy friend George Lane, esquire, Secretary to his Excellencie the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland: These: Haste, haste."

Mathew Dillon to W. Cadogan.

1649, June 2. Killmore.—"Your many civilities unto me, for which I am still your debtor, embolden me to write unto you in the behalf of this gentlewoman, Elizabeth Atkinson, who hath some occasion to repair into the English quarters. I shall earnestly entreat you that you will be pleased to do her all the favour you can, in any business she shall make her application unto you. She would be there six months since, but the want of her health would not permit her. I am very sorry no occasion is offered me, whereby I might make testimony of my gratefulness for your many favours."

Addressed: "For my worthy friend Major William Cadogan at Tryme: These."

Irish Commissioners to Ormonde.

1649, June 12. Kilkenny.—"The frigate called the 'Mary and John, belonging to Captain John Rawcetter, and now riding in the harbour of Wexford, is stopped from her voyage by some general orders from your Lordship for getting of seamen for his Majesties service, and the Captain, being a man of much desert, havinge applied himself unto us and given sufficient satisfaction that after hiring of seamen and paying them earnest money for that voyage, such persons are taken up and afforded, in observance of your Lordship's commands to Prince Rupert, as were desired, and yet the ship is still stayed to the great prejudice of the Captain and owners, their charge being excessive for the maintenance of the rest of their seamen:

"And thereupon we, considering the great advantage by this and other the vessels in its condition to be derived to his Majesties service, and the considerable contributions, as well by way of loan, at this instant, as otherwise afforded by the owners of them, do humbly conceive and pray your Excellencie that special regard be had to cherish and countenance such captains and owners, and that Captain Rawcetter having lost his earnest money and afforded those seamen, your Lordship on those considerations will be pleased to take off the stop imposed on his ship and leave him and the owners thereof at liberty, being now and for some weeks past, ready to set sea, and having very many at their constant and great charge. And humbly taking leave we remain your Excellencies most humble servants."

"Alexander MacDonell.—Nicholas Plunkett, R. Bellings.—Geffrey Browne.—R. Everard.—Torlogh O'Neill.—Gerald Fenell."

Addressed: "For his Excellencie the Lord Marquesse of Ormonde, Lord Lieutenant general of Ireland:—These."

MSS. OF MARQUIS OF ORMONDE.

J. KINGSTON to W. CADOGAN.

1649, June 17 ———.—"Yours of the 16th. I received and for the culverin I shall hasten the smith to get it early with all speed, and be confident no time shall be lost in doing of it by me, and by the next messenger I shall give you notice when to send for it. For your enclosed letters, they shall be carefully sent this night:

"As for Mat. Rowe, he is sent by the Parliament into Scotland but, I hope, will be in London before yours comes to his hands. However I sent your letter enclosed to his brother, Serjeant-Major General. Our army is at Johnstowne within a mile of the Nasse, and all well; just now are some twelve or thirteen sails of ships in sight and more do appear, but the wind is cross, so that they cannot come into the bay till next tide. I am well assured it is our fleet Sir William Ayscue, with foot and horse and moneys, from Chesterwater and North Wales, so by the next I hope to send you most gallant news, which you may build upon."

"Captain Hartt will be with you with the first that come your way, so will his Lieutenant. He desires much to be at his charge.

"Lieutenant Colonel Harra presents his services to you and Captain Harra."

Addressed: "To my much honored friend Major Cadogan, at Trym: These. Haste."

WILLIAM SACHEVERELL to W. CADOGAN.

1649, June 18.—"I received your direction concerning the managing of the affairs of the garrison at Killeen, which I shall to the best of my endeavours faithfully secure and preserve, humbly desiring you to take the bearer's distressedness into your mature consideration whose necessity hath enforced him to wait pour pleasure.

"The cornet, before his departure, left 6*l.* 6*s.* with me to be sent unto you, being for . . . weeks pay, which I would have brought you, had not my disasters (which like the waves of the sea pursuing each other) have cast me into the gulf, but not of despair, whilst the gale of your favour, may remove those clouds that have over-shadowed my fortunes, with too untimely declinations for an earnest whereof I pray you send me your note to Mr. Bermingham for the receipt of the 58*s.* that is unpayed me for the 12 weeks past, before your direction to the cornet, for Mr. Bermingham refuseth to pay it, contrary to your former direction, as you may perceive by his note herein closed. The Cornet likewise desired me to signify unto you, that the collectors have failed to pay the other fortnight's advance, being confident you would send direction to them to that effect."

COLONEL GEORGE MONCK.

1649, June 19. Dublin.—"The undernamed officers are to march with their troops unto the garrison at Trym and to receive orders from Major William Caddugan, only Colonel Punsounbye's officers are to receive orders from their Colonel:

"Colonel Punsounbye's Regiment:

Lieutenant Colonel Hamilton.—Capt. Hans Hamilton.—Capt. Robert Johnson.—Capt. Richard Johnson.—Capt. Punsounby.—Capt. Michell.—Capt. Woodhood:

"Sir Henry Tuchburne's Troop:

"Captain Parsons.—Captain Cambell.—Captain Hunt."

GEORGE MONCK to W. CADOGAN.

1649, June 20. Drogheda.—"I have, by order from Colonel Jones, sent unto you to desire you not to fail to supply the troops under your command with a month's victual or moneys that they may be enabled to march against Monday next, at which time I intend, God willing, to wait upon you with the horse of this garrison.

"The enemy is drawn near Dublin to besiege it, and therefore it will very much behove you to be careful to get means for these troops. Colonel Jones, in regard Dublin is like to be besieged, hath desired me to command the horse, if you cannot furnish the troops with a month's entertainment, or, rather than fail, a fortnight's, I shall be active with those horse in falling upon the enemy and diverting the bringing provision to them:

"I pray, sir, let your endeavour appear herein and you will very much advantage the service and oblige your affectionate friend and humble servant,—GEORGE MONCK.

"The Governor would have you to be active with your own horse to stop the carrying of provision to the enemy in case they sit down before Dublin, and when you are assured that the enemy hath close besieged Dublin, that you send fifty horse with a Captain or a Lieutenant or both and other inferior officers as you shall think fit.

"And if it should happen that Trym should be besieged it is required that you send the horse either to Dublin, this garrison or to Dundalke, which you conceive they may pass unto with security. So I rest yours to serve you,—GEORGE MONCK.

Addressed: "To his noble friend Major William Caduggan: These at Trym."

THOMAS WENTWORTH to EDWARD BROUGHTON.

1649, June 24. Breday.—"You are to receive such men as shall be delivered you a shipboard, as part of a regiment to the King's Guards, and you to command them, as Sergeant Major to the said regiment, and at your landing in Ireland you are to obey such orders and directions as you shall receive from the Marquis of Ormonde, the Lieutenant General of the Kingdom of Ireland. And in case you land under the command of the Marquis of Clanrickard or the Lord Inchiquin, you are to obey such orders as you shall receive from either of them till such time as you can send to the Lieutenant General of that kingdom to know his commands:

EDWARD BROUGHTON to MAJOR CRUMPTON.

1649, [June —]. Hague.—"By virtue of this order I do authorise you to receive such men as shall be delivered you by Sir Hugh Cartright a shipboard and to command them as commander of the Captain General's company and you are to observe the commands above written.

Addressed: "For Major Edward Broughton, Major to the King's Guard of foot."

ORMONDE to COLONEL MICHAEL JONES.

1649, July 1.—"From the camp of his Majesties army at Finglasse:

"I presume you cannot be ignorant of the cause that brings me forth with an army, that is to reduce whatever lies in my way within this

kingdom under his Majesties obedience, and by the blessing of God upon our endeavours we hope to bring those our just intentions to a happy conclusion:

"You have had experience of my desires to preserve the lives and fortunes of the Protestants of this kingdom, and you now shall have, if you please, evident proof to your advantage and the advantage of all that are with you with what unwillingness I shall be constrained to see the destruction of any English, even of those that have been misled to abet the most impious cause that ever was maintained by Christians, on which if you neglect to lay hold you are to take this letter for a summons to deliver that garrison to such as I shall appoint to receive it to his Majesties use, and if that be refused you are to expect no other conditions than such as you shall be able to gain by the strength of the place: And I remain, if you please, your loving friend,—ORMONDE."

Memorandum by Colonel Michael Jones:

"To this summons I returned no answer in writing but delivered an answer by word of mouth: that the Marquis of Ormonde, upon his transaction with the Parliament had delivered Trym and myself to their hands and where he left me there he should find me, for I would never betray my trust."

WALTER BAGENALL to ——.

1649, June 19,——.—"I have coveted to serve you, which I have been industrious to manifest whilst my judgment approved your proceedings, and since my advice in your behalf to Mr. Lea might if truely related testify as much, but could not relish with any gust the progress of your affairs of late, nor conceal my dislike thereof, yet have attributed much of that inconveniency to the facility of your nature, and the influence evil dispositions had over you, whose advices if you please but to decline and to conform yourself to his Excellency's commands, I do undertake you shall find indulgency to exceed what you can in reason expect, that being the only means to attain the same, which I am commanded to require at your hands by his Excellency without delay. In pursuance thereof, I shall desire you immediately to dispatch your orders to those entrusted by you in Carnoe, Arkloe and Clonmullin to receive such garrisons as his Excellency hath heretofore commanded (and now by me) in such sort as they shall prove effectual, otherwise you must expect the severity of justice. As for Carnoe, his Excellency will perform the title of his engagement concerning the same unto you, but is necessitated to garrison it for reducing the rebels the speedier, which otherwise must evidently draw the same to such a length as cannot but prove very destructive. Your positive resolution hereunto is desired by him."

Not addressed.

LORD INCHIQUIN to ORMONDE.

1649, July 6. "Four in the morning, near Drogheda:"

"May it please your Excellencie,—

"I shall not stir towards Dundalke with any part of the foot, nor, for aught I know, with any horse, till the work here is done, which I am exceedingly sorry can be no sooner prosecuted effectually: But I humbly desire that if the bullets do come (sooner than Sir James Dillon's regiment) they may not stay an hour there, and that my Lord Taaffe may with all possible expedition, bring up the guns, six barrels at least (I doubt we shall want more), of musket powder, with his own regiment and if no more men can be with us, we will put fair for it, with them.

"I also beseech your Excellencie that if Richard Gething be not come, at least 800 may be presently sent us, which your Excellencie may command to be left there. Upon the coming up of my moneys, which will be by Sunday at furthest (as my man from Cashel doth inform me) you may please withal to stop what moneys you command to be laid out for the horse of Vaughan's and Courteney's regiments, now attending your Excellencie. The 400*l.* I had last of your Lordship, with some addition of this money will be laid out to the horse come of Sir Edmund Varnye, and Lieutenant-Colonel Cavanagh's foot with the train of artillery.

"I have taken all the course I can to prevent the going of any soldiers in Munster upon free quarter, neither do I believe do they it anywhere, but upon delinquencies, without which no money is to be expected. I have sent a potent for Colonel Mannwood, and then your Excellencie will hear not of those clamours, which, I think, do almost all proceed from the county of Tipperary.

"I am just now advertised of the advance of horse and foot from Dundalke to fall upon my quarters, I know not what they are, but I trust with God's assistance to give them as good as they bring.

"We want match and powder now, which I desire may be presently sent, what may be spared."

Addressed:—"For his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant-General."

Lord Inchiquin to Dean Boyle.[1]

1649, July 9. Youghal.—"I give you many thanks for your letters from the camp, which place this kingdom in so gallant and hopeful a condition for the King, as seems only to want the last hand to reduce it wholly to his obedience the which receiving from so authentical a one as yours is, and from the scene of greatest action and concernment, I conclude may be built upon as far as any human successes can be, with such a cause to boot, as may lay a kind of humble claim to a Divine blessing:

"Yet one of your coat (I remember not his name, but you will know him by this token, that he is an inhabitant of this town and a piece of a physician into the bargain) is newly arived here from the army, who makes but a sad relation of matters there. As for the purpose, that our men both before Droghedagh and——

(*Remainder missing.*)

Lord Inchiquin to Ormonde.

1649, July 10. Youghal.—"May it please your Excellencie:—

"Happening to be here when Major Stephens landed, and understanding from him the advertisements he brought concerning the enemies' present designs upon Kinsale and other ports of this province, withal knowing something of the strength and condition of our fleet and guessing at the sense Prince Rupert hath of things with relation thereunto, and his resolutions thereupon, I have presumed to write the letter (whereof a copy is here enclosed) to Dean Boyle, thereby addressing myself to my Lord Inchiquin, as supposing his lordship hath sufficient authority for the things there proposed, unless disapproved by your Excellencie, and desirous his Lordship should please himself in the

[1] Michael Boyle, Dean of Lismore.

MSS. OF MARQUIS OF ORMONDE.

form, so the Prince may be satisfied in the matter as far as reason wills: And least your Excellencie should not approve of the matter and form of this address, I have enclosed the original likewise, to the end that after your lordship hath perused the copy it may be delivered if you shall think fit and not otherwise. God preserve and bless your Excellencie and your proceedings. These are the daily prayers of [1]—

. . . . .

"safest thing he can do in that case for himself and his ships, or at least the most honourable way of perishing: and this (in the opinion of wiser men than I) would hazard both port and fleet.

"One thing I will add that if the same advertisement of the enemies' design and expectation were carried to the King which are brought hither (as I am confident they were) his Majestie is questionless put into as much doubt of losing Kinsale as hope of gaining Dublin, and the securing of the former will not be more welcome to him, than the reducing of the latter. For my part I should not wonder if Cromwell or Ireton should conclude all their speeches in their conclave with, this is their opinion, and that Munster should be won, of which Kinsale is the eye, and the fleet, I hope, a growing and everlasting appurtenance, as its constant rendezvous from time to time.

"One word more and I have done. This care or charge or inconvenience otherwise (if it be any) continued but for one month in case the enemies victuals be not [mis]reported secures all for ever, the business of Dublin succeeding; and let them be as well victualled as they will, two or three months (being the very longest they dare stay for the time of the year) will do it: Then all things will return into their proper channel, in the meantime not moving out of order, but by it."

. . . . .

"told you was written to Sir John Menne's by an English mariner at Waterford, who came from England with their fleet; excepting only that of the additional ten ships, which probably was a resolution since taken. That mariner added farther, that for the better effecting their design they relied upon divers well wishers they had in every one of these ports. Now, Major Stephens, he tells of a Governor that is made in the business: but with this modesty, that that intimation he saith may proceed from the usual acts of enemies (especially those we have) to create a diffidence of persons trusted, and therefore he wishes that the care which the high importance of this case requires may be used with that tenderness to that or any other Governor's both interest and reputation which their fidelity and services deserve, and in this, I conceive, he speaketh both his own, and the sense of those persons that sent him.

"If you ask me what I am ready to move now in the whole matter, I am at a stand, only I am sure shall not be for my Lord President to come in person to secure the province, though that would most assuredly do it. But likewise it is as certain in reason that it must be one of the enemies' ends, in attendance upon Munster to divert part of the forces before Dublin, [who] are almost starved, not for want of victuals but money, and consequently like to disband, or do worse; that for the same reason, and the difference in the courage and vigilance of the men, he believes six of those of Dublin will beat six score of the besiegers; that the greatest part of the horse of Sir William Vaughan's regiment are surprised and carried into Dublin, a sufficient number of Irish horse to have rescued them with ease standing idle spectators the while; that ships and boats go in and out of Dublin as

[1] Portions of this letter are missing.

freely as ever; and that Jones[1] eats his grass on one side of the town without any molestation as in high peace. 'Tis true he sayeth he believes Droghedagh is taken by this time, which, nevertheless, in his opinion, will not remedy our condition, which he paints so bad, though I, for my part, must needs think it will, even supposing it as black as he paints it.

"But this I tell you because a wise man's eyes are in his head, and I doubt not but you look before you well enough to warn you of an enemy you have behind you, which is diffidence (to call it no worse); and that may help to do you more mischief behinde your backs in this conjuncture of time, and of worse consequence than perhaps your best successes in those parts can balance.

"This is in pursuance of former discourses I have held with you upon the same subject, but taken up again at this time with somewhat greater liberty and vehemence of argument upon occasion of Major Stephens' coming to Ireland, expressly from several intelligent friends we have in France upon particular intimation out of England of a danger hanging over this province,[2] and which they believed would take effect before their advice thereof could arrive. The sum is, that the Independents, despairing (as they have reason) to subdue this whole kingdom, and probably desiring no more than to make it the seat of the war, whereby at the expence of such money and men as they can spare to entertain the King abroad whilst the king is quietly at home, have designed their fleet (to be recruited with ten ships more, now ready in Falmouth with land-men, if not come out) in the first place to surprise Kinsale, with our shipping there, and afterwards, or in case that plot shall fail, then the ports of Corke and Youghall (these only were named) or some other ports of Munster. This is punctually according to the advertisement which I have formerly —

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"and consequently to raise (if possible) the siege thereof, which might work yet a greater effect to their advantage than hath hitherto been spoken of. Yet to you (presuming you know me so well as neither to suspect the clearness of my intentions with relation to things or persons nor laugh at my ignorance of your points of government) I will adventure to offer some things to consider of:

"First: I wish Dean Boyle resident at Corke, with orders from my Lord President to set and keep the provincial council on work about the common defence of the province, particularly Kinsale (as most visibly threatened), and these other ports, and to exercise all care and powers requisite thereunto.

"2. That your new Lieutenant General of the horse (if not more needed to the great work in those parts) were assigned to attend this service, as a person particularly interested in this province, and acceptable both to English and Irish.

"3. And interpret this candidly, as it is meant that my Lord President would be pleased to empower and enable Prince Rupert during this occasion to fortify, place guards, plant artillery, how, where, and in what proportion he shall think fit, either within the port of Kinsale or without the same in the town and on either or both sides the harbour for the defence thereof (which cannot be done without it), of the shipping there under his peculiar charge, in the nature of a Commander in Chief for the time being, over the said governor and any other forces that shall be drawn together for the defence of the said port and shipping, with such

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[1] Colonel Michael Jones. [2] Munster.

clauses as may give most honour and satisfaction to the Prince, without prejudice to the Presidency, or the Governor's interest or reputation.

"In these proposals are implyed the speedy sending such number of great artillery from adjacent parts, and such number of horse and foot now within the province as shall appear necessary with what else may be thought of. There is an old castle there, which, well planted with lusty ordnance, would secure the harbour, and do ten times the execution of the foot.

"The truth is, as the Prince hath no confidence of the Governor's care of him, as not knowing him and hearing these things often suggested of him, and from several parts, how groundlessly soever, so he hath no opinion at all of the present posture of that fort in respect of strength (though Alexander the Great were in it) to keep out such a fleet as the enemies are and are likely suddenly to be. And therefore if some such course as I have mentioned be not forthwith taken, I do believe his Highness will resolve to break through the enemie's ships, how many and how strong soever, as that which he will judge the saftest——"

Remainder missing.

Ormonde to Prince Rupert.

1649, July 13, Finglas.—"May it please your Excellencie:—

"I was assured by Major Stephens that what he brought me of caution touching the Governor of Kinsale was fully represented to your Highness by him from Youghall, otherwise I had made it the business of an express. I have, since I had the same intimation, spoken with my Lord President, and thereupon sent the bearer, Dean Boyle, with full authority and instruction to wait on your Highness, and, according to your pleasure, to guide himself towards those that are left in authority either civil or martial in that province, and I am confident your Highnes will find in him ready obedience and much usefulness in the performance of your commands. It was not possible without great inconvenience to the King's service that my Lord President should now absent himself from the army, and this of sending the Dean was the next best expedient. I am with all possible faith and passion," etc.[1]

Peter Walsh to Richard Bellings.[2]

1649, July 24. Kilkenny.—"I have longed to send your honour an account of our proceedings here that is to tell you our last conclusions, which could be hardly before now; for ever since the first breaking up of the meeting there have been a company of Fathers[3] here resident, who have the power of the rest, and expected what answer Father Thomas Makiernan would send. In fine the messengers returned and brought no hopes of reconciliation, as you may see by the enclosed.[4] Whereby you may likewise understand the faintness of the Commissary[5] in performing what was resolved upon in the congregation, and what himself assented unto by signing the answers to Castlehaven's propositions, and the remedies desired by the commissioners:

"In Father Fox's business appeareth how hard it would be to get any of the other party removed, had they been so prudent as to make some seeming submission. The bearer, the Reverend Father Antony

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[1] Endorsed: "My Lord's to Prince Rupert."

[2] *See* "History of the Irish Confederation and War in Ireland": Dublin, 1882–91.

[3] Of the Franciscan Order. [4] Not in the MS. [5] Redmond Caron.

Gearnon, will at large express what I mean, and what you find not in the enclosed to Castlehaven, which I humbly desire when you have perused, to seal and let Father Antony deliver. Since I writ the enclosed there was much debate at the council table concerning Father Fox, and the Bishop of Fernes[1] pleaded hard his cause, and drew after him several of the Commissioners or rather the permission and advice of the Commissary to make Father Fox go about so many times on the Commissioners and procure some consent or approbation of theirs to continue his place, when he feared he should not get his Excellency's, to whom notwithstanding he had a license yesterday to go. Sir, if their exterior submission to the Peace, and their oaths be sufficient to continue them in offices or places of danger, and if such applications be allowed against the express sense of all the Congregation, you will never rectify Saint Francis' Order. This I speak in case there were no indecorum in permitting them to go to a secular court, before the Commissioners or my Lord of Ormonde to plead for their places, or get under their hands papers for that purpose. He should be unfit for a place that would seek to keep it against the sense of a whole congregation of his order. Though the matter had no relation to the State, and the injury is so little he can plead done him that I would wonder any should take the pains to speak not specially when the convents is destroyed and fallen from all regular discipline, all quietness and peace by his government, when the constitutions of the Pope's and his own Order are against him, and when he is desired to have patience for a time to take away fears and suspicions of state in point of the kingdom's security.

Lastly when his own brethren, and all that are in one convent with him, besides such as himself brought of purpose in from other places of late, through a scruple of conscience depose all against him, as a man endeavouring by all his power for the malignant party. Sir, the very same course he is allowed to take all the rest will be permitted, if not opportunely put out of hope. The rest I leave to the reverend bearer Father Guardian[2] of Dundalk's relation, who very much deserved all possible favour you may do him in any application:

"The seal is not done yet nor will be before Saturday. I [will] send you the portraiture of it in wax if I may find a handsome way to have it carried. I beseech you be pleased to send out of hand his Excellencie's warrants to the several ports for hindering the passage of any of our friars without his Excellencies pass and the Commissary's licence; and send Father George[3] a pass for himself and his companion:

"You remember I left a rough draught of a second Latin letter from his Excellencie to Father Marchant.[4] I beseech you have it dispatched with the boy I sent down of purpose for it with Father Gearnon's and the other two letters, one to Father Wadding[5] and the other to her Majestie. Father George would willingly carry letters to his Majestie if any there be to be sent and desires if it be fit, that he may have credence in them. For your letters to her Majestie and to Father Wadding, inasmuch as you writ heretofore to them at large of this businesse. I think it will suffice to have credence given the bearer with a relation to the former letters. This will save you from some labour, if they be not already done:

"I have been here at excessive charges and am still considering the times and the conditions I found the place in, and the number that is here yet, and daily frequents. Certainly besides some alms in specie,

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[1] Nicholas French. [2] Antony Gearnon. [3] Dillon.
[4] Peter Marchant of the Franciscan Order. [5] Luke Wadding, Rome.

I procured, there is a hundred pounds, sterling, spent since the first day of the meeting, and yet I have gone as near as could be. The charge of the place being left to me (God knows much against my inclination) partly that I might finish the work, and provide the house and all things for next Chapter:

"I must make my address to his Excellencie for timber and other necessaries, this being his own monastery and having so true a servant as I am in the charge of it, and really to accept of this care for the better forwarding of all his Excellencie's designs, and the common good, for no other end, I call God to witness, which I will make appear by putting it off as soon as the Chapter meet. Sir, it would be a shame for me, and for you all, in whose behalf I am placed here, not to do things worthy the countenance of a State. But of this another time, that is very soon when I come see your Honor, in the meantime, let my Lord of Ormonde understand this as from yourself, on whom I rely as much as I may on any, and to whom I confess my obligations to surpass all the acknowledgments I can make."

"I beseech you fail not to send an order for printing the Declaration you drew in the name of the Commissioners, and the Declaration itself, or let me know where it is. Indeed I had rather to my mind's sake than 40 pounds it were done, for in all parts of Ireland the people are most strangely misinformed. My Lord of Castlehaven knows this, and therefore was earnest it should be done. Besides it will very much take with the Commissary General for I am certain Father George carries not with him an instrument would do more good than it. Wherefore you must tell his Excellencie the matter is not, as he thinks it, passed over by our adversaries as little; they make it of prime consequence, it is formed with so many lies."

R. Barnewall to Sir Luke FitzGerald.[1]

1649, November 27, Kilkenny.—"As for the tithes of Farbill, if there be not assignments made already of it the Commissioners will not provide any other assignments to any but to yourself, so that the only way will be to know of Father Oliver Deise what assigments he hath in his hands and how all the tithes were set this year. This is all I can do with the Commissioners.

"As for your other request of getting your soldiers quartered in Farbill they are well pleased it be so if his Excellencie will consent thereunto, as you may see by their letter. I am now commanded to go and attend his Excellencie in the field and have brought the copy of this letter with me, and I am hopeful to get his Excellencie's consent that your soldiers be quartered as you desire and if I can procure the same it shall be timely sent you.

"Cromwell having made his bridge at Ross, and passed over his army with full resolution to surprise this city, his Excellencie having notice of his resolution marched with his army into and near the Athy and then Cromwell was forced to go another way, he took in Knoctopher and garrisoned that castle, then he marched to Carrick my Lord Lieutenant's house and soon took that place and ferried his men over the water and now hath besieged Waterford. My Lord Lieutenant marched after him as fast as he could with full intention to fight but he being . . . . . and . . . with strong garrison of horse and foot at Carrick.

[1] MS. indistinct and damaged.

"His Excellencie called a council of war and it was resolved they should get in Carrick by . . . our soldiers and officers went on resolutely without . . . or fear and fought it against the walls. Our enemy defended themselves gallantly, killed many of our officers and some sixteen soldiers. They were commanded to retreat.

"In this assault Major Geoghegan, Lieutenant Dempsy, Major Dillon and Captain Dillon were killed and some other officers hurt, my Lord Lieutenant on Saturday at night last with fifteen hundred of the Ulster and Leinster forces marched in night time to the ferry of Waterford, ferried over all their men to the citty and left Lieutenant General Farrall governor of Waterford, and there is now such correspondencie betwixt the town and my Lord Lieutenant that they are all resolved to die or defend that city. Thus go our affairs.

"The election of the Ulster commander in chief[1] is in the nobility and gentry of Ulster. If they choose my cousin Henry,[2] there is no doubt my Lord Lieutenant will be well pleased therewith and give his consent thereunto. This is all I have.

Addressed:—"For my honoured cousin, Sir Lucas Fitzgerald, Knight: These."

Estates of Delinquents in Ireland.[3]

"A brief note of delinquents estates set by us, the undernamed, by virtue of his Excellency's the Lord Lieutenant's commission, bearing date the 25th of May last, with the names of the delinquents proprietors of such estates, within the counties of Wexford, Catherlogh, and Kildare, for this present year, 1649:

[Co. Wexford.]

	£	s.	d.
"Sir Henry Wallop, of the Parliament party in England. much of his estate waste, the rest set until May next at - - - -	139	5	0
"Henry Kenny, of the Parliament party, in Dublin: most of his estate waste, the rest set until May -	31	0	0
"Sir Robert Dixon of the Parliament party in England: one inhabited parcel of his estate in that county, the rest waste for - - - - -	5	0	0
"Sir Gerrard Lowther, a delinquent, of the Parliament party in England: His estate in the said county, set at - - - - - - - -	135	0	0
"Sir Walsingham Cooke, a delinquent, of the Parliament party: Most of his estate being waste, lying towards the county of Wicklow, some parcels inhabited, whereunto Nicholas Plunkett of Donsoghly, is by his Excellencye's order, preferred tenant and set unto him until May next at - - -	23	0	0
"The Earl of Kildare, a delinquent, in Dublin: One parcel to him belonging in the said county at -	5	0	0
"Mathew Foord, a delinquent, of the Parliament party in England: All his estate bordering with the county of Wicklow lies waste, only one parcel, unto which Captain Michael Dunn is, by his Excellencies order, preferred tenant until May at - - -	4	0	0

[1] In succession to Owen Roe O'Neill. [2] O'Neill. [3] MS. faded and damaged.

	£	s.	d.
"Joseph Mules, a delinquent, of the Parliament party, to whom the moiety of one villiage in the said county belongeth, which, besides country charges, is set up till May for - - - - -	1	10	0
"William Plunkett, a delinquent, of the Parliament partie, in Dublin: Most of his estate waste in the said county, to the tenancies whereof George Blacknie of Rickinhore, a banished person, is recommended by his Excellencie's order, whereout besides country charges no more could be had but as a token of rent - - - - - -	1	0	0
"Captain Etchingham, a delinquent, in Dublin, part of whose estate is waste, other parcels set to Sir Henry Talbott, being thereunto preferred by his Excellencie's order, who is to pay until May next -	34	0	0
"Other parcels of the said estate in lease, and set to other tenants, the rent whereof until May comes to - - - - - - - - -	74	0	0
"Of the impropriation belonging to the said delinquent, set to several tenants, to be paid by the usual gales for the tythe of his harvest - - -	63	10	0
"Of the said delinquent's impropriation sold for ready money and paid the Earl of Roscomon, Captain Thomas Roche having bought the same - -	60	0	0
"—— Waller, a delinquent, of the Parliament party in England, to whom one town land called Curraghthloe belongs, in the said county, set until May for	5	0	0
"Nicholas Devereux, a delinquent, of the Parliament party, in England, to whom two parcels belongeth in the said county, are set until May next for -	18	0	0
"Sir Adam Loftus, a delinquent, of the Parliament party, two villages to him belonging in the said county set until May next for - - -	10	0	0
"Mr. Jennings, of the Parliament party, a parcel to him belonging, for - - - - - -	3	0	0
"Nicholas Codd, residing with the Parliament in England:			
"Gerrald Fitz Gerrald, by his Excellencie's order, was to the tenancy thereof recommended at a reasonable rent, which was vyed by others in the country to -	80	0	0
"Sir William Parsons, a delinquent, having in the said county an impropriation is held by lease by responsible tenants at the yearly rent of - - -	50	0	0
"John Bunbury, a delinquent, his house in Rosse set for - - - - - - - -	8	6	8
"Mr. Jessopp of the Parliament party, his house set for - - - - - - - -	6	0	0
"The several impropriations belonging to delinquents in the said county, besides the said impropriation of Etchingham, were sold for ready money and paid the receivers, to be paid unto the Earl of Roscomon, amounting to - - - - -	380	0	0
"The Lord of Mountmorris' estate, granted by his Majestie's letter and his Excellencie's order, in pursuance thereof, to Sir Edmond Butler: Query, if any rent shall be reserved			

	£	s.	d.
"Sir Cæsar Colclogh's estate, granted, by his Excellencie's order, to Sir John Colclogh, deceased: Query, if any rent shall be reserved - - -	400	6	8

Co. Catherlogh.

"The Earl of Thomond, a delinquent, of the Parliament party: his estate set for - - - -	150	0	0
"Sir William Parsons' estate in the said county set for - - - - - - - -	50	0	0

Co. Kildare.

"The Earl of Kildare, a delinquent, and of the Parliament party—in Dublin; much of his estate still waste for want of tenants. Some part hereof in the said county is set until May next, as appears by particulars for - - - - - - - -	550	0	0
"The manor of Rathangan, of the said Earl's estate, being in leases for divers years yet to run, is insisted upon at the yearly rent of - - - -	260	0	0
" . . . , representative of Kildare delinquents, in Dublin—his land in Kildare, with the fourth of six acres of barley sown thereupon by Huson a delinquent, set for - - - - - -	8	0	0
"Lieutenant Colonel Huson, a delinquent, and in Dublin three parts of six acres of barley to him belonging set for - - - - - - -	6	0	0
"Sir Robert Meredith, a delinquent, and of the Parliament party,—his estate in the said county, set at - - - - - - - -	25	0	0
"Sir John Hoy, a delinquent,—in Dublin: two parcels of his land set until May next, for - - -	10	0	0
"Sir Erasmus Burrowes, a delinquent, in Dublin: Grange Mellon and Gilltown, his estates, both waste, set until May next, for - - - - -	7	0	0
"The Lord of Ely's estate, set for - - - -	59	0	0
"Sir Robert Dixon, a delinquent, with the Parliament: his estate in the said county set for - - -	10	0	0
"Sir Dudley Loftus: his estate in Carbery, within the said county, being for the most part waste, set until May for - - - - - -	8	0	0
"The Lady Cowley, now in Dublin, her estate in Carbery set for - - - - - - -	25	0	0
"Mr. Huson, a delinquent, living in England, of the Parliament party, having every parcel in the said barony, set until May for - - - -	3	0	0
"George Cowley, a delinquent,—in Dublin, to whom the impropriation of Carbery belongs, and set for this year by recommendation from his Excellencie at -	60	0	0
"The two parts of this impropriation set for sixty pounds, the clergy having a third part.			
"Patrick Gossan, a delinquent, now in Dublin his house in Naas, set for - - - - - -	7	0	0

Absent: The Earl of Strafford.—Sir Paul Davis.—Sir Maurice Eustace.—Sir John Gifford.—Sir Philip Percival.

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His Excellency's resolution is prayed touching the estates of these particulars.

The total payable at Michaelmas and Easter, besides the impropriations, sold for ready money, amounts to £ 1953 s. 1 d. 8

. . .[1] Charles Dempsye.

William Bermingham.—John Alen.

Endorsed:—"A brief of delinquents estates in the counties of Wexford, Catherlogh and Kildare."

UNDATED PAPERS, [1640–49].

i.—Orders concerning the Army in Ireland.

"Rules and directions agreed on by Lord Deputy and Council to be observed for the better ordering of the new levies and supplies, and others of his Majesties Army, videlicet:

"Touching the late supplies of horse and foot either sent out of England or raised here, it is resolved:

"First that no freeholder of this kingdom shall be retained as a private soldier in any horse or foot company after the last of March next, nor from thenceforth hereafter entered or received into any of them:

"Secondly: That in the meantime between this and the last of March the Commissioners in each county shall examine and consider of all leaseholders in the country or tradesmen dwelling and members of any corporation, which are now entered in any such company of horse as a private soldier, what is the condition of every such soldier, what is the value of his farm and stock, and whether he may be fit notwithstanding to be a soldier in any horse troop, and to certify the same hither with all speed, to the end further order may be taken therein:

"Thirdly: That after the said last day of March no leaseholder in the country married and keeping house, or any tradesman member of any corporation and there dwelling be retained or hereafter received into any such foot company, it being the constant and general resolution that the army shall consist of real members of men fit to be soldiers, free from any other intanglements or dependencies, and that none shall be retained therein who shall not daily attend the colours, do the daily duties of soldiers and receive the full pay of twelve pence sterling per diem, to each horseman, and six pence sterling per diem to each footman, at the hands of their officers, as the country pays the same:

"It is resolved that if at any time it shall appear that any officer or soldier of horse or foot company shall borrow either horse furniture or man of any party or parties, or that any party or parties shall make any such loan to answer musters or otherwise, that as well such officer or soldier as the party lending shall suffer punishment by such marshal laws as are in force here, or otherwise in the Castle Chamber, as enemies and defrauders of his Majesties service and offenders against the King and common welfare of this kingdom as the Lord Deputy shall appoint:

"It is resolved that all soldiers garrisoned in any corporation or other garrison town or village, if they be householders at their entry, do after take a house in the same town or garrison place shall have their billet money as other single soldiers, and shall pay billet money as other town dwellers, and if they sell ale or use any other trade shall pay other charges of the country as other inhabitants of that town according their liabilities, wherein the chief officers of the corporation or village are to take special care that they be no way overcharged:

[1] MS. decayed.

"It is resolved that the soldiers shall henceforth after the said last of March receive at the hands of their captains their full pay of 3*s.* 6*d.* sterling a week without deduction of fifteen pence a week for clothing, and that it be at the peril of the soldiers to clothe themselves decently and to keep their arms in due repair, which the officers are to cause them to do, or else to stay their means till it be performed:

"It is resolved in case any soldiers conceive themselves to be wronged in the detaining of their means from them or any of them or otherwise by their commanders, they are first to present their grievance to their captain if they may come at him, or otherwise to the chief officer resident and if they receive not relief from him then they are to complain thereof to the commissioners authorised to muster them in the county, who are to call the officers and soldiers before them, and to end the difference, if they can, otherwise forthwith at the motion of the soldiers to certify the Lord Deputy what they find, to the end that any two soldiers to be chosen by the company may be licensed by the chief officer commanding them to repair hither to complain to the Lord Deputy if there be cause, which officer at his peril is not in this case to deny them license to come up. And no soldiers to forsake their garrisons upon any other cause without special warrant:

"Also that the commissioners in each county do hear and examine all complaints for debts due or to be due by soldiers to any garrison towns or places for diet and either to order for their payment or certify hither that order may be taken.

"It is also resolved that the warrants to issue to the several counties and towns for the soldiers payments be prepared with all possible speed, and that the sheriff do cause their whole three months' means to be levied and paid unto the captain or other chief officer resident for whom the captain shall answer, within one month next after the said sheriff's receipt of the warrants, or in the sheriff's default a serjeant and five soldiers to be sent by the captain or chief officer resident as aforesaid to the sheriff's house where they are to remain at the sheriff's charge, without any defalcation of the soldiers means by the captain or officers or country until the company be fully paid, but if the sheriffs do not forthwith after the coming of those soldiers to him proceed to do his duty then the officer of those companies resident to send more soldiers to him to the number of twenty-five and thereof forthwith to advertise the Lord President of the province or vice president in either province that further order may be taken to compel obedience, the sheriff by not making due applotments or sending out his warrants in due time to the constables or collectors and other officers to make applotments and levies, that then in such case the said sheriff and chief officer of the company to send a serjeant and five soldiers or more soldiers, as the sheriff shall think fit, to the collectors or other officers house, and to every of them that shall shall have wilfully or negligently failed in applotting or collecting the soldiers means within the said time limited, where they are to remain at his or their charge as aforesaid untill their means be paid, but if the sheriffs or such collector or collectors, officer or officers aforesaid have made due applotments and demands of and from the several inhabitants or others charged with any part of those means and that the said party or inhabitants charged have refused or neglected to pay his or their proportions to answer the due time in that case the collector with a serjeant and three of the soldiers and more, if the sheriff or collector shall think fit, to repair to every such defaulter on whom those soldiers are to remain, being placed there by the said collector in person, until he shall have satisfied the same charged on him and no soldiers to come to any such person where the collector or other

country officer comes not with him in person, the said soldier taking of the said defaulters or collectors as the case shall require during their abode with them reasonable meat and drink and six pence per diem for the soldiers and nine pence per diem for the serjeant in money only over and above his ordinary pay, and special care to be taken by the officers and soldiers at their extreme peril that none others do suffer loss or hindrance in procuring their cess money or in any other sort by their passage except only such defaulters as are formerly mentioned, the like numbers of horse to be sent if such need require—where horse troops are placed and if resistance of such numbers of soldiers as are here mentioned, or refusal to obey warrants do happen in any county, in that case upon complaint of the captain or officer the Lord Deputy General or Lord President to take further order to constrain obedience as there shall be cause.

"In regard it is observed that the passage of the soldiers from the place where they are garrisoned to the places where they are appointed to receive their means is extremely burthensome to the people and also for that the commissioners of the county where the means of the soldiers are paid cannot view or muster them when they lie in another county nor be well satisfied whether they be defective in their numbers or not and that it is very fit the soldiers should reside and bestow their means in the same county where they are maintained. It is resolved and agreed on that every company, as near as may be, shall lie in such places within the said county on which they shall be charged as the Lord Deputy General shall think fit to appoint for their garrison and not in any other county.

"It is resolved and agreed for prevention of divers inconveniences in the army and commonwealth that all the armies of the kingdom shall be removed and changed once in every year at the least, at the General's pleasure.

"And forasmuch as it appeareth by sundry complaints that the collectors under the colour of raising money for the soldiers do in some places overcharge the country and (least their frauds might appear) do evade to give the people acquittances for what they receive from them:

"It is now resolved that the collectors in all parts of the kingdom do give acquittances subscribed with their names to the people for the sums to be received by them, mentioning the sum paid, the time for which it is paid, the company for whose use it is paid, and the people paying it, as they will answer the contrary at their peril."

Endorsed.—"Orders from the Council Board concerning the army."

ii.—Case of Lieutenant Graham: Letter to ORMONDE from W. CADOGAN.[1]

"May it please your Excellencie:

"In the absence of my superior I conceive it concerns me in duty to make known what concerns the garrison, which although it be a place contemptible in the eyes of many, yet I may dare boldly say, it is the key of the Pale, and if (which God avert) we should be deprived of it, all is lost to the very gates of Dublin and Drogheda; and under favour I shall presume to advertise thus much for a certainty to your Excellencie that it is a place much threatened if a Peace come not (as by divers intelligences I have been given to understand), and will be the first

[1] MS. obscure and much interpolated.

object of their fury in these parts, for the prevention whereof (in the absence of the Governor, Colonel Trafford) I should render myself subject to the deepest and highest of censures and punishment, if I should fail either seasonably to notify thus much, or be in any way wanting when occasion requires to contribute both my care and endeavours to maintain the place as far as the small strength we have here and my own weak abilities shall assist and direct me:

"Small strength I may well term it, for having lately given summons to the horse over night and to the foot in the morning to draw forth to be viewed I found them to be as by the enclosed list[1] will appear, so that instead of fifty horse between both troops there was but twenty-eight, and where the foot should have been 185, they were but 142. I have received much ill will for my endeavouring to keep both the one and the other in some good condition and number to answer his Majesties service, but all will not do, and therefore without any further connivance or forbearance I make humbly bold to give your Excellencie this account. It is true some by licence are absent and several of Colonel Trafford's men in Dublin and at his . . . in the country, but it is a thing intolerable that 28 should be absent of seventy-three men in one company and by no warrant:

"And this deceit may it please your Excellencie will not be given over unless some order be taken to have horse and foot often viewed, and for such as shall not upon view have been warrantably absent by your Excellencie's Laws and Orders of war, to be checqued one week's means, these same to be disposed of towards the good of the garrison in some such sort as to the Governor and major part of the officers shall seem fit, and I am very confident this course will reform what is amiss. For the effecting whereof if your Excellencie shall in your judgment think me worthy to be entrusted with that power, as I am Commissary, I shall endeavour to discharge with all faith and truth what shall concern me, and shall from time to time render a true account:

"It is true by my commission I might have assumed this power, but have forborne it, without special order, although all the war-time, both to my charges and some danger, I executed the place without bribe taking or craving allowance for my service, and may well say it, that excepting the musters in Dublin there was scarce a true and a real muster had but what was received by myself during the whole progress of the war, and to deal plainly, the deceit in musters cannot be so well discovered upon prepared musters as they will be uppon sudden views taken by such as in a manner know every man's person in the garrison:

"My lord, this I presume not to notify as one that takes upon him to know whether we shall have war or peace but only out of the duty I owe his Majestie and your Excellencie, as his Governor, that so a course may be taken to compel every man to attend his charge and as for my own company I shall, God willing, take that course with them as that I shall not greatly fear to be called to a muster by any your Excellencie shall appoint:

"One thing more I shall presume to inform your Excellencie that since the going away of the Ultaghs,[2] there have been no stealths or robberies committed in these parts, no not as much as a cow or a garron stolen from us by the Irish, but notwithstanding this their fair carriage, the Irish quarters are much disturbed by several of Captain Graham's soldiers who truly are very mutinous fellows for so many as they are, and although I have often persuaded their Captain to keep them in better order, yet (I am very sorry I must say it) he seemed

[1] Not in the MS. [2] *See* p. 21.

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rather to animate them to continue their thieveing and mutinous carriages than any way to suppress and keep them under, as will appear by the enclosed, which I humbly offer to your Exceliencie's consideration with humble suit that he may be made sensible of his wilful errors and in the meantime and until your Excellencie's pleasure be received I have confined him to his chambers for his mutinous advice and expressions to his soldiers upon Friday last; wherein, if I have transgressed or exceeded the limits of government in his absence who is my Governor I shall humbly (as for my many other weaknesses and infirmities) implore for him who is your Excellencie's, etc." . . .

Addenda in Cadogan's writing:—

"This day completes the three weeks that Captain Graham's men and mine are unpaid, I have had much a do to keep them in order, especially those of Captain Graham who are as mischievous and mutinous fellows as can be, howsoever whilst I am upon the place I will make shift to curb their insolencies, and I should do it with better ease, did not their Captain seem to animate them rather than to correct or punish them, neither will he be contented to have it done by another hand:

"Some of his men and his own miscarriages will appear by the enclosed, it being his and all other duties in these times of scarcity to cherish the soldier to keep within the compass of his duty, who is prone of himself without encouragement to do what is not fit. But for the said Captain's mutinous advices and expressions in his cups unto his soldiers upon Friday last, I have confined him to his chambers there to remain until your Excellencie's pleasure be known, as well to make him sensible of his own miscarriages as to prevent other inconveniences."

iii.—Articles between Lords Inchiquin, Taaffe and General Thomas Preston.

"Articles of agreement condescended, agreed and concluded upon between the Right Honorable Morocbe, Lord Baron of Insequine, in the behalf of himself and his party, of the one part, and the Right Honorable Lord Viscount Taaffe, Lord General of Mounster, and Thomas Preston, esquire, Lord General of Leinster, for and in the behalf of the kingdom of Ireland by the thereunto authorised, of the other party, for and concerning a Cessation of arms, and the right understanding in order to his Majesties service and settlement, of the kingdom, between the said Confederates:

"It is agreed between the said parties, that there shall be from the date hereof a Cessation of arms, and all acts of hostility, between the said Lord Baron and his party, and the said Confederates, and their adherents, respectively, for the space of six months, the next ensuing, and so from six months, to six months until there be a settlement of the kingdom by the King's authority.

"Item:—It is agreed between the said parties, that during the said Cessation, the said Lord Baron and his party, and the Confederate Catholiques shall upon all occasions, join in a firm union, and league defensive and offensive, and shall mutually assist one another to their uttermost power, and endeavours in the furtherance of his Majesties service and the reciprocal defence of one another against all those that will by any way or means oppose his Majesties right or service, the settlement of the said kingdom or the union, agreed now upon by these presents as shall offer any outrage or oppression to the prejudice of

either of the said parties; and shall likewise join to gain and recover such cities, towns, forts and castles, as now are held and detained within the said kingdom by rebels, traitors and enemies to his Majestie or by adversaries to either of the parties, and that the places so to be recovered shall be disposed of by the council of war hereafter in the precincts mentioned, provided that the proprietors of either party may enjoy their castles, houses and lands, so to be recovered.

"Item:—It is agreed by and between the said parties that upon all matters of consequence there shall be a council of war appointed of the members of the armies of both the said parties and such others as they shall think necessary for the manageinge of the affairs of the kingdom touching the premises, and that an equal and indifferent course shall be prescribed, and taken by the said parties, or such as they shall appoint and call to their assistance, for the maintenance of the said army to be appointed in the most moderate way that possibly can be throughout the kingdom.

"Item:—It is agreed between the said parties that if the now Supreme Council of the Confederate Catholiques do approve of these articles, and confirm the same, and conform themselves thereunto, that then the said Council shall still frame and continue the government of the Confederates during the said Cessation as now they do, and in case they do not, such of the same Council as will agree to these articles, shall with such as shall be added unto them, have the government of the said Confederates in such manner as now the Supreme Council have.

"Item:—It is lastly agreed by and between the said parties that the said Lord Baron his party and his adherents, shall submit to such settlement and peace as shall be agreed upon between his Majestie or any other by his authority, and the said Confederate Catholiques or such as shall be by them authorized in their behalf, and shall maintain, and support the same from time to time to the uttermost of their power: and in the mean time, during the said Cessation, that no interruption be given, by either of the said parties, to the other, in the freedom of their religion or their respective adherents.

"In witness of all and singular, the premises the said parties have interchangeably put their hands, and seals, hereunto, etc."

Endorsed by W. Cadogan: "These came to my hands as copies of the Articles of Cessation between Inchiquin and the rebels, and their orders for the publishing thereof."—*Undated.*

MSS. OF MARQUIS OF ORMONDE.

II.

LIST OF TRANSPLANTED IRISH, 1655-1659.

1.—"AN ACCOMPT OF LANDS SET OUT TO THE TRANSPLANTED IRISH IN CONNAUGHT."[1]

Persons' names.	Date of decree.	Date of final settlement.	No. of acres.
[A.]			
Nicholas Arthur FitzThomas of Lymerick	13 June 1656.	9 July 1656.	440
Peter Archdeacon of the county of Kilkenny.	21 „ „	30 Aug. „	440
Oliver Albonagh of the county of Sligoe.	24 „ „	3 June 1657.	54
Katherine, Arthur, Margrett, Mary and Jennett Arthur, daughters of Thomas Arthur of Lymerick, deceased.	- - -	„ „	600
Edmond Archer of Archerstowne in the county of Tipperary.	23 April 1656.	17 „ „	750
John Ayward of Fathlegg, in the county of Waterford.	21 May „	3 Aug. 1656.	2000
John Arthur of the city of Dublin -	23 „ „	6 „ 1657.	300
John Arthur of Dublin - - -	- - -	13 „ „	117
Jennock Athy of Galway - -	17 May 1656.	17 „ „	92
Francis, Lord Baron of Athenree, and Mary Bermingam,[2] widow, his mother.	4 Sept. 1655.	1 April 1656.	916
The said Lord Baron of Athenree -	24 April —	12 May „	146
Redmond Archdeacon of Clonleogh, in the county of Kilkenny.	7 Oct. 1655.	21 April „	1194
Nicolas Aylward of Aylwardstowne, in the county of Kilkenny.	5 Sept. „	24 „ „	572
Dame Rose,[3] Countesse of Antrim -	20 March „	9 May „	8888
Moses Ash and Mary his wife and Morrogh Grady, his son.	26 April 1656.	26 „ „	108
Alson Aylmer, widow - - -	12 Jan. 1654.	2 June „	716
Katherin Archbold alias Talbott, widow, and Elinor and Francis, her children.	7 April 1656.	19 „ „	656
Sarah Addam, alias Grenderg, of the county of Dublin, widow, deceased.	10 June „	4 Sept. „	101
James Aylmer of Craigbryan in county Clare.	28 March „	27 Oct. „	240
Peirce Arthur of the county of Limerick.	22 May —	9 Sept. „	269
Oliver Albanagh of Rathcliff in the county of Sligo.	- - -	29 Aug. 1657.	158
William Oge McAndrew of the county of Mayo.	7 June 1656.	31 „ 1659.	278
[B.]			
John Bourke of Benagh in the county of Mayo.	21 June 1656.	21 Aug. 1657.	30
John Bourke of Lissiquerk in county Limericke.	26 Aug. „	31 „ „	67
John Bourke of Ballindrumny in county Galway.	8 May „	17 June 1656.	661

[1] On cover: "The lesser book included."

[2] Bermingham.

[3] Mac Donnell.

Persons' names.	Date of decree.	Date of final settlement.	No. of acres.
John Bourke of Ballylee in county Galway.	19 May 1656.	21 July 1657.	147
John Barry alias McRobinston in county Cork.	- - -	31 Aug. „	36
Richard Bourke of Bantry, in county Mayo.	23 June 1656.	„ „ „	200
Ulicke Bourke of Addergoole, in county Mayo.	21 „ „	„ „ „	75
David Butler of Killveehell, in county Kilkenny.	3 „ „	29 „ „	135
James Butler of Belannagh in county Wexford.	- - -	20 „ „	230
Peter Browne FitzJames of Galway -	15 May 1656.	31 „ „	279
Patrick Boyton of Thomastowne, in county Tipperary.	- - -	„ „ „	200
Richard McPhillbine Bourke of Kyrenane, in county Mayo.	23 June 1656.	29 „ „	200
Ulick Bourk, late of Luhardane, in county Mayo.	21 „ „	„ „ „	50
Edmond Bourke of Lackafin, in county Mayo.	31 March „	31 „ „	152
Sir Richard Blake, late of Galway, knight.	20 June „	29 „ „	241
Thomas Bourke of Tullyrye, in co. Galway.	24 May „	25 May „	47
Colonel Thomas Bourke of Killcornane, in co. Galway.	- - -	29 „ „	200
John Bourke of Benagh, in county Galway.	21 June 1656.	21 „ „	30
Donogh Birne of Dangan, in co. Roscomon.	6 „ „	31 „ „	60
Arc O'Bryan of Coosane, in co. Westmeath.	20 Oct. 1655.	„ „ „	67
Daniell O'Birne, late of Tobberlonagh, in co. Wicklow.	24 June 1656.	„ „ „	360
Edward Browne FitzThomas of Galway.	16 „ „	29 Aug. 1656.	254
William McRichard Bourke of Ballylicky, in co. Galway.	26 March „	„ „ „	6
William McRichard Bourke - -	- - -	- - -	52
Bryan O'Bryan of the territory of Brawen, in co. Westmeath.	18 Oct. 1655.	29 „ „	100
Terlogh McAnlon Bryan of Ballinalode, in co. Limerick.	3 June 1656.	31 „ „	100
Connor Bryan of Clodallton, in co. Limerick.	- - -	„ „ „	100
Henry Bytagh of Carnein, in co. Cavan, and Mary his wife.	- - -	„ „ „	260
John Briscoe of Sraigh in King's county.	29 May 1656.	„ „ „	200
Thomas Birmingham of Milltowne, in county Galway.	12 „ „	29 „ „	27
Una Bourke of Ballina in co. Galway -	- - -	31 „ „	34
Thomas Bourke of Galway, merchant -	12 „ „	„ „ „	60
Megg Blake alias Font of Galway -	- - -	„ „ „	46
Gregory Browne of Galway, merchant	- - -	„ „ „	233
Sir Valentine Browne, late of Moallihine in co. Kerry, Knight.	20 May 1656.	„ „ „	4537
Lawrence Bodkin FitzThomas of Galway.	26 „ „	„ „ „	25
Margrett Browne of the co. of Wexford	24 „ „	„ „ „	300
Marcus Browne of Galway - -	12 April „	„ „ „	100
Dominick Browne „ - - -	26 May „	„ „ „	326

Persons names.	Date of decree.	Date of final settlement.	No. of acres.
Garrett Birne of Woodtowne, in the county of Meath.	7 June 1656.	30 Aug. 1656.	82
Garrat Birne aforesaid and Margrett his wife.	- - -	„ „ „	164
Sir David Bourke of Killintane, in co. Limerick.	29 May 1656.	„ „ „	272
James Bodkin FitzLawrence of the county of Mayo.	7 July „	„ „ „	278
Sarah Bytagh alias Flahertye, and James Bytagh, her son, of Leccarrow in county of Galway.	- - -	„ „ „	505
Bryan Birne of Kiltiman in co. Wicklow, esquire.	- - -	„ „ „	423
The same - - - -	- - -	29 „ „	105
Jonack McHubbert Bourke of Gortingack in the county of Galway.	26 May 1656.	31 „ „	142
Richard McWilliam Burke of Lecoyle in co. Galway.	- - -	„ „ „	90
Dame Elinor Blake, Dame Julyan Blake, Sir Thomas Blake of Galway, Baronet, and his younger brothers, Henry, Francis and John Blake.	- - -	- - -	5967
Jeoffery Blake FitzJames of Galway -	- - -	31 Aug. 1657.	30
The same - - - -	- - -	„ „ „	17
Dominick Browne FitzNicholas, late of Galway.	- - -	„ „ „	172
David Butler of Killrighill in co. Tipperary.	- - -	„ „ „	10
Richard Burke of Burres in co. Tipperary.	- - -	„ „ „	333
Edward Browne FitzEdmund of Galway, merchant.	19 May 1656.	30 „ „	349
Ulick Carragh Bourke of Cloonmore in co. Galway.	- - -	29 „ „	15
Richard Oge Bourke of Tuam in co. Galway.	- - -	„ „ „	15
Katherine Hoath and Thomas Bourke, her son, of Killcornan in co. Galway.	- - -	2 Mar. 1656.	66
The same - - - -	- - -	5 Sept. „	84
Theobald Butler FitzGerald of Clone, in co. Waterford.	- - -	„ „ „	200
Patrick Blake of Galway, orphan -	- - -	29 Aug. 1657.	170
Sir Richard Butler and Richard Butler, his grandchild, of Knocktopher in co. Kilkenny.	17 May 1656.	19 „ „	535
The same - - - -	- - -	30 „ „	435
Miler Bourke of Danganmore in co. Mayo.	- - -	29 „ „	109
Sir Richard Blake, Knight, granted to him for certain lands claimed by him in co. Meath.	20 June 1656.	„ „ „	472
Miles Bourke FitzRichard of Cappadanock.	26 May 1657.	„ „ „	52
The same - - - -	26 „ 1656.	„ „ „	62
Francis Blake of Galway, orphan -	- - -	31 „ „	63
Dame Jane Bourke, relict of Sir William Burk.	5 June 1656.	„ „ „	287
John Butler of Ballyknannis in county Waterford.	- - -	29 „ „	430
Col. Richard Bourke of Killcooly, by special order.	24 June 1656.	- - -	287
Nicholas Browne of Newtowne, in county Galway.	- - -	30 Aug. 1657.	350

Persons' names.	Date of decree.	Date of final settlement.	No. of acres.
Mary Bermingham, widow - -	4 Sept. 1654.	10 April 1656.	1761
Lieutenant Colonel James Barnwell and Dame Mable Countess of Fingall.	15 Feb. 1655.	17 „ „	2667
Mathew Begg of Bairanstown in county Dublin.	30 July „	24 „ „	297
Una Bourke of Cooleny in county Galway and Redmond Bourke, her son.	28 Mar. 1656.	„ „ „	26
Peirce Butler of Ballynowran in county Tipperary.	29 „ „	25 „ „	160
Jonack Burke McThomas of Cregminore, in co. Galway.	20 „ „	29 „ „	77
John Browne of Neale, esquire -	29 Oct. 1655.	30 „ „	1263
Edward Brabson of Killmulrung in co. Roscomon.	11 April 1656.	1 May „	192
Valentine Browne of Tworine in co. Mayo.	9 „ 1655.	2 „ „	64
Elizabeth Bourk, one of the daughters of Lord Viscount Castle Connell.	19 „ 1656.	„ „ „	193
Theobald Butler of Ballinry in co. Tipperary.	4 Sept. 1655.	„ „ „	400
Bourk, Una alias Kelly, relict of Hubert Burke, of Ballynagh in co. Galway.	19 April 1656.	3 „ „	37
William Bourke of Feabrack in co. Galway, and Alson Bourk alias Lawrence, widow, his mother.	24 „ „	„ „ „	180
Ursilla Bourk of Carnan in co. Galway.	19 „ —	5 „ „	78
Redmond Oge Bourke of the same.			
Moyler Bourke of Caherkille in co. Galway.	20 March 1656.	„ „ „	6
Redmond Bourke of Killine in co. Galway.	18 April „	„ „ „	144
Richard Bourk of Meelicke in co. Galway, and Dorkish, his mother.	18 „ „	„ „ „	302
John Butler of Powleborry in co. Tipperary.	23 „ „	6 „ „	400
John Bermingham Fitz Richard of the barony of Dunmore in co. Galway, by Daniel Highnett, his guardian.	26 „ „	„ „ „	233
Peirce Butler of Annagh in co. Kilkenny.	10 Oct. 1655.	„ „ „	1116
Alexander Bitagh of Corbegg in co. Roscomon.	24 April 1656.	„ „ „	176
John Bourke Fitz Walter, an orphan, of the co. of Galway.	2 „ „	„ „ „	40
William McRichard Bourke of Lissin in co. Galway.	19 „ „	8 „ „	17
Teige O'Bryen of Beaunfe in co. Clare-	1 „ „	„ „ „	55
Moor Brody, widow, and James Brody of Curragh in co. Clare, her son.	18 „ „	„ „ „	52
Marcus Browne and Katherine Blake, alias Browne, his mother, of Galway.	24 „ „	„ „ „	356
John Blake Fitz Nicholas of Galway, Alderman.	24 „ „	„ „ „	668
Mary Burke alias Hind, relict of Redmond Burke.	18 „ „	„ „ „	18
Sir Dominick Browne of Galway, knight.	3 „ „	„ „ „	3190
The same - - - -	30 May „	21 June „	920
John Bourk of Collrossy in co. Galway	19 April „	9 May „	70

Persons' names.	Date of decree.	Date of final settlement.	No. of acres.
Mahon O'Bryan of Tawnagh in co. Clare.	7 Sept. 1655.	13 May 1656.	96
Walter Birmingham of Tenemonagh in co. Galway.	3 May 1656.	„ „ „	13
Theobald Butler of Cominstowne, in co. Tipperary.	4 Sept. 1655.	14 „ „	553
Ellinor Brogan, alias Higgin, in co. Galway.	30 Aug. „	„ „ „	52
Lady Katherine Butler and her son, Peirce Power of Monylargy in co. Waterford.	20 Feb. „	15 „ „	280
Katherine Barrett alias Bourke widow and Richard Barrett, her sonn.	„ „ „	„ „ „	70
Sisely Brehune alias Kelly of Levally in co. Galway.	24 Oct. „	„ „ „	56
Hubert Bourk of Carrowroe in co. Galway.	24 May 1656.	16 „ „	33
Sarah Brabson, widow - - -	5 Mar. 1655.	„ „ „	556
Ellinor Bourk, widow, and her [son], Henry Bourk of Cappagh in co. Galway.	18 April 1656.	„ „ „	92
John Burke McThomas of Ballyshea in co. Galway.	24 „ „	19 „ „	241
John Blake of Galway, esq. - -	22 „ „	„ „ „	1015
Donagh Dwyer and Mary Dwyer, alias Butler, his wife, Margret and Ellen Butler, daughters and coheires of Thomas Butler of Ponlarestowne in co. Limerick.	3 Mar. 1655.	21 „ „	2047
James Blanchfeild of Milltowne co. Kilkenny.	3 May 1656.	„ „ „	183
Sarah ny Donogh Bryen and Mathew, her son, of Faha, in co. Tipperary.	3 „ „	24 „ „	90
Marcus McDaniell Bryan, Bryan Mc Daniel Bryan of Cunogh in co. Tipperary.	3 „ „	„ „ „	100
Una and Murtagh Bryan - -	26 April „	26 „ „	82
William Birne of Clonefadd in county Roscomon.	4 Sept. 1655.	27 „ „	82
Thomas Butler of Derrycloony, in co. Tipperary, and Ellen, his wife.	3 April 1656.	20 „ „	500
James Breghon of Lisduffe in co. Mayo.	26 „ „	2 June „	32
Moore ny Brenan of Clonefree in co. Roscomon.	8 May „	10 „ „	34
Thomas Burke of Tohermartin in co. Mayo.	10 April „	11 „ „	100
William Burke of Flaskabeg in co. Tipperary.	17 May „	18 „ „	24
Richard Burke of Lorga in co. Galway	6 June „	„ „ „	86
George Begg of Flesherstowne in co. Meath.	5 April „	20 „ „	159
Hugh Birne of Clonybrenan in co. Roscomon, and Mary, his wife.	5 Oct. 1655.	22 May „	240
Peter Boulger of Ballynevarny in co. Kilkenny.	20 Sept. „	„ „ „	212
Marcus Blake of the barony of Carrall in co. Mayo.	1 April 1656.	„ „ „	736
Henry Blake of Galway - -	21 „ „	„ „ „	307
Robert Bushere of Ballyconick in co. Wexford.	3 „ „	24 „ „	233
Ulick McEdmond Burk of Cahirforvae in co. Galway.	3 May „	26 „ „	137

Persons' names.	Date of decree.	Date of final settlement.	No. of acres.
Nicholas Browne Fitz Walter of Galway.	— April 1656.	28 May 1656.	1806
Nicholas Blake Fitz Nicholas of Galway.	2 May „	„ „ „	119
Edward Browne of the county of Mayo	3 „ „	29 „ „	53
Margrett Burke, relict of Ulick Burk, in co. Galway, and Onora Mary and Sissily Burke, daughters of the said Ulick and Margret.	12 „ „	31 „ „	635
Dominick Browne Fitz Nicholas -	9 May „	29 „ „	688
Meyler Birmingham of Gilloger in co. Galway.	20 Sept. „	2 June „	44
Una ny Moyler Burke, relict of Redmond MacThibbot Burke and Ulick [Burke] in co. Galway.	9 May „	„ „ „	50
Honora Burke of the co. of Galway -	3 „ „	„ „ „	33
Tirlagh O'Bryen of Leambrine in co. Waterford.	14 „ „	„ „ „	80
Robert Bath of Culpin in co. Meath	21 „ „	3 „ „	118
Mary Burke alias Casha, widow -	26 April „	4 „ „	18
Ellis Butler de co. Tipperary - -	8 May „	5 „ „	400
Edmund Butler de co. Tipperary -	2 April „	„ „ „	46
Edward Burke of Ballinderry in co. Galway.	30 „ „	„ „ „	69
John and Honora Burke of Ballyconnell in co. Galway.	19 „ „	„ „ „	47
Sissly ny Calunagh Burke and Redmond, her son.	3 May „	„ „ „	8
Edmund McWilliam Burke of Cappacuna in co. Galway.	20 „ „	6 „ „	61
Feagh Burke of Loghreagh in co. Galway.	28 „ „	9 „ „	14
Richard Butler of the co. of Waterford	21 „ „	11 „ „	200
Elizabeth Barnewell of Richestowne in co. Lowth.	8 April „	„ „ „	363
Ulick Bourke of Rahard in co. Mayo -	19 May „	„ „ „	80
Sir Daniel O'Brien of Carrigoehoult in co. Clare.	20 „ „	„ „ „	1000
John Bellew of Wilstowne in co. Louth, esq.	20 Mar. „	12 „ „	793
Edward Butler of Killcop in co. Waterford.	22 May „	„ „ „	200
Richard Bodkin FitzJohn of Galway -	24 April „	„ „ „	286
William Bourk of Ballinlogha in co. Galway.	9 „ „	„ „ „	32
James Bodkin FitzEdmond of Galway	16 May „	13 „ „	450
Ellinor Brien alias Wingfeild of co. of Clare and Mary Honora Slany Bryen, her daughter.	26 „ „	16 „ „	1582
William Brenan of Treenavolgan in co. Roscomon.	23 „ „	„ „ „	168
Anne Bermingham alias Gardner, relict of James Bermingham of the co. Galway and her daughter, Jane, Katherine and Mary Birmingham.	24 Aug. „	„ „ „	47
Roger Bellew of Thomastowne in co. Louth.	23 April „	„ „ „	300
Richard Bourke of the co. Tipperary -	22 May „	20 „ „	67
Sir Ulick Bourke of Glinsk in county Galway, Knight and Baronet.	17 „ „	„ „ „	3630
John Butler of Sloghodbeg in co. Tipperary.	29 Mar. „	„ „ „	300

Persons' names.	Date of decree.	Date of final settlement.	No. of acres.
Terlagh O'Bryen of co. Waterford -	14 May 1656.	26 June 1656.	80
James Barnewell son and heir of Edward Barnewell of Peircetowne in co. Meath.	21 April „	21 „ „	335
Daniell O'Bryen FitzMortagh in co. Clare.	2 May „	„ „ „	160
Giles Bourke co. Galway and Katherine and Giles, her daughters.	20 „ „	„ „ „	78
Thomas Oge McBreghone co. Mayo -	14 „ „	23 „ „	18
Nicholas Bodkin of Galway - -	20 „ „	24 „ „	319
Thomas Bermingham of Sybandunmore co. Galway.	„ „ „	„ „ „	56
Walter Blake of Galway - -	14 „ „	19 „ „	2215
Moyler Bourke of Cartron in co. Galway.	20 „ „	24 „ „	86
Teig Bokine of Dunmore bar[ony] co. Galway.	„ „ „	25 „ „	13
Richard Bermingham of Dunmore barony co. Galway.	10 „ „	„ „ „	10
Benwoone ny Brodey alias Murtughne, relict of Edmond Murrughne, co. Galway.	17 „ „	„ „ „	42
Margarett Brody alias McNemara co. Clare and Annably Brody, her daughter.	16 „ „	„ „ „	41
Moylin Brody in co. Clare - -	22 „ „	„ „ „	60
Richard Barry of——[1] co. Cork -	30 „ „	„ „ „	532
Garrett Barrett of——[1] co. Cork. -	23 Aug. 1655.	„ „ „	1732
Hugh Ballagh MacBrenan of Derrugh co. Roscomon.	18 April „	26 „ „	35
Brandon McBrenan of——[1] co. Roscomon.	9 June „	„ „ „	63
Sir Dominick Browne of Galway, Knight.	30 May „	21 „ „	920
Teig McBrian McBrenan of Carrowclogher co. Roscomon.	6 June „	26 „ „	33
Madden Brassell of Gultore, in co. Galway.	2 Nov. „	„ „ „	147
Ffarragh McBrassell Madden of Derryherony co. Galway.	- - -	27 „ „	62
Richard Bourke of Killcooly, Esq. and the Lady Elizabeth, his wife.	5 June 1656.	„ „ 1657.	1208
Margarett Bourke alias Egan and William Egan her son, co. Galway.	12 May „	28 „ 1656.	32
Hubert McThibbott Bourk of co. Galway.	„ „ „	„ „ „	14
Oliver Browne of Carrowcrenoge, co. Galway.	22 April „	30 „ „	1229
Thomas Butler of Ballyoadlea in co. Tipperary.	23 May „	1 July „	100
Sir John Bourke of Derrymacloghlin, Knight.	Last May —	30 „ „	1200
Bryan O'Bryan of co. Tipperary -	17 May 1656.	1 „ „	66
Alexander Bodkin of Galway, merchant.	5 June „	2 „ „	1287
Evellin McWalter Bourk of Ballinduffe in co. Galway.	20 „ „	10 „ „	26
Thomas Browne Fitz James of Galway, merchant.	19 May „	„ „ —	112
Margaret Bourke alias Mead and William Bourk, her son, in co. Galway.	20 „ „	„ „ 1656.	60

[1] Blank in MS.

Persons' names.	Date of decree.	Date of final settlement.	No. of acres.
Mary Bryen, widow of Daniell Bryen, of ——[1] co. Tipperary.	17 May 1656.	10 July 1656.	120
Mary Oge McBryen, daughter of Daniel Brien of Annagh in co. Tipperary.	7 „ „	11 „ „	55
Morrogh Bryen Fitz Mortagh in co. Clare.	23 June „	„ „ „	94
Slany Bourke alias Egan and Henry Bourke, son and heir of Jonacke Bourke, co. Galway.	20 May „	18 Aug. „	164
Valentine Blake FitzPeter of Galway -	28 „ „	15 „ „	98
Honora Bourke alias McNemara of co. Clare.	18 June „	16 „ „	27
Daniell Barry of the co. Lymerick -	29 May „	19 „ „	329
Nicholas Bryen of Shirre, co. Wexford	7 June „	„ „ „	80
John Barry of the co. Wexford -	5 „ „	„ „ „	50
Peirce Butler of Cloonomellkon, in co. Tipperary, wherein his father and grandfather are included.	23 „ „	27 „ „	5000
Theobald Butler of Derycloshemе, in co. Tipperary.	6 April „	28 „ „	200
Luke and Ismay Betagh, county Meath	20 May „	4 Sept „	48
Mary Brandon and Jane Brandon, her daughter, of Athlone co. Roscomon.	5 June „	„ „ „	192
James O'Brian of Lahill, county Westmeath.	16 „ „	6 „ „	50
Margarett Bourke alias Grady, of the co. Clare.	20 May „	9 „ „	50
John McMoyler Bourke of the co. Galway.	3 „ „	„ „ „	50
Teig O'Brien of the co. Lymerick -	18 June „	„ „ „	200
Sissly Bourke, relict of William McHubert Bourke.	19 July „	„ „ „	88
Thady Brien of co. Tipperary - -	12 May „	29 Oct. „	300
Theobald Butler of the co. Tipperary -	21 April „	12 Nov. „	250
Mary Brien alias Guffe of Athlone, co. Roscomon.	23 June „	14 „ „	100
John Bellew of Castletowne, co. Lowthe, Esq.	11 „ „	15 „ „	1171
Ellen Butler, daughter of Edmond Butler of Tinehinsy, co. Carlow.	2 April „	18 „ „	48
James Butler of Tinehinsy, county Carlow, and Ellinor Butler, his wife.	3 „ „	„ „ „	48
Donogh O'Bryen of Ballynlaghill, co. Wexford.	16 June „	20 „ „	200
Richard Bourke of Ballylaskye, co. Lymerick.	26 May „	24 „ „	50
William Bourke of Lackangrenan, co. Lymerick.	26 „ „	9 Sept. „	50
Dermot O'Bryan of co. Clare - -	20 „ „	24 „ „	78
Walter McMoyler Bourke of Leballyconor, county Galway.	18 April „	„ „ „	16
Margaret Bourke alias Donellan and William, her son.	17 May „	9 „ „	95
John Barry alias Robinson of Ballyclegh, in co. Cork, esq.	11 June „	1 Jan. 1657.	95
Edward Browne of Galway, merchant -	- - -	31 Aug. „	20
Margaret Bourke of Ballyreggy in co. Galway.	19 May 1656.	11 „ „	52
James Bourke of Lymerick, esq. -	27 July „	18 June „	1569
Nicholas Bourke of county Limerick -	- - -	11 Aug. „	667

[1] Blank in MS.

Persons' names.	Date of decree.	Date of final settlement.	No. of acres.
Herbert McUlick Bourke of Lorga in co. Galway.	17 May 1656.	11 Aug. 1657.	22
Dermot O'Bryen of Gortmore in co. Tipperary.	26 „ „	12 „ „	547
Gerald Betagh of Dromore in co. Cavan	26 „ „	9 July 1656.	131
John Butler of Ballyclogh in co. Waterford.	20 June „	13 Aug. 1657.	300
Peirce Butler of Balladrehea in co. Tipperary.	20 „ „	14 „ „	500
James Butler FitzWilliam of Shanbally, co. Tipperary.	8 May „	15 „ „	100
Nicholas Blake FitzRobert, late of Galway.	17 „ „	17 „ „	212
Anthony Blake of Galway - -	20 „ „	„ „ „	66
Miles Bourk of Cappadarocke in co. Galway.	26 „ „	14 „ „	140
Ellis Brabazon, late of Bellanasloe, in co. Roscomon: by decree and order of the Council, to have the one-third of her estate.	23 June „	3 Nov. 1656.	1699
Murtagh Birharra late of Ballylisseene in co. Tipperary.	19 April „	18 Aug. 1657.	49
Thomas Butler of Banadlea in co. Tipperary.	- - -	„ „ „	100
Teig McBryen of Castletowne in co. Lymerick.	28 May 1656.	„ „ „	330
Terlogh Brian and Honora, his wife, of the co. of Catherlogh.	16 June „	6 Oct. 1656.	200
Mortogh O'Bryen of Longford in co. Lymerick.	- - -	24 Aug. 1657.	500
James Butler of Ballynard in co. Kilkenny.	25 May 1656.	18 „ „	150
Teig O'Bryen of Buohilomine, co. Clare	30 „ „	21 Oct. 1656.	84
Margaret Bourke alias Grady of the co. Lymerick.	20 „ „	„ „ 1657.	50
Daniel O'Bryen of Cornemadrow in co. Westmeath.	26 „ „	26 „ „	120
Onora Bryan alias Morris, relict of James Morris; and John Morris, son of the said James of the co. Clare.	26 „ „	„ „ „	43
John Barry alias McRobinson of Ballinlough in co. Cork.	- - -	28 „ „	828
Garrett Birne of Woodtowne in co. Meath.	7 June 1656.	29 „ „	320
John Barry of Muneden in co. Cork -	13 „ „	9 July 1656.	300
Dominick Bodkin of Galway, esq. -	5 „ „	27 June „	2093
Edmond Bourke of Laharton in co. Mayo.	28 May „	30 „ „	139
Hubert McWilliam Bourke of Derryoppan, co. Galway.	24 April „	5 July „	23
Garrett Baxter of co Sligoe - -	16 June „	1 „ „	640
John Bourke of Loughmaske in co. Mayo.	19 May „	9 „ „	1000
Ellen and Katherine Butler of the co. Tipperary.	24 „ „	10 „ „	91
Onora Bourke of Belanagare, relict of Ileath Bourke, co. Galway.	28 Mar. „	1 May „	60
Richard Bourke FitzThomas of Treenhowen, co. Mayo.	20 May „	8 July „	56
James Butler and Mary, his wife, of the co. Limerick.	20 June „	15 „ „	300
Sissly Bourke alias Concannon of co. Galway.	5 „ „	19 „ „	56

Persons' names.	Date of decree.	Date of final settlement.	No. of acres.
Walter Bourke of Carnamuck, co. Galway.	3 May 1656.	21 July 1656.	50
Mary Bourke and her son, William of Carnemuck co. Galway.	20 „ „	12 Aug. „	50
Edmond McShane Bourke of Ballynakill co. Galway.	20 „ „	„ „ „	84
Una Bryen, relict of Terlogh Bryen, co. Clare, and Amy, her daughter.	26 „ „	13 „ „	185
Honora Bourke alias Kelly, widow, of the co. Galway.	26 „ „	„ „ „	17
Moyler Bourke of Cahermuony of the co. Galway.	8 „ „	„ „ „	166
Ulick Carra Bourk of Clunemore of the co. Galway.	20 „ „	„ „ „	15
Sissly Burke and Moyler Burke, her son, of the co. Clare.	20 „ „	„ „ „	22
Alexander Bodkin of Galway, merchant,	26 March „	16 „ „	1600
Thomas Bagnoll and Jane, his wife, and Nicholas Bagnell, a natural idiot and brother of the said Thomas of Donganstowne, co. Catherlagh.	1 April „	19 „ „	378
Richard Betagh of Doonewer of the co. Meath.	4 June „	20 „ „	378
John Bourke of Lissquirke, co. Lymerick	26 April „	„ „ „	66
Robert Balfe of the co. Meath - -	— June „	22 „ „	250
Patrick Bath of the co. Meath - -	21 „ „	„ „ „	150
More Butler alias Bryen of Killoskan in co. Tipperary, widow.	20 „ „	26 „ „	600
Mary Butler of co. Tipperary -	9 „ „	28 „ „	2000
John Balfe of Cregy, co. Meath -	8 May „	23 „ „	170
Richard Blansfeild of the co. of Kilkenny.	22 June „	30 „ „	300
Bryen O'Bryan of Sandraman, co. Clare	30 May „	3 Sept. „	90
Edmond MacBrenan of the co. of Galway.	18 April „	„ „ „	10
Teig McBryan of co. Galway - -	9 June „	5 „ „	21
Edward Butler, Lord Viscount of Gallmoy of the co. Kilkenny.	5 April „	8 „ „	4600
Terlogh O'Bryen of the co. Waterford -	31 „ „	9 „ „	100
Brasill Brooke of the co. Wexford, gentleman, and Margarett, Mary and Katherin Browne.	17 June „	„ „ „	397
John Bourk of the co. of Galway and Elinor, his mother.	- - -	„ „ „	108
Theobald Butler, Baron of Ardmoyle, co. Tipperary.	23 June 1656.	22 „ „	500
William Butler late of co. Tipperary -	28 „ „	10 Oct. „	50
Redmond Oge Bourk and Elizabeth, his wife, and Honora Bourke late of Derry in the co. Galway.	5 Sept. 1655.	20 „ „	246
Jeffery Blake of Galway, merchant -	5 „ „	9 Sept. „	746
Edmund Butler of Kilturkin co. Kilkenny.	24 May „	23 Oct. „	100
Patrick Barnwall of the co. Monoughon, Esq. and Katherin, his wife.	22 April „	25 „ „	1000
William Barry FitzDavid of Tegeregee in co. Cork.	21 May „	5 Nov. „	400
William Bourk of Shanballymore in co. Galway.	2 April 1656.	7 „ „	100
Elizabeth Butler and Theobald Butler of the co. Kilkenny.	9 May „	10 „ „	186
Murrogh O'Brien of the co. Lymerick -	28 „	„ „ „	196

Persons' names.	Date of decree.	Date of final settlement.	No. of acres.
Margaret Bourke alias Cusack, relict of Richard Burke of Ballintobber, co. Mayo.	7 May 1656.	11 Nov. 1656.	16
David Bourke of Monulla, co. Mayo -	16 June „	7 „ „	500
John Barnewall of Rastowne in co. Meath.	30 Aug. 1655.	12 Jan. „	280
John Brandon of Athlone, co. Roscommon.	23 June 1656.	13 Feb. „	80
John Bodkin FitzLewis of Galway	19 May „	4 „ „	680
Edmund Bermingham of Russellstowne co. Galway.	26 „ „	28 „ „	43
Teig O'Brien of Dorough, co. Clare -	- - -	20 Nov. „	78
Teig O'Bryen of co. Clare - -	21 June 1656.	3 Sept. „	50
Brian Birne of Killtrinane co. Wicklow, esq.	9 „ „	6 May 1657.	52
Redmund Bermingham of Connogher co. Galway.	19 May „	„ „ „	100
Brian Birne of Kiltimon co. Wicklow, esq.	9 June „	8 „ „	200
Redmond Bermingham of the co. Galway	19 „ „	„ „ „	182
Edmond Butler of Boytonrahin in co. Tipperary.	22 „ „	- - -	300
Patrick Boyton, co. Tipperary - -	24 „ „	8 May 1657.	537
Thomas Brenan of Creeue co. Westmeath.	25 April „	22 „ „	197
Bran Birne of Kiltimon in co. Wicklow, Esq.	9 June „	„ „ „	600
James Butler of Portallagh in co. Tipperary.	11 April „	29 „ „	110
Patrick Barnewall of Ballileck, co. Monoghan.	22 „ „	„ „ „	403
Richard Bourk of co. Limerick -	13 May „	„ „ „	120
Margaret Bryen, orphan, of the co. Clare	8 „ „	30 „ „	73½
John Barry, alias McRobinson of Ballycloghy in co. Cork, Esq.	11 June „	1 June „	200
Patrick Barnewall of Ballilecke in co. Monaghan, Esq., and Katherin Barnewall alias King, his wife.	22 April 1657.	2 „ „	2129
Miles Bourke of Dangenmore in co. Mayo	16 June 1656.	3 „ „	208
Ellen Barnewall alias Cormuck, widow, of the co. Mayo.	23 May „	4 „ „	808
Connor O'Bryen of Newtowne in co. Clare.	11 June „	„ „ „	1934
John Burke of Cloroke in co. Galway -	8 May „	„ „ „	523
William Bermingham of Ballyvollan in co. Westmeath.	12 „ „	5 „ „	800
Ulick Bourke of Isertkelley in co. Galway and Evellin Bourke, alias Lawrence alias Donellan, his wife.	19 „ „	„ „ „	618
Edward Butler Fitz Pierce of Corr in the co. Wexford.	3 June „	10 „ „	496
Miles Burke of Dangenmore in co. Mayo.	16 „ „	11 „ „	147
Thomas Browne of Clondonebroe in co. Corke, Esq.	19 Mar. „	2 May 1656.	1666
Dame Jane Burke of Bellaturrin and Margaret, her daughter, in co. Galway.	5 June „	13 June 1657.	189
Jennett Burke alias Garvey - -	20 May „	- - -	—
Moyler Bourke of Ellestannagh in co. Mayo.	20 „ „	13 June 1657.	122
Richard Burke of Burres in co. Tipperary	18 June „	17 „ „	1700
Sir Richard Blake of Galway - -	8 April „	4 „ „	8919

Person's names.	Date of decree.	Date of final settlement.	No. of acres.
Daniel O'Bryen of Duogh in co. Clare, Esq.	18 June 1656.	18 June 1657.	684
Sir Richard Blake of Galway—part satisfaction.	20 „ „	„ „ „	761
James Burke of Lymerick, Esq. - -	27 July 1657.	„ „ „	2278
Redmund Bermingham of Connogher in co. Galway.	19 May 1656.	15 „ „	70
Valentine Blake FitzPeter of Galway -	— — „	1 July „	13
Sir Richard Barnewall, Knight and Baronet, and Patrick Barnewall, his son.	1 April „	30 Aug. 1656.	2500
David Barry of Ballingoly in co. Corke-	11 June „	18 July 1657.	566
Terlogh O'Bryen of the co. Clare -	30 May „	21 „ „	100
John Reagh Burke of Cahereforras in county Galway.	17 May 1657.	„ „ „	114
Hubert O'Bryen of Athlone - -	18 June „	10 June „	100
Thomas Browne Fitz Walter of Galway	19 May „	22 July „	427
John Birmingham of Galway - -	— — „	23 „ „	314
John Browne Fitz Andrew of Galway -	— — „	„ „ „	132
Garrett Browne of Woodtowne in co. Meath and Margaret, his wife.	19 June 1656.	24 „ „	576
William Butler of Castletownmakelly in co. Tipperary.	24 „ „	„ „ „	350
„ „ „ „	26 April „	„ „ „	257
Margaret Bourk alias Regan, the relict of Hubert Bourke of the half-barony of Bellamoe in co. Roscomon, and William, her son.	„ „ „	„ „ „	103
Dame Frances Butler, allowed by special order.	22 July „	6 Aug. 1656.	300
Jennett Betagh alias Fleming of the co. Meath.	30 May „	10 „ „	100
Francis Betagh and Katherine, his wife, and Anne Plunkett, the said Katherine and Anne, being daughters of John Plunkett of Loughcreu in co. Meath.	- - -	13 May „	666
Ulick McShane Burke of Drumgrifin in co. Galway.	26 May 1656.	24 July 1657.	82
Ellis Bray alias Welsh, relict of Edmund Bray, and her four daughters—Margaret, Joane, Mary and Nassy Bray.	23 June „	„ „ „	333
Martin Blake Fitz Andrew of Galway -	23 May „	23 „ „	425
Redmund Mc'Moyler Bourk of Ballyrobuck.	30 „ „	26 „ „	36
Moyler McRichard Burke of Ballinduff in co. Galway.	26 „ „	„ „ „	22
Mary Burke ny Shane of the co. Galway.	7 „ „	„ „ „	47
Moyler McRickard Burke of Ballyrobuck in co. Galway.	„ „ „	„ „ „	12
Theobald Butler of Derrylushane in co. Tipperary.	6 April „	10 Aug. „	600
[C.]			
William Challener of the co. Galway -	26 May 1656.	3 July 1656.	58
John McConnuffe of the county Mayo	12 Sept. „	2 Sept. „	106
James McConniffe of Galway, goldsmith.	19 May „	3 July „	126
Jordan Costelloe of the co. Mayo -	14 „ „	7 „ „	159

Persons' names.	Date of decree.	Date of final settlement.	No. of acres.
Sissly Costello alias Jordan, relict of Edmond Costellow of the co. Mayo.	9 June 1656.	2 July 1656.	72
Francis Challener of the county Mayo -	13 May „	8 „ „	77
Walter McCasty of the county Galway	9 June „	16 „ „	70
Walter McCooge of Carra of the county Galway.	12 May „	15 Aug. „	130
Mullowny Carroll of the co. Tipperary -	5 June „	12 „ „	137
Laughlin Cusacke of the co. Clare -	19 April „	13 „ „	110
Christopher Cratty of the co. Clare -	20 May „	„ „ „	101
Seely Coman of Athlone in co. Roscomon.	13 June „	„ „ „	39
Evelin Cahellan alias Burke of the county of Galway.	14 „ „	„ „ „	39
Katherine Hanin alias Cooge, widow of Thomas McCooge, and James McCooge son and heir to the said Thomas.	17 May „	16 „ „	38
Thomas Cullen of Cullenstowne in co. Wexford.	14 June „	17 „ „	732
George Clanchy of Killolue in co. Clare	16 „ „	„ „ „	83
Margaret Crompton of Dranbeg in co. Galway.	13 „ „	30 „ „	426
John Carrall late of Clonliske in the King's county, esq.	21 „ „	23 „ „	400
Michael Cormuck of Barnagh in co. Mayo.	1 Oct. „	28 „ „	356
Peirce Creagh Fitz Peirce of the cittie of Lymerick.	21 May „	27 „ „	1761
Hugh O'Connor of Ballinvraggan in co. Clare.	16 June „	3 Sept. „	73
Evellin and Hugh Concannon of the co. Galway.	4 „ „	5 „ „	16
Thomas Concanon of the co. Galway -	„ „ „	„ „ „	19
Daniel Concanon of the co. Galway -	„ „ „	„ „ „	115
Thomas Codd of the co. Wexford -	3 „ „	6 „ „	223
Anthony Colclough of the co. Wexford and Mary, his wife.	18 „ „	22 „ „	300
More Clanchy of the co. Clare -	10 „ „	10 Oct. „	40
William Sheron McCooge of Tyncgeragh in co. Galway.	17 „ „	18 „ „	42
James Cusack of Cloonegihan in co. Clare.	26 April „	10 Nov. „	177
Garrett Cruise of the co. Meath -	25 „ „	16 „ „	73
William Cassy of Cloneany county Lymerick.	28 March „	24 „ „	42
Daniell McCartan of Crintenill in co. Downe.	21 May „	2 Jan. „	866
Patrick Cumin of the co. Clare -	29 March „	13 Feb. „	460
Hugh O'Concannon of Killtullagh in co. Galway.	30 April „	26 „ „	47
Francis Cusacke alias Talbott, Jane and Katherin Talbott and Elinor Neale, alias Talbott, daughter of Sir William Talbott :—part satisfaction.	- - -	10 Oct. „	600
Julian Crean late of Annagh in the co. Sligoe.	19 May 1656.	6 May 1657.	200
Julian Crean of co. Sligo - -	„ „ „	3 June „	100
William Crean of Galway - -	18 June „	5 „ „	270
John Carroll of Colonon in the Kings co.	20 „ „	„ „ „	800
Mortagh McCac of the co. Clare -	9 May „	30 May „	224
William Carroll of Carraghlonta in the Kings co.	11 June „	5 June „	150

Persons' names.	Date of decree.	Date of final settlement.	No. of acres.
Donnogh Carroll of Manyfaddan in the Kings county.	14 June 1656.	5 June 1657.	33
John Comerford of the co. Kilkenny -	9 Oct. „	„ „ „	250
William Carroll of Rathbegg in the Kings county.	„ „ „	„ „ „	100
Donnogh Carroll of Ramore in the Kings county.	„ „ „	„ „ „	300
John Carroll of Drumkinagh in the Kings co. and Margaret, his mother.	6 June „	8 „ „	300
John Comerford of the co. Kilkenny -	14 „ „	10 „ „	150
William Carroll of Rathbeg in the Kings county.	9 Oct. „	„ „ „	100
Donnogh Carroll of Monyfadda in the Kings county.	14 June „	„ „ „	33
Garrett Cushen of Farryhy in co. Corke	12 May „	12 July „	583
Morgan Cavenagh of the co. Wexford -	1 „ „	12 Jan. „	533
Jane Cornon of Athlone in county Roscommon.	— — „	2 June „	80
Julian Crean alias French of the co. Sligoe.	19 „ „	13 „ „	234
Andrew Crean and Agnes Crean alias French.	3 June „	„ „ „	600
Anne Connor, wife of Donnell O'Connor of Anrittebeg in co. Roscommon.	18 July „	30 „ „	440
Mary Connor, wife of Hugh Connor in co. Roscommon.	8 June „	„ „ „	700
Terlogh O'Connor of Coylemore in co. Clare.	1 Oct. „	14 July „	59
Andrew Creagh of Lymerick, Alderman	30 May „	21 „ „	133
Peirce Cantwell of the co. Tipperary -	22 „ „	22 „ „	266
Christopher Cusack of Rathalran in co. Meath.	28 March „	„ „ „	800
Arthur Coghlan of Cloghaneskeagh in the Kings county.	14 June „	24 „ „	466
Connor Clanchy of Ballyvorine in co. Lymerick.	29 March „	3 May 1656.	261
Nicholas Canavan of Galway - -	24 May „	8 Aug. 1657.	392
Daniell McCarthy of Disert in co. Cork	- - -	11 „ „	250
Ellen Cheevers alias Butler, Philip Hore and Katherine, Elizabeth and Ellen Cheevers of the co. Wexford.	2 June 1656.	9 July 1656.	800
Honora Croe alias Gorman, widow and Finolla Croe, daughter and sole heir of Mahon McEnchroe of Ballymacreggan in co. Clare.	- - -	14 Aug. 1657.	54
Ellinor Conim alias Cahan, the relict of Charles McCahan of Lissbeghnaghane in co. Clare.	14 June 1656.	27 „ „	233
Marcus Cransbrough of Waterford, merchant.	24 „ „	„ „ „	200
Any Conor and Hugh Conor, her son, of the co. Roscommon.	21 „ „	18 „ „	100
Donnogh Callaghan, late of Cloonmeene in co. Corke, [and] Ellen Callaghan, his wife.	12 „ „	29 „ „	2500
Mahon Oge Considen of the co. Clare -	25 „ „	28 „ „	68
Owen McPhellim Carthy of Cullagh in co. Cork.	26 May „	„ „ „	80
Deirmott Considen of the co. Clare -	26 April „	„ „ „	74
Connor O'Callaghan of the co. Corke -	21 June „	29 „ „	400
Egan McCrabery McEgan of Gransagh in co. Galway.	17 Sept. 1655.	24 April 1656.	36

Persons' names.	Date of decree.	Date of final settlement.	No. of acres.
Robert Cox and Katherine, his wife, and Rory Beragra, the said Katherine's son, of Lissgarriffe in co. Tipperary.	5 Sept. 1655.	1 May 1656.	113
Donnogh McKean O'Carroll of Ballybrack in co. Regis.	25 „ „	„ „ „	452
Murtagh Carmody of Ballyvorgian in co. Clare.	17 „ „	2 „ „	84
Dermott Connor of Lislegdan in co. Roscommon.	11 April 1656.	5 „ „	57
Edmund Coyle of Gortnecascagh in co. Roscommon.	24 June „	5 July „	291
Katherine Clanchy alias Lea and her son, John Clanchy of Ballydonane in co. Clare.	30 April „	7 May „	107
Edmund O'Currin of Coolenany in co. Tipperary.	28 Mar. „	8 „ „	44
Hugh Concannon of Carrowcapoge in co. Galway.	20 April „	„ „ „	79
Melaghlin Cusack of Gortadrummey in co. Clare.	19 „ „	14 „ „	24
Any Conrye, relict of John Conry of Feekill in co. Clare.	7 „ „	15 „ „	23
Mary Connor, relict of Bryan O'Connor, late of Behagh in co. Roscommon, and Roger Connor, son and heir of the said Bryan, and Mary.	1 Sept. 1655.	17 „ „	125
Katherine, Lady dowager of Clanmorris	2 April decree; an order 13 June, 1656.	„ „ „	951
Michael Carroll and Eliza Carroll alias Myles, his wife, Peirce Stackpoll and Katherine Stackpoll alias Myles, his wife.	12 May 1656.	19 „ „	148
Donogh O'Carroll of Cologe in the King's co.	13 Sept. 1655.	20 „ „	490
William Concannon of Cloonesee in co. Galway.	3 May 1656.	12 June „	212
Murren Clanchy alias Gorman of Graglesh, relict of Mahon Clanchy, co. Clare.	5 Sept. 1655.	21 May „	142
Charles Carroll of Belladoonegarr in the King's county.	5 Oct. „	23 „ „	540
John Caddle of the Nall in co. Meath -	13 Aug. „	28 „ „	734
Florence Callenan of Grange in co. Galway.	4 June „	18 June „	234
Mary Coghlan and Francis, her son, of Kilcolgan in the King's co.	15 May „	„ „ „	4221
Dame Joane White and Margarett Comyn of the co. Kerry.	17 „ „	19 „ „	400
William Oge McCooge of Ballybroder in co. Galway.	9 „ „	26 May „	386
John Cheevers of Maystown in co. Meath.	4 „ „	17 „ „	3300
Marcus Crainsbrough of Waterford gent.	16 April „	24 „ „	1593
Peirce Creagh Fitz Andrews, of Lymerick, merchant.	22 May „	30 „ „	1167
John Carroll of Galway and Mary his wife.	20 „ „	2 June „	122
Mahon McConnor Carmody of the co. Clare.	17 Sept. 1655.	4 „ „	82
Bryan Concannon of Carrontobber in co. Galway.	16 May 1656.	5 „ „	103

Persons' names.	Date of decree.	Date of final settlement.	No. of acres.
John McConnor McIneherny of Tullavarrin in co. Clare.	3 May 1656.	5 June 1656.	5
John Corre of Tobberhane in co. Tipperary.	5 April „	„ „ „	200
Thomas Corr of Mullay and Ellis his wife of the co. Tipperary.	29 March „	„ „ „	129
Mary Conrye widow and Any and Ellis, her daughters, relict of Daniell Conrye, late of Kilboy in co. Clare.	10 May „	„ „ „	51
Morris Cavenagh of Parke in co. Catherlagh and Mary his mother.	13 April „	11 „ „	232
Sissly Candle of the co. Galway -	14 May „	13 „ „	16
Giles Concannon of Tobber in co. Galway.	17 „ „	13 „ „	31
James McCosty of Carrow Scrohame in co. Galway.	15 „ „	„ „ „	19
Honora Concannon of co. Galway -	18 April „	14 „ „	30
Mary Connor alias Bourke, the relict of O'Connor Sligoe, for herself and children.	3 June „	16 „ „	200
Morris Conry of Cloonethy in co. Roscommon.	26 May „	17 „ „	61
Laughlin Conry of Aghaneeneshana in co. Roscommon.	22 „ „	„ „ „	96
Richard McCosty, Mary Costy, alias Burke, his mother.	19 April „	19 „ „	152
Christopher Cruse late of Nall in co. Dublin.	1 Nov. 1655.	„ „ „	1641
John Cooper and Mary, his wife, and William Nellan of the co. Clare.	20 Aug. 1656.	20 „ „	1592
Richard Clowse of the co. Kerry -	8 May „	„ „ „	548
Thomas Connegan of Lurdurk in co. Downe.	22 „ „	23 „ „	80
Dominick Creagh Fitz Christopher of Lymerick.	28 April „	„ „ „	80
Mary McCartan, widow, of the co. Downe.	19 June „	25 „ „	350
Connor O'Connor of the co. Galway -	17 May „	24 „ „	73
Teig Carrego of the co. Galway -	12 „ „	25 „ „	48
Bryan Conry of Ballyvollaghan in co. Roscommon.	20 „ „	26 „ „	85
Morris Connell of Cahirberna in co. Kerry.	23 „ „	„ „ „	4037
Darby Connor of Tonereagh in co. Tipperary.	11 June „	1 July „	200
Peter Connell of Clonemore in co. Kerry.	8 May „	3 „ „	207
Jerome Cusacke of Jeromstowne-trevett in co. Meath.	22 April „	„ „ „	400
Con McJames Coghlan of the King's co.	10 June „	7 „ „	616
William Concannon of Coolevin in co. Galway.	3 May	10 „ „	186
Lishrina Conkeanon widow of Fardoragh Kelly, co. Galway.	26 April ,	„ „ „	18
Teig McCosly of the Barony [of] Donmore in co. Galway.	17 May „	16 „ „	60
John Coghlan of Kincorr in the King's county.	27 „ „	19 „ „	44
Richard Condon of the co. Corke -	14 June „	19 Aug. „	800
Ellen Cheevers and Mathew Cheevers, her son, of the co. Wexford.	9 „ „	18 „ „	100

Persons' names.	Date of decree.	Date of final settlement.	No. of acres.
Mortagh Cavenagh of Castletowne in co. Carloe.	18 June 1656.	18 Aug. 1656.	1000
Donnogh Carrol of the co. Tipperary -	29 „ „	20 „ „	100
George Clarke of Dublin, merchant -	13 „ „	22 „ „	178
Mary Carroll of the King's co. -	30 May „	22 „ „	600
John O'Connor of Cluney in co. Roscommon.	19 April „	27 „ „	49
William Coghlan of King's co. - -	14 June „	„ „ „	
Hugh Coghlan of the King's co. -	20 „ „	„ „ „	40
Charles Connor Fitz Brian of Glancarbry in the co. Sligoe.	28 „ „	„ „ „	330
Cornet John Cooper and Mary, his wife, and Donogh O'Brian of Lamaneh in co. Clare.	10 June „	29 „ „	878
Callahen McTeig Carthy of the co. Corke.	23 May „	4 Sept. „	150
Richard O'Cahane of the co. Derry -	16 June „	5 „ „	600
Thomas Costello of Tullaghanmore in the co. Mayo.	8 „ „	9 „ „	383
Teig Carroll of Ballyknockan in the King's county.	14 „ „	„ „ „	660
Walter Cheevers of Mountaine in co. Dublin, Esquire.	19 May „	„ „ „	2000
Una ny Concannon alias Connor, relict of Daniel Oge O'Connor of the co. Galway.	18 June „	„ „ „	16
Morris Conory of Craiganowen in co. Clare.	23 May „	6 Nov. „	100
Dame Margarett, Dowager of Castle-Connell in the co. Lymericke.	23 „ „	30 Jan. „	700
Dudley Colclough, Esq., of Moynart in co. Wexford,—part satisfaction.	7 „ „	12 Nov. „	1860
Daniell Considen of Drumdragresee in co. Clare.	1 April „	31 Aug. 1657.	42
Julian Crean of the co. Sligoe - -	- - -	„ „ „	100
Donnogh McCormack Karthy of Courtbrackin, co. Corke, gentleman.	- - -	„ „ „	350
Any Connor and Hugh Connor, her son, of the co. Roscommon.	19 April „	29 „ „	143
Francis Cusack alias Talbott, Jane and Katherine Talbott and Ellinor Neile alias Talbott.	- - -	23 May 1656.	140
John Carroll of Druminekenagh in the King's co. and Margaret, his mother.	— June 1656.	29 Aug. 1657.	400
William Carroll of Curraghlonty in the King's county.	- - -	„ „ „	150
William Carroll of Rathbegg in the King's co.	- - -	29 „ „	100
John Cashen of Coolekery in the Queen's county.	7 June 1656.	„ „ „	100
Idem Cashen - - - - -	„ „ „	„ „ „	101
„ „ - - - -	- - -	31 „ „	101
„ „ - - -	- - -	„ „ „	74
John Coghlan of Cloonleny in the King's co.	26 April 1656.	29 „ „	150
Daniell Carroll of Ballinroneene in the King's co.	1 June „	„ „ „	1100
Daniel Oge Coffye of Tumcattry in co. Galway.	16 May „	31 „ „	41
Daniel Coffye of Graigmonine in co. Galway.	16 „	„ „ „	19
Idem Coffye - - - - -	- - -	„ „ „	19
Idem Coffye o Tumcattry - -	- - -	„ „ „	41

Persons' names.	Date of decree.	Date of final settlement.	No. of acres.
Florence Coshigen of Ballymoy in Queen's county.	21 June 1656.	30 Aug. 1657.	380
William Carroll of the King's county -	9 Oct. „	31 „ „	150
John Comerford of the co. Kilkenny -	- - -	„ „ „	150
Morrice Cavanagh of the co. Catherlagh.	13 April 1656.	„ „ „	232
Walter Cheevers of Mountaine in co. Dublin.	19 May „	„ „ „	112
Connor Clanchy of Ballyvorinne in co. Lymerick.	29 „ „	30 „ „	328
James Cowly of Kilkenny - -	- - -	31 „ „	199
Richard McCoslye of the co. Galway	- - -	„ „ „	30
[D.]			
Martin Darcy of Galway - -	- - -	25 Oct. 1656.	181
John O'Dae of the co. Clare - -	- - -	31 Aug. 1657.	25
Hugh Daverine of co. Clare - -	30 May 1656.	„ „ „	160
William Devenish of Athlone in co. Roscomon.	- - -	29 „ „	546
Patrick Dillon of Athlone in co. Westmeath.	28 May 1656.	31 „ „	160
Hugh Dallaghane of Killeanye in co. Galway.	3 „ „	29 „ „	315
Thomas Davells of Killishin in the Queens county.	- - -	„ „ „	1000
Phillip Devereux of Bridewell in co. Wexford.	3 April 1656.	31 „ „	265
Farrell Dowlin of the King's co.	- - -	29 „ „	48
Sara Dillon alias Crofton of the co. Mayo, widow.	5 Oct. 1655.	7 May 1656.	546
Margaret Dallahide, formerly of the co. Clare.	- - -	31 Aug. 1657.	200
Garratt Dillon of Tullrohane in co. Mayo.	17 Dec. 1655.	5 May 1656.	673
Hugh Dallaghane of Killevinge in co. Galway.	- - -	31 Aug. 1657.	12
Roger Dulchunty late of Killcanross in the King's county.	- - -	„ „ „	35
James Darcye of Killtullagh in co. Galway.	11 June 1656.	10 July „	220
Rorye Dugin of Corr in the Kings co. -	13 May „	30 Aug. „	170
Patrick Darcye of Killtullagh in co. Galway, Esq.	- - -	„ „ „	66
Richard Dondon of Hewardstown in co. Lymerick.	18 June 1656.	31 „ „	333
Rorye McOwen Grana McDiermott of the co. Roscommon.	26 „ „	29 „ „	120
Edmond Dillon of Portlicke in co. Westmeath, esq.	7 „ „	1 July 1656.	700
Julian Donellan of Clonyguye in co. Galway.	19 „ „	3 „ „	34
Garrett Dillon of Doonmona in co. Westmeath.	23 June „	„ „ „	111
Matthew Darcy of Galway - -	10 May „	8 „ „	736
Mary Dea, sister and heir of John Dea, her brother, deceased, and Margaret, widow of the said John.	26 April „	10 „ „	63
Teig Doogan of Ballydoogan in co. Galway.	13 Sept. „	„ „ „	73
Edmund Donellan of Killmacrahin in co. Galway.	7 April „	12 „ „	532

Persons' names.	Date of decree.	Date of final settlement.	No. of acres.
Calla McMarcus McDonnell and Margaret ny Donnell his mother, of the Ower in co. Mayo.	3 June 1656.	15 July 1656.	88
Beanwoone McDiermott, widow of Teig McDiermott in co. Roscommon.	16 „ „	18 „ „	28
Redmond Dolphin of Rathrody in co. Galway.	10 „ „	21 „ „	109
Margaret ny Dermott alias Bourke, relict of Brian McDermott in co. Roscommon.	5 May „	22 „ „	869
Henry Dolphin of Rathrody in county Galway.	21 June „	13 „ „	52
Finolla Donellan alias Lorkan of the co. Galway.	20 May „	14 „ „	60
Honora Dwyer of Gortreaslagh in co. Tipperary.	20 June „	16 „ „	60
Sir Walter Dongan, Baronet—part satisfaction.	15 May „	19 „ „	1500
Andrew Dixon of Tromron in co. Meath	17 June „	22 „ „	355
William Dellamarr of the co. Westmeath.	17 Oct. 1655.	21 „ „	524
Rose Dillon alias Keogh of Iskervatogh in co. Roscommon.	24 June 1656.	25 „ „	60
John Dillon of Killenemyn in co. Westmeath.	20 April „	30 „ „	24
Michael O'Dea of the co. Clare - -	23 June „	3 Sept. „	200
David Dowd of Leophony in co. Sligoe, junior.	16 „ „	„ „ „	1546
Luke Dowdall of Athlumny in co. Meath.	10 April „	4 „ „	48
Mahon Dwyer of the co. Tipperary -	20 June „	5 „ „	90
Theobald Dillon, Christopher Dillon, Arthur Dillon, sons of Sir Luke Dillon.	18 „ „	„ „ „	1357
Charles Devereux of the co. Wexford -	29 May „	„ „ „	100
Rory McDermott of the co. Roscomon	26 „ „	„ „ „	156
Teig O'Dwyer McDerby of Gortevally in co. Tipperary.	20 April „	„ „ „	50
Mahon McMelaghlin Dwyer of Cappagh in co. Tipperary.	26 May „	„ „ „	50
Teig McEdmond O'Dwyre, late of Sanacloan, in co. Tipperary.	19 April „	10 Oct. „	100
Dermott McDennis O'Dea of the co. Clare.	18 June „	21 „ „	76
Connor O'Dea of the co. Clare - -	3 May „	„ „ „	60
Donnogh Daly of Killymer in co. Galway.	2 „ „	- - -	922
George Darcy of Ardnistown in co. Westmeath.	9 June „	16 Nov. 1656.	56
Teig McDonnogh of Crossy in co. Mayo.	19 April „	24 „ „	22
Jennett Deane, alias Bodkin, relict of Robert Deane of Galway and James Deane, her son.	7 „ „	29 Dec. „	501
Lawrence Dowdall of Athlumny in co. Meath, Esq.	1 „ „	19 April „	3337
Hugh Daly of the barony of Longford in co. Galway.	- - -	2 Sept. „	456
Theobald Dillon of Killmore in co. Roscommon, minor, grandchild and heir of Sir Lucas Dillon, Knight, and Dame Jane Dillon relict of the said Sir Lucas, and guardian to the said Theobald.	18 April 1656.	24 July „	2950

Persons' names.	Date of decree.	Date of final settlement.	No. of acres.
William Devenish and Katherine, his wife, of Athlone in co. Roscommon.	11 April 1656.	29 July 1656.	320
Edmond Dillon of Athlone in co. Westmeath.	- - -	27 Feb. „	160
Nicholas Dobine of Ballynarey in co. Kilkenny.	18 April 1656.	18 July „	200
Martine Darcy of Galway - -	21 „ „	8 May 1657.	1024
Robert Dillon of Bealnamully in co. Roscommon.	20 June „	27 „ „	626
Katherine Dillon alias Woogan, in co. Kildare.	17 „ „	29 „ „	364
Nicholas Devereux of the co. Wexford	2 „ „	8 July 1656.	400
James Dillon of Castlegare in co. Galway.	19 „ „	8 June 1657.	386
Thomas Denne of Killkenny - -	4 „ „	„ „ „	773
Roger Dulchanty of Killcamrosse in the King's co.	6 „ „	10 „ „	110
Christian Dowde alias Crean of the co. Sligoe.	23 „ „	13 „ „	80
Katherine Dowde and William Dowde of Ballenehowen in co. Sligoe.	23 „ „	„ „ „	150
Connor McLaughlin Oge McDonnogh of Lomdowne in co. Sligoe.	14 „ „	„ „ „	130
Robert Devereux of Balleshannan in co. Wexford.	26 May „	18 May „	432
Lucas Dillon of Ballyndrumlye in co. Meath.	26 Mar. „	15 July „	300
Bridgett Dongan and Alice Dongan of the co. Dublin.	21 June „	18 „ „	450
William Dongan, Robert, Michael, and Thomas Dongan, children of Sir John Dongan, Baronet, deceased.	„ „ „	22 „ „	550
Edmund Dalton of Killdalton in co. Kilkenny.	20 „ „	„ „ „	500
Luke Dellahide of Moyglare in co. Meath.	18 „ „	23 June „	777
Daniell McDonnogh of Monenanagh in co. Clare.	4 Sept. „	6 „ 1656.	260
Martin Darcy of Galway, merchant -	- - -	13 Aug. 1657.	800
Any Dea alias Hehir, widow, relict of Diermott O'Dea, and Donnell O'Dea, her son.	20 May 1656.	„ „ „	88
Edmond Dwyer of Ballynemoney in co. Tipperary.	17 June „	14 „ „	115
Edmond Dallaghane of Lissduffe in the Kings co.	17 May „	„ „ „	67
Richard Dillon late of Keilinmore in co. Westmeath.	28 „ „	17 „ „	256
Edmond O'Dea of the co. Clare -	28 „ „	28 „ „	84
Terence McDermott of the co. Roscommon.	- - -	31 „ „	332
Lawrence Dowdall, late of Athlumney in co. Meath, Esq.	1 April 1656.	23 July „	1521
James Dalye of Killilleagh in co. Westmeath.	6 June „	27 Aug. „	135
Garrett Dalton of Croghwell in co. Westmeath; Ismay Dalton alias Rochfort, his wife.	23 Feb. 1655.	18 April 1656.	127
John Dwyer of Poulvarly in co. Tipperary.	16 „ „	19 „ „	265
Philip Dwyer of Clonisbeo in co. Tipperary.	29 Aug. „	26 „ „	81

Persons' names.	Date of decree.	Date of final settlement.	No. of acres.
Daniel Duffe O'Cahell of Ballycdye in co. Cork.	28 Mar. 1656.	22 April 1656.	400
William Denne of Burrestowne in co. Kilkenny.	1 Oct. 1655.	24 „ „	188
Ellinor Darcy alias Terrill of the co. Westmeath.	28 Feb. „	25 „ „	108
Alexander McDonell of Glanarmy in co. Antrim, Esq.	22 April 1656.	29 „ —	3500
Mary Dermott, widow of Cormac McDermott of Moyhidan in co. Roscommon.	30 Aug. 1655.	1 May 1656.	90
Joane Lynch and Nicholas Darcy and Margaret his wife, and Ellsie French, sister and heir of Walter French.	14 April 1656.	„ „ „	627
Melaghlin Donellane, Esq., of Ballydonellan, in co. Galway.	8 „ „	2 „ „	1519
Idem „ „ - -	17 May „	24 „ „	264
Margaret ny Dea alias Kerin of Woafe in co. Clare.	18 Oct. 1655.	8 „ „	76
James McDonell of Grange in co. Roscommon.	8 April 1656.	5 „ „	46
Garrett Dillon of Tulroan in co. Mayo	17 Oct. „	„ „ „	400
Stephen Darcy of Galway, merchant -	24 April „	6 „ „	142
John Doelane of Carroymore in co. Galway.	18 „ „	„ „ „	14
Laughlin Donellan of Lisnesilly in co. Galway.	17 „ „	7 „ „	80
Laughlin Donellan Fitz Teig of Cartronsely in co. Galway.	18 Sept. 1655.	„ „ „	39
Cormack Donellan of Ballyluoge in co. Galway.	10 April 1656.	„ „ „	8
Edmond O'Dea of Disert in co. Clare -	28 Mar. „	8 „ „	172
Melaghlin Donellan, a minor, and Elizabeth Donellan alias Warren of Twory in co. Galway.	7 April „	„ „ „	80
Dalton Theobald of Ballymore in co. Westmeath.	20 „ „	14 „ „	70
Walter Dalton of Coolcony in county Killkenny.	24 Sept. 1655.	15 „ „	332
Henry Dolphin of Grallagh in co. Galway.	19 April 1656.	„ „ „	26
James Devenish and Margaret, his wife, of Athlone in co. Roscommon.	2 Feb. „	16 „ „	700
William Donellan of Bellangarr, and Sissly his wife.	24 April „	„ „ „	308
Dorothy Donellan alias Mastyne of Leytrim in co. Galway, relict of John Donellan.	11 „ „	„ „ „	1407
Margarett Donellan alias Kelly of the county Galway.	9 May „	17 „ „	65
Elizabeth Dermott, widow of Rory McDermott of Dungarre in co. Roscommon.	2 Aug. 1655.	„ „ „	318
Edmond Doelane of Crosconnell in co. Galway.	13 Sept. 1656.	19 „ „	19
Donnogh Dwyer and Mary Dwyer alias Butler, his wife, and of Ellice, Margaret, and Ellen Butler, daughters and co-heirs of Thomas Butler of Poularestowne in co. Lymericke.	3 Mar. 1655.	21 „ „	2047
Lady Mary Dorgan alias Talbott, widow.	13 „ 656.	„ „ „	1569

Persons' names.	Date of decree.	Date of final settlement.	No. of acres.
Richard Dillon of Kilkenny co. West Meath.	23 June 1656.	23 May 1656.	60
Walter Dillon of Killcorman in co. West Meath.	„ „ „	„ „ „	125
Connor McDonnogh of Tomlogha, in the territory of Arra, co. Tipperary.	8 „ „	24 „ „	55
Terlogh McDowell of Garbough in co. Roscommon.	8 April „	2 June „	102
Lewis Dowell of Killmerenane in co. Roscommon.	8 May „	„ „ „	45
Sarah Dunure and Morris Dunnure, her son, of Clonfree in co. Roscommon.	19 Sept. 1655.	10 „ „	96
Margaret Dallahide, relict of John Dallahide of Formely, co. Clare, and Rowland Oge Dellahide, her son and heir.	3 May 1656.	23 May „	123
William Doran of Chapple in co. Mayo	25 Oct. 1655.	29 „ „	666
Dominick Darcy of Galway - -	24 April 1656.	4 June „	416
William Dwyer of co. Tipperary -	8 May „	„ „ „	33
Patrick Denne of Knocktogher in co. Killkenny.	20 April „	„ „ „	137
Ciperian O'Duneran of Maherinelane in co. Clare.	8 May „	5 „ „	46
John Dea of Aghrim in co. Clare -	28 Mar. „	„ „ „	48
Fardoragh Daly of Oughtercloney in co. Galway.	18 April „	9 „ „	110
Francis Dillon of Broadstowne in co. Meath.	29 Aug. „	11 „ „	260
Eneas McJames McDonnell of Lissanacorrelly in co. Mayo.	8 April „	14 „ „	96
Sir James Donnell of Corntreferty in co. Antrim, Knight.	9 May „	13 „ „	1330
Nicholas Dormer of the co. Wexford -	22 „ „	14 „ „	500
Colla McDonell of Curraghnaven in co. Roscommon.	19 April „	16 „ „	19
Luke Dillon of Trinity Island in co. Cavan.	1 May „	„ „ „	800
Bartholomew Dillon of the co. Mayo -	19 „ „	20 „ „	316
Katherine Dwyer of Tenehensye in co. Tipperary, and Phillip, her son.	28 „ „	„ „ „	600
Sissly Daly alias Jonine and her orphan Ulick McJonine of the co. Galway.	- - -	21 „ „	164
Thomas Darcy Fitz Richard of Galway, merchant.	26 May 1656.	24 „ „	122
Hugh Devillin of Gortnamon co. Galway.	18 April „	26 „ „	16
Donnell Doragh O'Madden of Gortchanha in co. Galway.	11 „ „	„ „ „	5
Evellin Doelan of Crughury in co. Galway.	26 May „	27 „ „	191
James Dolphin of Athenry in co. Galway.	14 „ „	28 „ „	55
Sissly Donellan of the co. Galway -	13 „ „	30 „ „	18
Peirce Dillon of Bashragh in co. Westmeath.	8 „ 1657.	1 July „	168
Edmond Mc John Dwyer of the co. Tipperary.	26 „ 1656.	„ „ „	20
Phillip Dwyer of the co Tipperary -	26 „ „	„ „ „	100
Edmon McPhillip Dwyer of the co. Tipperary.	26 April „	„ „ „	50
Margarett Dea alias Hine, widow of John Dea, of the co. Clare.	26 „ „	„ „ „	11

Persons' names.	Date of decree.	Date of final settlement.	No. of acres.
Slaney ny Donnogh alias Gilpatrick of Cormuck in co. Clare.	17 April 1656.	10 July 1656.	267
Sissly Dolphin alias Cooge of the co. Galway.	13 May „	„ „ „	6
Diermott Daly of Newcastle in co. Galway.	8 „ „	„ „ „	88
Alexander McDonel of the co. Mayo -	3 June „	15 „ „	47
Phelim McDonnogh of the co. Mayo -	10 „ „	16 „ „	111
Cahir McDonnell of the barony of Gallen in co. Mayo.	22 May „	18 „ „	427
William Dolphin of the co. Galway -	17 „ „	19 „ „	24
John Dolphin of Munmore, in co. Galway.	26 April „	15 Aug. „	78
John Devereux of Deepe, in co. Wrexford.	28 „ „	18 „ „	300
Edmond Dillon of the town of Athlone	21 June „	27 „ „	47
Thomas Dillon Fitz Henry of Athlone -	16 „ „	„ „ „	28
Allin Dowell of Moyhiden in co. Roscommon.	21 July „	28 „ „	119
James Darcy of Killtullagh, in co. Galway.	11 June „	„ „ „	3291
Terence Mc Dermott of Carick in co. Roscommon.	24 „ „	„ „ „	500
Thomas Dillon Fitz Talbott of Walterstowne.	23 „ „	„ „ „	800
John Dowdall of Clonlyon in co Meath	8 May „	30 „ „	600
Charles McDonnell of Ballanamore in co. Roscommon	9 April „	6 Sept. „	15
Bryan Dowell of the co. Roscommon -	24 June „	9 „ „	50
Una Donellan alias Madden of the co. Galway.	7 „ „	„ „ „	15
Grany Dwyer of the co. Tipperary -	11 „ „	„ „ „	20
Hugh Daniell and Katherine, his wife, of the co. Clare.	- - -	31 Oct. „	70
Derby Donell of the co. Tipperary -	26 April 1656.	„ „ „	27
Diermott Doogan of Rathrobin, in the King's county.	29 May „	12 Nov. „	100
Dermott Doogan of Greatwood, in the Kings county.	23 June „	„ „ „	100
Walter Dolphin of the co. Galway -	- - -	20 „ „	38
[E.]			
Stephen Egan of Crottagh, in co. Tipperary.	26 Oct. 1655.	18 April 1656.	916
Gilliza McEnelly and Nell McEnelly of Rathkerrin, in county Galway, his mother.	18 April 1656.	8 May „	32
Guy Emmes of Dangan in co. Clare -	15 Oct. 1655.	21 „ „	192
James McEneroe of Skeagh in co. Clare.	25 March 1656.	„ „ „	84
Donell McEgan of Fairinmore, in co. Roscommon.	18 April „	24 „ „	19
Mary Egan alias Kelly of Trimenduan in co. Galway, and Boetius, her son.	18 „ „	28 „ „	12
Cormack McEgan of the co. Galway -	17 May „	20 June „	24
Beneone Egan alias Kelly and Finolla Egan, her daughter, of the co. Galway.	20 „ „	5 „ „	16
Andrew Egan of Ballikeanim in co. Tipperary.	3 Oct. 1655.	16 „ „	326
Una Egan, relict of Connor Egan, of the co. Tipperary.	3 April 1656.	„ „ „	652

Persons' names.	Date of decree.	Date of final settlement.	No. of acres.
Donnogh McHugh McEncroe of the co. Clare.	9 June 1656.	20 June 1656.	95
Any McEvereny alias Mahon, relict of Edmond McEvereny, Honora, Ellinor, Mary and Catelin the said Edmond's daughters.	26 April „	„ „ „	14
Dorothy Egan of the co. Galway -	17 May „	24 „ „	58
John Egan of Gransagh, in co. Galway	17 „ „	25 „ „	35
Florence Egan of the co. Galway -	19 April „	26 „ „	16
Laughlin Egan of the co. Galway -	17 May „	„ „ „	29
William Egan of Crahardufe in co. Gallway.	21 April „	1 July „	77
Daniell Egan of the co. Tipperary -	26 May „	„ „ „	60
John McEgan of Cloghustian in co. Tipperary.	9 March 1655.	7 „ „	366
Owen Egan of the co. Galway -	19 April 1656.	5 Aug. „	41
Sir Thomas Esmond, Knight and Baronet, Laurence, his son, and the Lady Joane, his wife.	19 June „	22 „ „	500
Henry Ellis and Ismay, his wife, of Cullevony, in co. Sligoe.	7 „ „	28 „ „	500
William McElla of Faremore in co. Roscommon.	9 April „	6 Sept. „	107
Morrogh McEnrey of the co. Galway -	14 May „	9 „ „	48
Daniel McDonnogh McEnereny of the co. Clare.	30 „ „	6 Nov. „	30
Daniell Egan of the co. Galway, and Margarett his wife.	- - -	29 Aug. 1657.	173
Carbry Egan of Killnalahagh in. co. Tipperary.	21 May „	29 „ „	490
Sir Thomas Esmond of Lymericke in co. Wexford.	- - -	21 July „	673
Idem - - - - - -	- - -	29 Aug. „	211
Idem - - - - - -	- - -	31 „ „	2043
Sir Richard Everard of Ballyboy in co. Tipperary, Knight and Baronet, Dame Katherine, his wife, and Redmond Everard, Esq., his son.	15 April 1656.	10 June „	2806
[F.]			
Ellis Flanegan and Connor, her son of the co. Clare.	17 Sept. 1655.	31 Aug. 1657.	34
Rowland French of Galway, merchant	- - -	25 May „	138
Teig McFarriagh of Killoroe in co. Roscommon.	- - -	31 Aug. „	60
Faghna Farrell of the Mote in co. Longford.	- - -	29 „ „	100
John Foster of Ballidowd in co. Dublin	4 June 1656.	31 „ „	334
Jasper French of Galway, merchant -	12 May „	„ „ „	150
Andrew French of Galway - -	21 June „	21 July „	147
Joane Lynch, Nicholas Darcy, and Margaret, his wife, and Ellis French, sister and heir of Walter French of Galway.	- - -	31 Aug. „	626
Edward Fay of Cloonye in co. Meath -	- - -	„ „ „	155
Patrick French Fitz Stephen of Galway, merchant.	10 Mar. 1655.	21 May 1656.	4779
Idem „ „ - -	10 „ 1656.	31 Aug. 1657.	1134
Lieutenant Colonel James Barnwell and Dame Mable, Countess of Fingall, his lady.	15 Feb. 1655.	17 April 1656.	2667

Persons' names.	Date of decree.	Date of final settlement.	No. of acres.
Joane Lynch and Nicholas Darcy and Margaret, his wife, and Ellice French, sister and heir of Walter French.	14 April 1656.	1 May 1656.	627
Mortagh O'Fahy of Lisbrin in co. Galway.	18 „ „	3 „ „	43
Sarah Fallon of Firragh in co. Roscommon.	26 Sept. 1655.	5 „ „	18
Marcus Fallan of Grayestowne in co. Tipperary.	16 April 1656.	„ „ „	1184
Dermott Fallon of Cronyne in co. Roscommon.	8 „ „	8 „ „	18
Redmond Fallon of Shanballylosky in co. Roscommon.	4 „ „	14 „ „	18
Una Fallon alias Lea, widow, and Cicily, Una, Mary, Margaret, and Ellen Fallon, co-heirs, of Culetobber in co. Roscommon.	15 „ „	17 „ „	31
Hugh Ballagh Fallon, of Aghonnegapull in co. Roscommon.	3 May „	„ „ „	50
John Fallon of Derrycahell and Annable his wife co. Roscommon.	20 „ „	3 „ „	107
Robert French Fitz Jasper of Galway, merchant.	22 April „	21 „ „	283
Melaghlin Felian of Derinebrack in co. Roscommon, orphan, by Thomas Bodham, his guardian.	18 May „	23 „ „	147
Seely Fahy and Honora Fahy of Liscoyle in co. Galway.	12 „ „	27 „ „	39
Annable Farrell of Drynan in co. Longford.	30 Aug. 1655.	2 June „	27
Bryan Flaherty of the co. Galway -	28 April 1656.	25 „ „	500
Marcus Furlong of Wexford - -	23 „ „	24 May „	498
Elizabeth McFinny alias Stephenson of the co. Kerry, widow.	3 May „	26 „ „	372
Gerald Fennell, doctor of physic, in right of Ellin, his wife, daughter and heir of John O'Meagher, in co. Tipperary.	2 „ „	29 „ „	3000
Ignatius French of Galway - -	28 April „	31 „ „	280
John French Fitz Stephen of Galway, merchant.	28 Sept. 1655.	„ „ „	2209
Edmond Forstall of Ballybrackye in co. Killkenny.	10 Oct. „	4 „ „	475
Edmond McFeagh Kelly of the co. Galway.	14 May 1656.	10 „ „	58
Evellin Fallon alias Keoghy of Ballyglass in co. Roscommon.	3 „ „	16 „ „	79
Margaret Flanagan of Levally in co. Roscommon.	23 „ „	17 „ „	24
James French Fitz Patrick of Galway, merchant.	19 „ „	„ „ „	162
Nicholas Oge French Fitz Nicholas of Galway, burgess.	5 June „	19 „ „	2163
Mary Finglass alias Dowd of Porterstowne in co. Dublin; by order of Council.	28 April „	„ „ „	483
Patrick French Fitz George of Galway, merchant, and Anne, his wife.	14 May „	21 „ „	461
Anthony French Fitz Nicholas of Galway.	22 „ „	25 „ „	75
Mary French alias Blake, widow, and Agnes, her daughter, county Galway.	24 „ „	„ „ „	553

Persons' names.	Date of decree.	Date of final settlement.	No. of acres.
Honora Fallon of Fevagh in co. Roscommon.	3 June 1656.	26 May 1656.	18
Katherine Fallon and Andrew Fallon, her son of Cronin in co. Roscommon.	7 — —	„ „ „	16
Christopher Furlong of Davidstowne in co. Wexford.	3 May 1656.	27 „ „	120
Mary ny Fahy of the county Galway -	20 „ „	30 „ „	8
Patrick French Fitz Robert and Evellin Browne, widow of the said Robert French.	9 June „	1 July „	787
Peirce Forstall of Carrigneghuimy in co. Killkenny.	14 „ „	„ „ „	290
Oliver French of Galway, Alderman -	26 May „	„ „ „	1694
Connor O'Fahy of Gortendentaneene in co. Galway.	16 „ „	12 „ „	
Jennett Fallon of Fewagh in co. Roscommon.	20 „ „	19 „ „	10
Evellin Fahy of the co. Galway -	8 „ „	11 Aug. „	35
Patrick Fitz Nicholas of the co. Wexford.	17 June „	18 „ „	80
Nicholas Fanning of Lymerick, Alderman.	8 Nov. „	29 „ „	951
John Farrell of Terlick in co. Longford and Rose, his wife.	19 April „	„ „ „	431
Morris Ferris of the co. Kerry, gent. -	1 „ „	1 Sept. „	340
Rory Fallon of Ballyleyne in co. Roscommon.	21 June „	6 „ „	81
John Fahy McDonnogh Oge of the co. Galway.	14 „ „	20 Nov. „	16
[G.]			
Connor Glissane of Ballyneny in co. Tipperary.	7 Sept. 1656.	18 April 1656.	40
Thomas Geoghegan of Conninstowne in co. West Meath.	18 April „	2 May „	446
Thibbott Gibbon of Clon McCormuck in co. Mayo.	5 Sept. 1655.	„ „ „	40
Robert Geoghgan of the co. West Meath.	18 April 1656.	3 „ „	100
Dame Mary Geogh of Grenam relict of Sir Thomas Geogh in co. Waterford.	8 „ „	„ „ „	1000
Joane Grady, alias McNemara, widow, of Clumyn in co. Clare.	26 „ „	6 „ „	40
Hugh Glanly of the town of Athlone in co. Roscommon.	17 Sept. 1655.	8 „ „	85
Katherine Gorman alias Mahan the relict of Melaghlin Gorman of Keilmore in co. Clare.	20 „ „	„ „ „	34
Edward Griffin of Griffinstown in co. West Meath.	25 April 1656.	9 „ „	229
Matthew Gripha of Ermagh in co. Clare.	1 Oct. 1655.	19 „ „	102
Inniduffe Gorman of Carmorthow in co. Clare and Daniel McGorman, her son.	26 Sept. „	21 „ „	44
Ismay Geoghegan alias Dillon of Faranagh in co. West Meath, relict of Thomas Geoghegan.	5 Nov. „	23 „ „	60
Cormack Gillamartine of Tebredan in co. Roscommon.	20 Oct. „	24 „ „	4
Moyses Ash and Mary, his wife, and Morrogh O'Grady, her son, in co. Clare.	26 April 1656.	28 „ „	108

Persons' names.	Date of decree.	Date of final settlement.	No. of acres.
Ellinor Garvey of Moylagh in co. Mayo	30 April 1656.	11 June 1656.	166
Donnogh McGillyfoyle of Cloghjordan in co. Tipperary.	17 May „	18 „ „	—
John Fitz Gerrald of Gurtohins in co. Killkenny, gentleman, and Captain Anthony Harrison and Sissly, his wife, the heir and executrix of Thomas Fitz Gerrald.	13 Aug. „	18 April „	1440
Nicholas Fitz Gerald of Flemingstowne in co. Killkenny.	5 Oct. 1655.	4 June „	784
Donnogh O'Grady, a minor, of the co. Clare by his guardian Connor Oge O'Mullowny.	26 April 1656.	5 „ „	44
Daniell Gegine of Clonhay in co. Galway.	8 Sept. 1655.	„ „ „	40
Griffith Williams of Lymerick and Una, his wife.	14 May 1656.	10 „ „	37
Henry Garvey of Bunowon in co. Mayo.	19 „ „	11 „ „	126
Katherine Gauly of Athlone in co. Roscommon.	3 Sept. 1655.	12 „ „	22
Ellin Fitz Gerrald of the co. Clare -	26 April 1656.	17 „ „	68
Teig McGillerneene O'Hanly of Classgany in co. Roscommon.	3 „ „	18 „ „	57
James Fitz Gerald of Arrah in co. Westmeath.	26 May „	19 „ „	300
Connor McGinnan of Cloonnaecrola in co. Sligoe.	20 „ „	„ „ „	50
Nicholas Garvey, James Garvey, and Honora Garvey, their grandmother.	2 June „	27 „ 1657.	283
Evellin ny Glin alias Kelly of the co. Galway.	9 „ „	28 „ 1656.	44
Sissly Glinne alias Gorman of Cappagh in co. Galway.	20 May „	30 „ „	66
Richard Gillereagh of the co. Clare -	26 „ „	1 July „	72
Peirce Fitz Gerald alias McThomas of the co. Kildare, Esq., and Sissly Fitz Gerrald, his mother.	16 „ „	8 „ „	1055
Mary Gibbon and Richard Gibbon, her son, of Murusky in co. Mayo.	13 Sept. 1655.	17 „ „	80
William Grana Burke of the co. Galway.	19 April 1656.	15 Aug. „	27
Thomas Fitz Gerald of the co. Kildare	18 „ „	18 „ „	100
Sir James Gallway, Baronet, of the co. Clare.	14 „ „	26 „ „	366
Richard Geoghegan and Katherine Geoghegan.	9 „ „	„ „ „	509
John Fitz Gerald of Mesland in co. Cork	20 „ „	4 Sept. „	50
Rory Glisson of the co. Tipperary -	19 „ „	9 „ „	33
Owen Gillyfoyle of the Kings county -	14 June „	„ „ „	276
Joane Gernon alias Hall of Dromleek in the co. Lowth.	19 May „	12 Nov. „	480
Henry Gawly of Ballyloghloe in co. Westmeath and Margaret, his wife, and Jane, his mother.	28 „ „	27 Aug. „	801
Sissly Fitz Gerald alias Barron, relict of William Fitz Gerald of the co. Wexford.	26 April „	29 „ „	100
Conly Geoghegan, late of Doonower in co. Westmeath.	20 June „	30 „ „	369
Thomas Gough of the co. Waterford -	11 May „	31 „ „	500
Ross Geoghegan late of Lissclogh in co. Leytrim, by his guardian, James Shane, Esq.	17 June „	29 „ „	1473

Persons' names.	Date of decree.	Date of final settlement.	No. of acres.
Sir Edward Fitz Gerald of Gortuble in co. Lymerick.	22 June 1656.	29 Aug. 1656.	500
Thomas Fitz Gerald (commonly called the Knight of the Vally) of Lymerick, Esq.	31 „ „	31 „ „	500
Edmond Fitz Gerald of Ballymallow in co. Corke, Esq.	2 May „	„ „ „	1500
Dame Ellen Fitz Gerald of the co. of Corke, widow.	21 Aug. „	„ „ „	1500
Sara Gegin and Sheely Shaghnussy of the co. Galway, widows.	17 May „	„ „ „	126
Richard Gibbon of the co. Corke -	14 June „	„ „ „	222
Edmond Graunt of Polroan in co. Kilkenny.	- - -	5 Sept. „	183
Rorye McOwen Grana McDiermott of the co. Roscommon.	26 June 1656.	29 Aug. 1657.	120
[H.]			
Edward Hay of Cornwall in co. Wexford.	6 May 1656.	31 June 1657.	80
Nicholas Hyre of Ballinekillye in co. Wexford.	18 June „	18 Aug. 1656.	365
Edward Higgin of Gurteene in the King's county.	- - -	31 „ 1657.	180
Teig Hayes of Ballyduffe in co. Corke	- - -	18 „ „	500
Bryan O'Hyne of Aggard in co. Galway.	17 May 1657.	21 July „	62
Owen O'Ayne Fitz Edmond of the county of Galway.	7 „ „	30 Aug. „	93
Sir Morris Hurlye of Killduffe in co. Lymerick, Knight and Baronet.	12 June „	- - -	1295
Katherine Hoath alias Burke and Thomas Burke, her son, of Killcornan in co. Galway.	- - -	2 March 1656.	66
The same - - - - -	- -	5 Sept. „	84
Tibbott McMoyler Hackett of Cloonye in co. Galway.	17 May 1656.	30 Aug. 1657.	38
Flan O'Heyne of Ballyheale in co. Galway.	20 „ „	31 „ „	87
George Hind of Killroy, in county Roscommon.	30 July „	9 April 1656.	104
Margarett Hoghagan alias Flynn, widow, of the co. Galway.	20 April „	30 „ „	34
Joane Hogan, widow, of Murtagh Oge O'Hogan and Phillip Hogan, son and heir of the said Murtagh, in co. Tipperary.	3 „ „	5 May „	186
James Hussey of Glinske in co. Galway	19 „ „	6 „ „	66
Morrogh O'Hehir of Garrynegree in co. Clare and Una, relict of Donnogh McConnor O'Hehir.	1 „ „	7 „ „	107
William Higgin of Carrowkill in county Galway.	1 Oct. 1655.	10 „ „	197
Thomas Higgin McHugh of Killcloony in co. Galway.	26 April 1656.	13 „ „	73
Edmond Hopkine alias Bokine of Lacka in co. Galway.	19 Sept. 1655.	„ „ „	79
Mortagh Moyle Hanly of Carrowreagh in co. Roscommon.	3 April 1656.	14 „ „	119
Moyler Hosty of Kilmaslina in co. Galway.	1 Oct. 1655.	„ „ „	120
Daniell Hickey of Ballihicky in co. Clare	26 April 1656.	„ „ „	6

Persons' names.	Date of decree.	Date of final settlement.	No. of acres.
Uny Hanly, widow and relict of Rory Hanly of Carrowcromine in co. Roscommon.	4 May 1656.	15 May 1656.	66
Edmond O'Hehir of Cahuloghan in co. Clare.	1 April „	„ „ „	63
Gilleriuew O'Hanly of Corry in co. Roscommon.	4 „ „	16 „ „	139
Hugh Hanan of Sunagh in co. Galway	7 May „	17 „ „	334
Nicholas Hanin of Castleheyny in co. Galway.[1]	- - -	„ „ „	1177
Matthew O'Hehir of the co. Corke -	20 May 1656.	21 „ „	67
Katherine Hanly of Killtrustan in co. Roscommon.	17 Aug. 1655.	24 „ „	118
Thomas Hogan of Ballyvaghan in co. Tipperary.	3 May 1656.	„ „ „	34
Donnogh Hogan of Ballyrustine in co. Tipperary.	„ „ „	„ „ „	154
John Hogan of Curraghtemple in co. Tipperary.	26 April „	„ „ „	180
Melaghlin Hogan of Gormaskehy in co. Tipperary.	„ „ „	„ „ „	105
Donnagh McKennedy Hogan of Ballyristin in co. Tipperary.	3 May „	„ „ „	20
Gabriel Hogan of Youghall in co. Tipperary.	19 Sept. 1655.	26 „ „	280
John McHugh of Clonecumer in co. Tipperary.	16 April 1656.	„ „ „	66
Dermott Hogan of Cranagh in co. Tipperary.	25 „ „	„ „ „	181
Katherine Hind alias Nelly of Bullohell in co. Galway.	19 „ „	30 „ „	54
Hugh Hogan of the co. Clare - -	20 May „	19 June „	400
Hugh Oge O'Hanly of Dowbaran in co. Ardmagh.	11 April „	22 May „	788
Margaret Hanrahan of the co. Clare -	20 Oct. 1655.	23 „ „	16
Bryan Hanrahan of the co. Clare -	30 April „	31 „ „	49
James Hogan of Killkeedy in co. Clare	17 May „	5 June „	138
Mortagh Hogan of Tomona in co. Clare	„ „ „	„ „ „	78
John Hogan of Magherry in co. Clare -	5 Oct. „	„ „ „	103
Mortagh Hogan McTeig of Magherinraghmin in co. Clare.	17 May 1656.	„ „ „	47
Thomas Fitz Harris and Mary, his wife, in co. Waterford.	1 „ „	10 „ „	118
James Hore Fitz Thomas of Dungarvan in co. Waterford.	„ „ „	„ „ „	35
Alexander Hope of Ballyneferagh in co. Westmeath.	15 „ „	11 „ „	572
Donnogh McHugh of co. Galway -	17 „ „	13 „ „	26
Harvey Morris of co. Tipperary, Esq. -	3 June „	11 „ „	400
Laughlin McTumultagh O'Hanly of Cloonegashell in co. Roscommon.	3 April „	18 „ „	52
Margaret Haly of Lymerick, widow -	27 May „	„ „ „	500
James Hore of Dungarvan in co. Waterford.	1 „ „	20 „ „	35
Thomas Fitz Harris and Margaret, his wife.	„ „ „	„ „ „	113
Matthew Hore and Mary, his wife -	13 „ „	„ „ „	198
Margaret Hanly alias Gillgully and Hugh, her son, of the co. Roscommon.	21 „ „	24 „ „	141
Owen O'Higgin of the co. Galway -	26 „ „	„ „ „	27
John Hanrahan of the co. Clare -	17 Sept. 1655.	25 „ „	34

[1] "Decree, 18 May, 1656. By order 4 June, 1656."

Persons' names.	Date of decree.	Date of final settlement.	No. of acres.
Daniell O'Hanly of Clonegeragh in co. Roscommon.	14 June 1656.	26 June 1656.	62
Patrick Hogan of Kilnemanagh in co. Clare.	25 Oct. 1655.	1 July „	500
John Hearne of Tirehane in co. Galway	10 April 1656.	3 „ „	839
Mary ny Hanly of Ballymaly in co. Roscommon and Dowaltagh, her son.	19 „ „	4 „ „	35
Hogan O'Hogan of Graige in co. Tipperary.	9 March 1655.	7 „ „	752
Honora Hicky alias McNemara, relict of Donnogh Hicky of the co. Clare, and James, her son.	31 May 1656.	10 „ „	122
Charles alias Cahill O'Hara late of Slate in co. Antrim.	14 „ „	9 „ „	200
Finola Higgin of Coolecoile in co. Sligoe	21 June „	18 „ „	300
William Higgin of the co. West Meath -	20 „ „	22 Aug. „	992
Thomas Fitz. Harris of the county Wexford.	19 „ „	28 „ „	300
John Hadsor of Cappage in co. Lowth -	10 „ „	30 „ „	200
Richard Hill of Ballybegg in co. Meath	20 „ „	29 „ „	500
Edmond Haden of Moynard in co. Tipperary.	23 „ „	9 Sept. „	266
Any ny Heher relict of Owen O'Heigher of the co. Clare.	9 „ „	„ „ „	66
Inniduff Heigher alias Cae and William, her son.	„ „ „	„ „ „	66
Una ny Heigher relict of Bryan O'Heigher and Slany O'Heher of the co. Clare.	- - -	„ „ „	59
Connell O'Heigher of the co. Clare -	9 June 1656.	„ „ „	16
Edward Hay and Alson Hay of Grogan in co. Wexford.	4 „ „	14 Nov. „	56
Morris Hallurane of Lymerick and Margaret and Katherine Long, orphans.	14 „ „	19 „ „	60
Thomas McHooge of the co. Galway -	21 „ „	20 „ „	16
William Hore late of Tomon in co. Wexford.	6 „ „	5 May 1657.	580
Christopher Hore of the co. Wexford -	25 April „	29 Aug. „	140
Margarett Hore of the co. Wexford -	- - -	30 „ „	150
[I.]			
Richard McJonacke of Clonconnor in co. Mayo.	14 Sept. 1656.	- - -	60
Elizabeth Irwing alias Clifford of Carrowmonine in co. Roscommon.	29 April „	21 May 1656.	54
Thomas McJordan of the co. Mayo -	2 „ „	11 June „	97
Laughlin McInerhiny of the co. Clare -	2 May „	21 „ „	324
Robert Irwing of Knockmanagh in co. Roscommon.	27 „ „	23 „ „	184
Redmond Jonine of Cregmore and Sissly Jonine, his mother, of the co. Mayo.	13 June „	7 July „	52
Walter Boy McJordan of the co. Mayo	19 May „	12 „ „	288
William Jordan of Kincorr in the co. Mayo.	18 June „	18 „ „	115
Tibbott McUlick McJonine of Claggan in co. Mayo.	21 „ „	4 Sept. „	16
Walter Jordan of Bellanamore in co. Mayo.	27 May „	31 Oct. „	78
Henry Jordan of Bellanamore in co. Mayo.	20 „ —	„ „ „	61

Persons' names.	Date of decree.	Date of final settlement.	No. of acres.
Richard Joyce of Galway, merchant -	17 May 1656.	16 July 1656.	111
Walter Boy Jordan of the co. Mayo -	- - -	31 Aug. 1657.	45
Edmund Irving of Lisslaghna in co. Roscommon, and Sara, his wife, Mary and Una Diermott, three daughters of Tumultagh McDiermott.	8 Sept. 1656.	„ „ „	210
Martine Joyce of Galway, merchant -	- - -	„ „ „	15
Idem „ „ - -	- - -	10 June „	484
Idem „ „ - -	- - -	5 Sept. „	100
[K.]			
Thomas Keating of the Queen's co. -	20 June 1656.	29 Aug. „	150
Idem - - - - -	- - -	31 „ „	150
John Kelly of Cornetty - -	3 May 1656.	29 „ „	6
Teig Kelly of Aghrim in co. Galway -	- - -	„ „ „	416
Patrick Kirwan late of Galway, Esq. -	- - -	„ „ „	102
Ferdorragh Kelly of Attypreachane in co. Galway.	20 May 1656.	„ „ „	15
Laughlin Kelly of Doondiermott in co. Roscomon.	18 April „	„ „ „	37
Evelline Kelly alias Horan of Knockrogherrye in co. Roscommon.	2 „ „	31 „ „	130
John Kirwan of Galway, merchant -	- - -	„ „ „	50
David,[1] Lord Viscount of Killmallock -	29 Mar. 1656.	„ „ „	500
John Kelly of Moore in co. Roscomon-	20 May „	„ „ „	398
Idem - - - - -	„ „ „	- - -	398
Sisly ni Shane Kelly, the relict of John Kelly of Ballindruony in co. Galway.	14 „ „	31 Aug. 1657.	75
Ellinor Kelly alias Madden, relict of Egnechane Kelly of Curtsangeere in co. Roscommon.	- - -	„ „ „	90
Fardoragh Kelly of Attypreachane in co. Galway	26 May 1656.	„ „ „	50
Edmond Kirwan of Galway, alderman -	23 „ „	17 June 1656.	3544
Richard Kirwan FitzRobert of Galway, merchant.	20 „ „	31 Aug. 1657.	1217
Dennis Killykelly, orphan, of the co. Galway.	26 „ „	8 Jan. 1656.	43
Mathew Kennedy of Balliintrenode in co. Tipperary.	28 Aug. „	31 Aug. 1657.	224
Rose Skahell, the relict of Oghye Mc Keoghye, in the behalf of herself and her son, John Keoghye of the co. Galway.	31 May „	„ „ „	64
William Kelly of Clooneeoyle in co. Galway.	- - -	„ „ „	138
John Kelly of Ballagh in co. Galway -	8 Aug. 1655.	18 April 1656.	294
Teig Kennedy of Coolehane in co. Tipperary.	24 „ „	„ „ „	188
Evelline Kelly, widow of Athymockane in co. Roscommon.	9 Feb. „	19 „ „	137
William Kelly of Clonfalla in the Barony of Longford.	29 Mar. 1656.	„ „ „	91
Teig Kerrine of Glanne in co. Clare -	26 Sept. 1655 / 26 April 1656	21 „ „	94
Donnogh McOwen Kelly of Gortcharne in co. Galway.	11 „ „	22 „ „	48
William McHugh Kelly of Crosconell in co. Galway.	10 „ „	„ „ „	96
Redmond Keogh and Una, his wife, of Kilcare in co. Roscommon.	12 Sept. 1655.	1 „ „	58

[1] Sarsfield.

Persons' names.	Date of decree.	Date of final settlement.	No. of acres.
John Kelly of Liscaple in co. Galway	16 Aug. 1656.	1 April 1656.	47
Finola Kelly of Clogher in co Galway -	29 Mar. „	„ „ „	150
William McTeig Kelly of Lisballymore in co. Galway.	10 April „	2 „ „	63
Bryan McMortagh Kelly of Tristane in co. Galway.	29 Mar. „	2 May „	16
Coll Kelly of Athlone in co. Roscommon.	23 April „	3 „ „	60
Farragh McLaughlin Boy Kelly of Clonskeagh in co. Galway.	24 Oct. 1655.	2 „ „	18
Hugh Keogh of Skevally in co. Roscommon and Rose Keogh, mother.	28 Mar. „	5 „ 1655.	35
Egan McEdmond Kegan of Cahercluse in co. Galway.	8 April 1656.	„ „ 1656.	10
James Kelly of Glanatobber in co. Roscommon.	22 „ „	„ „ „	79
John Keogh of Knock in co. Roscommon.	11 „ „	„ „ „	55
Edmond Kelly FitzJames of Mackney in co. Galway.	10 „ „	6 „ „	35
Evellin Kelly, relict of William Kelly of Lisnavoltna in co. Galway.	18 „ „	„ „ „	30
Daniell Kelly and Sissly, his mother, of Lissdugan in co. Galway.	26 „ „	„ „ „	67
Melaghlin Kelly of Surragh in co. Tipperary, in right of Mary Kelly alias Hogan, his wife, Mary, Joane, Morone and Ellinor Hogan.	8 „ „	„ „ „	47
Roger Kelly of Cullagh in co. Galway -	3 May „	14 „ „	25
Teig Kelly FitzOwen of Coileroy in co. Galway.	19 April „	8 „ „	19
Ambrose Kelly of Beagh in co. Roscommon.	20 Oct. 1651.	„ „ „	41
Mortagh Kelly of Tristane in co. Galway.	28 Mar. 1656.	„ „ „	37
Evellin Kelly, widow, and Bryan Kelly, her son, of Corremore in co. Roscommon.	15 Oct. „	„ „ „	170
Roger Kelly of Cullagh in co. Galway -	3 May „	14 „ „	25
Daniel Kelly of Coolenegurr in co Roscommon and Egenechane Kelly, his son, of the same :—by decree.	8 April „	15 „ „	29
Annably Kelly, widow of Hugh of Heathvally in co. Galway, and Fardoragh Kelly, son and heir of the said Hugh.	19 „ „	„ „ „	46
William Kelly of Bellagades in co. Galway.	24 „ „	16 „ „	195
Redmond Kelly of Derrenemanagh in co. Galway and Sissly, his mother.	26 „ „	17 „ „	68
Dorothy Kelly alias Swiny, relict of Edmund Kelly of Lisnevultna in co. Galway.	5 „ „	„ „ „	160
Redmond Kelly and Mary, his mother, of Lisnevultna in co. Galway.	6 „ „	„ „ „	74
Garrott Kennedy of Portloghan in co. Tipperary.	7 Nov. 1655.	19 „ „	148
Katherine Kelly alias Dillon and Edmond Kelly, her son, in co. Roscommon.	26 April 1656.	„ „ „	32
Sarah Kelly, widow, relict of William Kelly of Lissinevardoge in co. Roscommon, and William Kelly, her son.	25 „ „	„ „ „	56

Persons' names.	Date of decree.	Date of final settlement.	No. of acres.
John Kelly of Corbegg, Esq., in co. Roscommon.	21 April 1656.	20 May 1656.	923
Melaghlin Kelly of Ballieghtrogh in co. Galway.	28 „ „	„ „ „	145
William Kelly of Goran in co. Kilkenny.	28 „ „	21 „ „	347
Anthony Kirwan of Galway - -	8 „ „	„ „ „	499
Morris Keating of Loghloherry in co. Tipperary.	15 „ „	„ „ „	515
Katherine Kelly, relict of Farragh McRory of Cornedrumny in co. Galway and Sissly and Seely Kelly, daughters and co-heires of the said Farragh.	11 „ „	„ „ „	23
Mourne Kelly, widow, relict of Fardinando Kelly, and Una and Onora, her daughters of the said Fardinando, co. Roscommon.	14 May „	„ „ „	12
Donnogh Kennedy of Brockagh in co. Tipperary.	6 April „	„ „ „	60
Donnogh McKennedy Hogan of Ballrussin in co. Tipperary.	8 May „	„ „ „	20
Donnogh Kennedy of Ballincotta in co. Tipperary.	2 „ „	26 „ „	400
William Kennedy of Lismargid in co. Tipperary.	9 „ „	„ „ „	62
Edmond Kennedy of Pulerincan in co. Tipperary.	21 Sept. 1655.	26 „ „	35
Donnogh Kelly of Lissnafryan in co. Roscommon.	10 April 1656.	28 „ „	35
Bryan Kelly of Beagh in co. Roscommon.	13 May „	„ „ „	101
Teig Oge O'Kelly of Coolespadd in co. Roscommon.	19 April „	2 June „	58
Mable Kelly of Ballagh in co. Roscommon.	22 Aug. 1655.	26 „ „	218
Bryan Kelly of Liscor in co. Roscommon.	11 April 1656.	„ „ „	57
Margaret Kelly and Katherine, Sarah, Sissly and Mary, daughters of John Kelly of Loghboy in co. Roscommon.	14 May „	„ „ „	66
Richard Kirwan of Galway, merchant, and Martine Kirwan, his son.	5 June „	19 „ „	1413
Thomas Kelly of Cloonkell in co. Galway.	26 April „	22 May „	50
Ellinor Kelly, relict of Fardoragh Kelly of Ballyeightragh in co. Galway.	18 „ „	23 „ „	119
Teig Kelly of Claddagh in co. Galway -	- - -	28 „ „	249
Sissly Kelly, widow, of Galliduffe Kelly of the half barony of Bellamoe in co. Galway.	16 April 1656.	„ „ „	87
William Kelly of Bellagad in co. Galway.	24 „ „	6 „ „	195
Hugh Kennedy of Ballymeny in co. Tipperary.	5 „ „	30 „ „	192
Honora and James Kennedy of the co. Tipperary.	8 May „	2 June „	133
Francis Kerwan Fitz Robert of Galway, merchant, and his wife, Mary Kirwan alias Lynch, and her daughters Anscare and Nell Kirwan in co. Galway.	26 „ „	4 „ „	242

Persons' names.	Date of decree.	Date of final settlement.	No. of acres.
John Kelly McEdmond Oge of Bellanacarrow in co. Roscommon.	6 April 1656.	4 June 1656.	175
Katherine and Rory Kelly of Gortadrumma in co. Galway.	11 „ „	5 „ „	23
Margarett Kirwan of co. Galway -	30 „ „	9 „ „	95
Edmond Kelly of Cloghencryphillip in co. Mayo.	2 „ „	„ „ „	68⅛
Richard Kelly of Dunamona in co. Mayo.	„ „ „	„ „ „	20
Rose Kelly, relict of Bryen Kelly of the county Galway, and Evellin, Anably and Rose, daughters of the said Bryen.	26 May „	13 „ „	66
Oliver Kirwan of Galway - -	9 „ „	„ „ „	69
Daniell Kelly of Ardcarne in co. Roscommon.	17 „ „	16 „ „	102
Laughlin McKeogh of Corkipp in co. Roscommon.	2 „ „	18 „ „	159
Edmond McKeogh of Dundonnell in co. Roscommon.	26 April „	„ „ „	137
Inniduffe Kelly, widow of Owen Kelly of the co. Galway.	14 „ „	„ „ „	14
Flan Kerrin of Ballybrody in co. Clare.	26 „ „	„ „ „	15
Honora Kelly of the co. Galway and son.	8 May „	21 „ „	33
John Kelly, Monevagh in county Galway.	9 „ „	23 „ „	67
Feagh Kelly of Moyhin county Roscommon.	28 „ „	24 „ „	188
Mary Kelly alias Burke of the co. Galway.	26 April „	„ „ „	88
Dorothy Kelly relict of Hubert Kelly of the co. Roscommon.	9 May „	26 „ „	43
Donnogh Kelly of Kinclare - -	17 „ „	„ „ „	32
Phillip Kennedy of Belafeneroy in co. Tipperary.	19 „ „	„ „ „	108
Ambrose McKeogh of Reghill in co. Galway.	9 „ „	„ „ „	17
Teig McKeoghy of Reghill in co. Galway.	11 April „	„ „ „	17
Owen Kelly of Clonrullagh in co. Roscommon.	8 May „	„ „ „	114
Margaret Kelly of Torpanbegg and Hugh Kelly, her son, of the co. Roscommon.	26 „ „	„ „ „	33
John Kelly of Kinclare in co. Galway.	17 „ „	„ „ „	64
William Kelly of Ballymanagh in co. Galway.	18 April „	27 „ 1657.	70
Connor Kelly of Ballymanagh in co. Galway.	16 May „	„ „ „	237
Bryan Mc Shane Kelly of Roughery in co. Galway.	17 „ „	27 June 1656.	31
Edmond and Una Kelly, widow of William Oge Kelly of the co. Galway.	2 April „	28 „ „	121
Bryan Kearny of the co. Tipperary	21 May „	1 „ „	64
Evellin Kirwan alias French of Galway.	26 „ „	2 „ „	83
William Mc Kedagh Kelly of the co. Galway.	„ „ „	3 „ „	103
Francis Kelly of Kill in co. Galway -	31 „ „	4 „ „	47
Matthew Kennedy of the co. Tipperary	20 „ „	„ „ „	112

Persons' names.	Date of decree.	Date of final settlement.	No. of acres.
Diermott Kennedy of Knockaneraghney in co. Tipperary.	26 April 1656.	7 June 1656.	99
Hugh McJames Kennedy of the co. Tipperary.	„ „ „	„ „ „	26
Iriell Kennedy of the co. Tipperary, and Margarett and Mary Kennedy alias Walsh.	5 June „	„ „ „	374
William Kennedy of Tombracken in co. Tipperary.	22 May „	„ „ „	156
William Kennedy of Ballynagrost in co. Tipperary.	„ „ „	„ „ „	40
John Kennedy of Knigh in co. Tipperary.	6 June „	„ „ „	353
Phillip Kennedy of Tombresan in co. Tipperary.	24 May „	„ „ „	154
Donuogh Kennedy of Lacheene in co. Tipperary.	9 Mar. 1655.	„ „ „	1063
Daniel Oge Kennedy of Graige in co. Tipperary.	22 May 1656.	„ „ „	440
John Kennedy of Gorteene in co. Tipperary.	30 „ „	„ „ „	435
Terlogh Kennedy of Scruboge in co. Tipperary.	20 „ „	8 „ „	40
Sissly Kelly alias Donellan of the co. Galway, and Connell and James, her sons.	18 April „	10 „ „	140
Honora Kelly of the co. Galway -	20 May „	„ „ „	66
Mary Kelly, the relict of Hugh Kelly of Clonruleagh, and William Keily, her son, in co. Roscommon.	„ „ „	19 „ „	57
Connor Kelly of Cloonshee in co. Galway.	17 „ „	12 Aug. „	86
Hugh McOwen Kelly of the co. Roscommon.	18 April „	14 „ „	74
Hugh Boy Kelly of the co. Roscommon.	19 „ „	„ „ „	28
Laughlin McDonnogh Kelly and Finola, his mother.	22 May „	„ „ „	66
Donnogh Kelly McLaughlin of the co. Roscommon.	24 June „	„ „ „	35
John Kinshy of Poolcleery in co. Wexford.	16 „ „	„ „ „	100
Marcus Kirwan of Galway, merchant -	10 „ „	16 „ „	676
Katherine Kelly, the relict of Donnell Kelly of the co. Roscommon.	19 May „	„ „ „	41
Thomas Kelly of Farnoge in co. Kilkenny.	6 „ „	19 May „	585
Dermott Kavenagh of the co. Carloe -	30 „ „	18 Aug. „	300
Mistris Mary King alias Talbott of the co. Dublin.	20 „ „	28 May „	155
Edmund Kelly of Cloghneshead in co. Roscommon.	26 „ „	5 Sept. „	84
Turlogh McCon Kelly of Knockdenyn in county Roscommon.	14 „ „	29 Oct. „	106
Flan Killkelly of the co. Galway -	12 „ „	„ „ „	232
Hugh Killkelly of the co. Galway -	12 „ „	„ „ „	91
Kedagh Kelly of Lackan in co. Roscommon.	14 „ „	13 Nov. „	83
Phillip Kennedy of Cooleene in co. Tipperary.	8 April „	5 May „	100
Lord Viscount of Killmallock - -	29 Mar. „	4 Nov. „	948
Matthew Kennedy of Ballycrenod in co. Tipperary.	22 April „	31 Aug. „	224

Persons' names.	Date of decree.	Date of final settlement.	No. of acres.
[L.]			
James Lally of Tulynedally in co. Galway.	5 Oct. 1655.	18 April 1656.	528
Joane Lynch and Nicholas Darcy and Margaret, his wife, and Ellis French, sisters and heirs of Walter French.	14 April 1656.	1 May „	627
Dame Mary, Baroness of Lowth -	18 „ „	2 „ „	777
John Lawrence, Billimore, in co. Galway.	25 „ „	3 „ „	547
Marcus Laffan of Grayestowne in co. Tipperary.	16 „ „	5 „ „	1184
Bryan Lorkan of Dangin in co. Galway	10 „ „	„ „ „	67
Maurice Lynch of Galway, Esq. -	24 „ „	7 „ „	84
Mary, Dorothy and Alice Laurence, daughters of Walter Laurence of Cloeanyne in co. Galway.	9 „ „	8 „ „	17
Daniel Lally of Curraghreahy in co. Gallway.	6 „ „	„ „ „	18
John Leonard of Waterford in co. Waterford and Ellen Leonard alias Buttler, his mother.	5 „ „	„ „ „	400
James Lally of Tullynedaly in co. Galway.	26 „ „	9 „ „	54
Jane Lynch alias Font, widow, and Peter Lynch Fitz Peirce, her son, of Galway.	24 „ „	12 „ „	256
Gillermore alias Nehemias Lurkan of the co. Galway, by John Peirce, his guardian.	18 „ „	5 „ „	200
Evelin ny Lea alias Fallon, widow, of Bellaforin in co. Roscommon.	18 „ „	17 „ „	113
Daniell McLaughlin O'Naughton of Ardkenan in co. Roscommon.	11 „ „	24 „ „	35
Mahon McEdmond Oge Loudon of Garranvickany in co. Tipperary.	19 Sept. 1655.	„ „ „	22
Patrick Lynch Fitz Ulick and Joane Lynch alias Kirwan, widow.	13 May „	30 „ „	821
William Lynch Fitz Peter of Galway -	9 „ „	10 June „	355
Sir Robert Lynch of Galway, Knight and Baronet.	16 Oct. „	20 May „	3862
Isidorus Lynch of Galway - -	2 May 1656.	31 „ „	1689
Redmond O'Leyne of Moyasbcragh in co. Galway.	7 „ „	„ „ „	26
Robert Lyons of Croeboy in co. Meath	24 April „	3 June „	120
Theotonius Lynch of Galway - -	30 „ „	12 „ „	507
Nicholas Lynch of Ballygaddy in co. Galway.	14 May „	23 „ „	152
Jennet and Teresa Lynch of the co. Galway.	12 „ „	24 „ „	190
Anthony Litter of the co. Galway -	20 „ „	28 „ „	20
John Lenan of Clostokin in co. Galway.	7 June „	1 July „	300
Richard Lane of Tulske in co. Roscommon.	23 „ „	2 „ „	600
James Lynch Fitz Stephen of Galway, merchant.	19 May „	3 „ „	204
Annable Lacy, widow of David Lacy in co. Limerick.	6 June „	12 Aug. „	300
Thomas Lutterrell, Esq. of Lutterrellstowne in co. Dublin.	17 „ „	15 „ „	1000
Mary Lynch alias Kirwan, widow of Thomas Lynch, Esq.	- -	4 Sept. „	258

Persons' names.	Date of decree.	Date of final settlement.	No. of acres.
William Lynch Fitz Robuck of Galway	22 June 1656.	27 Aug. 1657.	812
Thomas Lynch Fitz Stephen of Galway merchant.	26 May „	24 April „	800
Thomas Lea of Waterford - -	12 „ „	„ „ „	279
John Lynch Fitz Jeffery of Galway -	- - -	29 Aug. „	800
James Ledwich of Ballinelack in co. Westmeath.	7 June 1656.	31 „ „	70
Jonackin Lynch of Galwa - -	10 „ „	23 „ „	470
Idem - - - - -	10 „ „	29 „ „	206
Thomas Lynch Fitz Stephen of Galway	26 May „	25 Oct. 1656.	300
Idem - - - - -	- - -	30 Aug. 1657.	56
John Leonard of Waterford - -	- - -	31 „ „	500
George Lynch of Galway - -	- - -	„ „ „	309
Patrick Lysaght late of Corrs in co. Lymerick, gentleman.	15 May —	8 June „	1230
Richard Ledwich of Cookestowne in co. Westmeath.	- - -	24 Aug. „	60
William Lynch Fitz Robuck, late of Galway.	22 June 1656.	29 „ „	369
James Ledwich of the co. Westmeath -	7 „ „	31 „ „	70
Idem - - - - -	7 „ „	„ „ „	117
William Lacye of Balligarry in co. Lymricke.	28 May „	28 „ „	36
Pierce Lynch Fitz Jonack of Galway -	12 „ „	30 „ „	110
John Lynch Fitz Geffry of Galway, merchant.	- - -	18 „ „	700
Idem - - - - -	23 May 1656.	29 „ 1656.	94
Dorothy Larkine of the co. Tipperary -	- - -	7 July 1657.	70
Joane Lynch Nicholas Darcy and Margaret, his wife, and Ellis French, sisters and heirs of Walter French of Galway.	- - -	1 May 1656.	626
Joane Lynch alias Font and Peter Lynch Fitz Pierce, her son, of Galway.	- - -	31 Aug. 1657.	43
[M.]			
Honora McNemara alias Fitz Morris, relict of Finnin Oge McNemara.	24 May 1656.	31 Aug. 1657.	20
Teig McNemara of Lettarrocsard in co. Clare.	- - -	„ „ „	197
Theobald Molloy of Lissdallon in co. Roscommon.	24 June 1656.	„ „ „	100
Mellchior Moore late of Creggenstowne in co. Meath.	23 April „	29 „ „	460
Ellinor Mackall of the co. Galway -	14 June „	„ „ „	240
Elizabeth Mackall and Edward her son.	9 „ „	„ „ „	29
Richard Mackall of Killcomedane in co. Galway.	6 April „	„ „ „	103
Jane Madden alias Dillon of Longford in co. Galway.	22 May „	„ „ „	100
Idem - - - - -	- - -	31 „ „	300
Bryan Magennis of Cloonconnell in co. Downe.	20 June 1656.	„ „ „	230
Brian McTorlagh McMahon of Ballyboy in co. Clare and Honora his wife.	19 „ „	„ „ „	133
John McNemara, son of Donnogh McNemara of Crattelagh in co. Clare.	24 „ „	„ „ „	249
Garrett Fitz Maurice of the co. Kerry Esq. and Dame Lucie, his wife.	12 „ „	29 „ 1656.	2755

Persons' names.	Date of decree.	Date of final settlement.	No. of acres.
William Mellifont of Silly in co. Corke	23 June 1656.	31 Aug. 1657.	41
Thomas Fitz Morris of Killbarton in co. Cork, Esq. and Ellen Roch, Viscountess Dowager of Muskerye.	9 „ „	20 „ „	1000
Hugh O'Mooney of Killeene in co. Galway.	26 May „	31 „ „	142
John Moore of Druestowne in co. Meath	19 April „	„ „ „	320
Oliver Martin of Galway Alderman -	24 May „	9 June 1656.	2522
Marcus Magrath of Upper Ormond -	- - -	18 Aug. ?	293
Idem - - - - -	- - -	31 „ 1657.	839
George Martin Fitz Francis of Galway.	17 May 1656.	30 „ „	34
John Martin Fitz Jeffery of Galway -	- - -	- - -	130
Redmond Magnew of Lissedogan in co. Cork.	1 Nov. 1656.	19 April 1656.	280
Dermott Oge Madden of Annaghcalla in co. Galway.	10 April 1655.	1 May „	19
Coll. Henry Markham and Alderman Perrine :—by order of the Council.	- - -	2 „ „	1000
Doctor Anthony Mulskernoge of the co. Cork.	28 April 1656.	„ „ „	222
Jasper Merrick of Tullymore in co. Galway.	5 Nov. 1655.	„ „ „	455
Daniel Madden McBrazill of Ballinabranna in co. Galway.	11 April 1656.	„ „ „	76
Edmond Oge Madden of Lissinreagh in co. Galway.	23 „ „	7 „ „	33
Margaret Morris, daughter of Sir John Morris of the co. Tipperary.	5 Mar. 1655.	8 „ „	106
Seely Mulrony alias Fahy of Garryblackin in co. Galway.	26 April 1656.	„ „ „	8
Donnogh O'Madden of Clonemasky in co. Galway.	7 „ „	„ „ „	86
Donnagh O'Madden of Drumlissnapishy in co. Galway.	18 „ „	14 „ „	20
Mary Mullowny, widow of Mahon Mullowny of Killregan in co. Clare.	26 Mar. „	15 „ „	20
Patrick Morgan of Innisnatten in co. Clare.	26 Sept. 1655.	17 „ „	242
Ambrose McTeig Madden of Clonelahan in co. Roscommon.	28 April 1656.	„ „ „	149
Donnell Oge Moloony of Glandry in co. Clare.	25 „ „	20 „ „	65
Rose Moystone alias Murry of Milltownepass in co. Roscommon.	20 Sept. 1655.	21 „ „	96
Paddin Mulconry of the co. Roscommon	12 „ „	22 „ „	97
William Magner of Ahody in co. Cork -	20 Oct. „	„ „ „	444
Richard Merry of Callin in co. Kilkenny.	8 April „	24 „ „	35
Melaghlin Moynehan of Ballycaradoge in co. Tipperary.	25 „ „	26 „ „	64
Phillip Melaghlin of Kilceene in co. Tipperary.	7 „ 1655.	„ „ „	80
David Moran of Tumendan in co. Galway.	16 April 1656.	29 „ „	148
John Mannin of Tullagh in co. Roscommon.	11 „ „	2 July „	100
Edmond Murrphy of the co. Mayo -	1 Oct. 1655.	2 June „	340
Sissly Mullowny alias Geoghegan of Ballintobber in co. Westmeath.	26 April 1656.	19 „ „	30
Diermott Meighan of Rathkerry in co. Clare.	23 „ „	20 May „	206

Persons' names.	Date of decree.	Date of final settlement.	No. of acres.
Teig O'Mullowny of Glandery in co. Clare.	26 April 1656.	26 May 1656.	59
Patrick Mullowny of Glandery in co. Clare.	3 May „	„ „ „	39
Connor Mullowny of Glandery in co. Clare.	26 April „	„ „ „	61
Teig O'Mullowny of Killbagon in co. Clare.	28 „ „	3 „ „	29
Edmond Marnell of Lisnemrocke in co. Tipperary.	1 „ „	29 „ „	433
Robert Martine of Galway - -	29 April and 1 May 1656.	2 June „	1622
Phillip O'Meara of Knockanmallyishell of the co. Tipperary.	4 Sept. 1655.	4 „ „	290
Connor Oge Mullowny of Tome in co. Clare and Finola McNemarra alias Mullowny, his mother.	3 May 1656.	„ „ „	90
Teig O'Mullowny of Tullagh in co. Clare.	23 April „	5 „ „	27
Teig McConnor McMahon of Moyfaddea in co. Clare.	26 „ „	9 „ „	78
Mortagh Mighan of Rathkerry in co. Clare and Una his wife.	„ „ „	„ „ „	37
Kedagh Magher of Ballykealy in co. Tipperary.	23 May „	10 „ „	50
James Mahon of Lymerick - -	8 April „	13 „ „	59
Thomas and Teig Mannin of the co. Galway.	26 „ „	14 „ „	93
Thomas McMahon of the co. Clare -	9 June „	20 „ „	71
Connor O'Magher of Clonron in co. Tipperary.	5 May „	21 „ „	120
James Magawly of Rathduff in the co. Westmeath.	7 „ „	23 „ „	238
Mortogh Maginnesse of Meniniry in co. Downe.	22 „ „	„ „ „	110
Glassney Maginesse of Coshankill in co Downe.	„ „ „	„ „ „	300
Edmund McShane Magnessy of co. Downe.	„ „ „	„ „ „	200
Elizabeth Martin alias Lynch, relict of Walter Martine of Galway.	7 „ „	24 „ „	69
Hugh O'Mannin of the co. Galway.	—	—	—
Dounogh O'Mannin of the co. Galway -	6 June 1656.	24 June 1656.	19
Teig O'Mullrean of Athybricke in co. Tipperary.	5 April „	25 „ „	100
Thomas O'Mannin of Crosse in co. Galway.	4 June „	26 „ „	110
Daniel O'Madden of Derryhewney in co. Galway.	18 April „	„ „ „	765
Daniell O'Mulvihill of Derry in co. Galway.	17 May „	„ „ „	4
Brassill Madden of Gultore in co. Galway.	2 Nov. 1655.	„ „ „	147
Evellin Madden, relict of Owen Madden of the barony of Longford in co. Galway.	11 April 1656.	„ „ „	14
John Madden of Curraghboy in co. Galway.	„ „ „	27 „ 1657.	43
Edmond Martine of Galway - -	19 May „	„ „ 1656.	146
Ambrose Madden of the co. Galway -	26 April „	„ „ 1657.	80
Rose ny Mannin alias Kelly of Lohannagh in co. Galway.	21 May „	„ „ 1656.	191
Edmond Murphey of the co. Mayo -	1 Oct. 1655.	28 „ „	340

Persons' names.	Date of decree.	Date of final settlement.	No. of acres.
Hugh Mergagh O'Connor of Castlerury in co. Roscommon.	10 April 1656.	30 June 1656.	272
Downagh Mannin of the county Galway	6 June „	4 July „	59
Hugh Mannin of Gilgagh in co. Galway.	20 May „	11 „ „	29
Connor McMortagh of Kelly in co. Galway.	19 „ „	„ „ „	8
William Mannin and Evellin, his wife, of the co. Galway.	18 April „	16 „ „	46
Honora Mannin of Balletrasna in co. Galway.	24 June „	„ „ „	30
Matthew McMahon of Togh in co. Lymerick.	2 May „	18 Aug. „	—
Donagh Madden of Downimarrane in co. Galway.	11 April „	15 June „	28
Mary Murphy alias Codd and Michael Murphey, late of Balledame in co. Wexford.	2 June „	18 „ „	82
William Moore of Rosmeade in county Westmeath.	16 „ „	29 „ „	230
William O'Mulloy of Oughterherry in co. Roscommon.	24 „ „	28 „ „	1000
Marcus Magrath of Blean in co. Tipperary.	16 „ „	30 „ „	368
John Mildowne of Michanboy in co. Roscommon.	19 April „	6 Sept. „	24
John Mildowne, as guardian to Ellis and Margaret Keogh, orphans.	31 May „	„ „ „	83
Donnogh McBryan Madden of the co. Galway.	16 „ „	„ „ „	147
George Oge Martine of Galway, merchant.	9 „ „	9 „ „	288
Thomas Meara of Boreakin, in county Tipperary, Esq.	31 „ „	1 „ „	561
Dominick Martine of Galway, merchant.	28 Mar. „	9 „ „	440
Teig O'Mulquiny Fitz Godfrey of the co. Clare.	18 June „	12 Nov. „	86
Nicholas Madden of the co. Waterford	17 May „	21 „ „	96
Katherine and Honora Morroghoe of Catterlogh in co. Waterford.	3 June „	30 Aug. 1657.	118
Owen Mooney of Isker in the King's co.	6 „ „	31 „ „	35
Teig McNemarra of l'olfory in co. Clare.	20 Oct. 1655.	22 April 1656.	75
[N.]			
Hugh Neale of Ballyneale in county Tipperary.	15 Sept. 1656.	23 April 1656.	514
Margaret Ny McNemarra, widow, relict of Donnogh McNemarra of Crattelagh in co. Clare.	29 Mar. „	30 „ „	496
Margaret Nugent, widow of Francis Nugent, Esqr., one of the sons of the late Earl of Westmeath.	2 April „	1 May „	889
Honora Naughten alias Brenan, widow of Brian Naughten of the co. Roscommon.	17 Aug. 1655.	„ „ „	77
Thomas Naughten Lissdalure in county Roscommon.	16 April 1656.	3 „ „	558
Katherine Naughten of Canymore in co. Roscommon, widow, and John Naughten her son.	„ „ „	5 „ „	38

MSS. OF MARQUIS OF ORMONDE.

Persons' names.	Date of decree.	Date of final settlement.	No. of acres.
Philip Naughten of Lymericke -	26 April 1656.	5 April 1656.	114
Teig McShane McNemarra of Ballymarkahan in co. Clare.	1 „ „	„ „ „	22
Donnogh McNemarra of Clooneny in co. Clare.	8 „ „	8 „ „	22
Any McNemarra alias Bryan relict of Daniel McNemarra of the co. Clare.	21 „ „	13 „ „	644
Finola McNemarra, widow, relict of Donogh McNemarra, and John Mc Nemarra, son and heir of the said Donogh.	6 „ „	15 „ „	278
Daniell McNemarra of Ballyhensy in co. Clare.	12 May „	20 „ „	2412
Dermott McBryan O'Naughten of Drum in co. Roscommon.	3 April „	30 Juns „	9
Farragh Naughten of Gortnaclogh in co. Roscommon.	20 May „	„ „ „	126
Henry Naughten of Taghdof in co. Roscommon.	27 Sept. 1655.	22 May „	66
Dermott Naughten of Killmacormack in co. Roscommon and Onora Naughten, relict of John McDonnogh O'Naughten.	26 Apr 1656.	„ „ „	51
Mortagh McDonnogh O'Naughten of Carrowroe in co. Roscommon.	7 „ „	„ „ „	52
John McNemarra of Ballintlea in co. Clare.	1 „ „	„ „ „	55
Richard Nally of Cregrogh in co. Mayo	„ „ „	28 „ „	41
Patrick Netterfield and Mary, his wife, in co. Louth.	5 „ „	29 „ „	1407
John McNemarra of Mograske in co. Clare, Esq.	9 May „	„ „ „	372
Mahon McTeig McNemarra of Mahon in co. Clare.	11 April „	30 „ „	66
Bryan McShane O'Naughten of Carrowkena in co. Roscommon.	3 Sept. 1655.	3 June „	40
Daniel McShane McNemarra of Carrownemally in co. Clare.	30 Oct. „	„ „ „	22
Teig McShane McNemarra of Ballimarkana in co. Clare.	20 „ „	5 „ „	85
Dorothy McNemarra of the co. Clare	26 April 1656.	„ „ „	20
Dominick Naughten of Killeylan in co. Galway.	18 May „	9 „ „	39
Lawrence Newtervill of Castletowne Killpatrick in co. Meath.	28 Mar. „	19 „ „	110
William Nellan of the co. Clare and John Cooper and Mary, his wife.	20 Aug. „	20 „ „	1592
John McNemarra of Rafolane in co. Clare.	30 May „	„ „ „	100
Any McNemarra and Donnogh, her son, of the co. Clare.	14 „ „	„ „ „	222
Sir Thomas Nugent of Corriginreagh in co. Roscommon, Knight and Baronet.	24 April „	21 „ „	4278
John Nugent of Clooncokrane, in the co. Waterford, by Mary Nugent, his guardian.	9 May „	20 „ „	365
Thomas Nolan Fitz Thomas of Galway, merchant.	19 „ „	24 „ „	601
Katherine Naughten and Teig Naughten, her son, of the co. Roscommon.	17 „ „	„ „ „	67
Teig McNemarra of Kilnecrony in co. Clare.	28 April „	27 „ 1657.	19

Persons' names.	Date of decree.	Date of final settlement.	No. of acres.
Una McNemarra of Kilkissin in co. Clare.	29 May 1656.	27 June 1657.	100
Francis Naughten of Tiaquin Barony in co. Galway.	31 „ „	28 „ 1656.	43
Evellin Neylan, widow, of William Oge Neylan of Killasboylanan in co. Clare.	17 Sept. 1655.	1 „ „	52
Teig Nelly of Rathkerin in co. Galway	17 May 1657.	4 July „	39
Owen Nelly of Rathkerin in co. Galway	„ „ 1656.	„ „ „	39
Any McNemarra and Thomas her son and Honora, her mother.	8 „ „	„ „ „	293
Arthur O'Neale late of Braide in co. Antrim.	12 „ „	9 „ „	254
John McNemarra of the co. Clare -	20 June „	12 „ „	629
Ellen McNemarra of the co. Clare and Mary, her daughter.	12 May „	19 „ „	83
Henry Neale of the Fewes in co. Ardmagh.	5 Nov. 1655.	22 „ „	2435
Donnell Naughten of Cappaghlissin in co. Roscommon.	3 May 1656.	28 „ „	70
Farragh Naughten and Ellinor, his wife, of Gortnecloch in co. Roscommon.	23 June „	29 „ „	454
Robert Nugent of Carlanstowne in co. Westmeath.	21 „ „	„ „ „	500
John McNemarra of Lahardan in co. Clare.	1 Oct. 1655.	4 Nov. „	291
Daniel McNemarra of Ballymuscrehy in co. Clare.	19 June 1656.	12 „ „	160
Slany McNemarra, relict of John Mc Nemarra of Ballyroghan in co. Clare.	18 „	20 „ „	93
Edmond McNemarra, orphan, by his guardian, Daniel McNemarra of the co. Clare.	21 „ „	„ „ „	55
Donnogh McNemarra of Castletowne in co. Clare and Slany, his mother.	23 May „	„ „ „	96
Connor McMahon McNemarra of Killbrackanmore in co. Clare.	20 „ „	12 „ „	26
Rickard McNicholas of Tocannanye in co. Mayo.	„ „ „	27 Aug. 1657.	75
John Nolan late of Iskerowe in co. Sligo	- - - -	31 „ „	1000
Idem - - - - -	23 June 1656.	4 Nov. 1656.	3854
Thomas Nolane late of Ballinrobe in co. Mayo.	- - -	29 Aug. 1657.	824
Idem - - - - -	- - -	31 „ „	574
Mortagh Boy O'Naughten of Flughane in co. Roscommon.	- - -	„ „ „	103
William McDonnel Naghten of Knocknenowle in co. Roscommon.	20 June 1656.	„ „ „	100
Henry O'Neile late of Killaleagh in co. Antrim, Esq.	21 April „	23 May 1656.	5333
Thomas Newcom of the co. Dublin, Esq., and Frances, his wife, the relict of James Cusack, Esq., and Thomas Cusack, son and heir of the said James.	- - -	31 Aug. 1657.	474
Thomas Nugent of Drogheda, Alderman.	20 June 1657.	„ „ „	98
Donnagh Naghten and Ellis Naghten alias Welsh, his mother, of the co. Roscommon.	3 „ 1656.	„ „ „	24
Matthew Nangle, late of Ballysax in co. Kildare.	11 May „	„ „ „	38
Idem - - - - -	- - -	„ „ „	385
Idem - - - - -	11 May 1656.	„ „ „	87
Idem - - - - -	- - -	„ „ „	90

Persons' names.	Date of decree.	Date of final settlement.	No. of acres.
Patrick Nolan of Shangarry in the Barony of Forth and co. Catherlagh.	4 June 1656.	31 Aug. 1657.	200
Anstace Nolan of Galway - - -	24 „ „	„ „ „	119
Robert Nugent of Carlinstowne in co. Meath.	21 „ „	„ „	149
[O.]			
John Osbaldeston of Knock in co. Roscommon and Katherine, his wife.	17 Oct. 1655.	25 April 1656.	103
Hewer Oxburgh of Cree in the Kings county.	24 „ „	19 May „	952
[P.]			
Redmond Pursell of Roscanin in co. Killkenny.	17 Sept. 1655.	2 May 1656.	187
Richard McUlick Prendergast of Corballyeighter in co. Mayo.	18 April 1656.	8 „ „	74
Peter Power of Galway in co. Galway -	13 May „	21 „ „	750
Morris Power of Adamstowne and Richard Strange and Margaret, his wife, in co. Waterford.	19 Oct. 1655.	„ „ „	540
Arnold Poore of the county Waterford	1 May 1656.	10 June „	63
Jeffery Power of Fedan in co. Waterford	12 „ „	19 „ „	288
Robert Plunkett of Irishtowne in co. Meath.	16 „ „	26 „ „	160
Pierce Power of the co. Waterford -	14 „ „	29 May „	582
Thomas Pursell of Fulksrath in co. Killkenny.	21 April „	30 June „	150
John Porter of Waterford, Esqr. - -	3 June „	10 „ „	600
Walter Leo Prendergast of the co. of Mayo.	12 May „	12 „ „	10
Morris Poore of Ballynabannoge in co. Waterford.	18 April „	13 „ „	40
Edmond McGarrett Prendergast of the co. Galway.	28 Sept. 1655.	„ „ „	23
Garrett Prendergast of the co. Waterford	30 Aug. „	20 „ „	500
Garrett Prendergast Fitz Thomas of the co. Mayo.	3 May 1656.	23 „ „	20
James Prendergast of the co. Killkenny	5 June „	24 „ „	40
Dame Elizabeth Plunkett of Ballybegg in co. Meath.	10 „ „	25 „ „	400
James Power of Loughreagh in co. Galway.	26 „ „	5 Aug. „	680
Mary Pettit of the co. Galway, widow, and John Lenan, her son.	3 May „	28 „ „	98
George Plunkett of Kilkarne in co. Meath.	20 June „	29 „ „	200
Sarah ny Adam[1] alias Prendergast of the co. Meath, widow.	10 „ „	4 Sept. „	101
William Power of Gilcagh in co. Waterford.	27 May „	9 „ „	160
Thomas Power of the co. Lymericke -	13 June „	„ „ „	255
Edmond Power of the co. Lymericke -	20 May „	„ „ „	100
William McJonack Prendergast of the co. Mayo.	17 „ „	4 „ „	28
Richard Plunkett of Leamegurr in co. Roscommon.	13 June „	31 Aug. 1657.	121
Jeffery Prendergast of Newcastle in co. Tipperary.	10 „ „	„ „ „	581
Idem - - - -	- - -	„ „ „	144
Idem - - - - -	- - -	„ „ „	75

[1] In margin, "Entered in litera A." See page 114.

Persons' names.	Date of decree.	Date of final settlement.	No. of acres.
Walter Prendergast of Ballybegg in co. Tipperary.	29 May 1656.	31 Aug. 1657.	150
Edmond Fitz Patrick of Srahleagh in the Queen's county.	3 June „	„ „ „	254
Edmond Purcell of Cargin in co. Lymericke.	29 May „	„ „ „	233
Alexander Plunkett of Clandbreny in co. Meath.	30 „ „	7 July 1656.	400
Henry Plunkett of Farststown in co. Meath.	- - -	31 Aug. 1657.	175
Nicholas Plunkett, Esq., second son of Christopher Plunkett, late Earl of Fingall.	14 June 1656.	14 „ „	389
Dame Mary Plunkett - -	- - -	34 „ „	17
Thomas Prendergast of the co. Tipperary.	26 April 1656.	29 „ „	100
Edmond Prendergast of Killnecarrgye, in co. Tipperary.	20 June „	„ „ „	150
Robert Prendergast of Carriteige in co. Tipperary.	„ „ „	„ „ „	100
[Q.]			
Katherine Quirke of Galway - -	26 April 1656.	16 May 1656.	2
James Quin of the co. Clare - -	13 May „	23 June „	69½
[R.]			
Elizabeth Rochford, daughter of John Rochford of Kilbride in co. Meath.	8 Mar. 1655.	19 April 1656.	127
Phillip Ryan of Cowne in co. Tipperary	17 Apr 1656.	25 „ „	100
Teig Ryan of Loughdowhy in co. Tipperary.	2 Nov. „	2 May „	130
Laurence Rice of Lymericke, burgess -	28 Mar. „	„ „ „	188
Bartholomew Rice of Lymericke, burgess	„ „ „	„ „ „	293
Melaghlin McConnor Ryan of the co. Tipperary.	2 April „	1 July „	35
Phillip McMahon Ryan of Drombane in co. Tipperary.	„ „ „	3 May „	50
Donnogh Ryan of Allingort in co. Tipperary.	„ „ „	„ „ „	50
John Ryan of Cooledoty in co. Tipperary	28 „ „	5 „ „	239
Rory McDaniell Ryan of Colebracke in co. Tipperary.	17 Sept. 1655.	8 „ „	409
Mary Rynolds alias Ward and her son William Ward of the co. Roscommon.	22 April 1656.	17 „ „	36
Cormacke Ryan of Meaghfean in co. Lymericke.	3 Oct. 1655.	20 „ „	1113
Charles Ryan of Ballychahane in co. Tipperary.	3 May 1656.	24 „ „	62
John Roche of Crunnagh in co. Tipperary.	26 April „	26 „ „	100
Donnogh Roughan of Sunnagh in co. Clare.	„ „ „	30 „ „	130
James Reagh Darcy of Galway, Alderman.	19 May „	18 June „	2157
Owen Ryan of Finily in co. Tipperary	24 Oct. 1655.	30 May „	133
William Ryan Fitz Connor of Glandar in co. Tipperary.	30 April 1656.	„ „ „	50
Daniel Ryan of Beallaoughter in co. Tipperary.	„ „ „	„ „ „	216
John Ryan of Glanishynavy alias Mockclane in co. Tipperary.	- - -	„ „ „	141

Persons' names.	Date of decree.	Dare of final settlement.	No. of acres.
Peirce Row of Hacketstowne in co. Waterford.	23 April 1656.	30 May 1656.	638
Sir Robert Rooth of Tullaghmaine in co. Killkenny.	22 May „	25 June „	1300
Teig Ryan of the co. Tipperary -	12 June „	1 July „	24
John Ryan of the co. Tipperary -	14 „ „	„ „ „	25
Teig Roghane of Clogagh alias Sunnagh in co. Clare.	8 May „	8 „ „	104
John Ryan of Glan in co. Tipperary -	- - -	10 „ „	1440
Redmond Roch of co. Wexford - -	17 June 1656.	18 Aug. „	319
William McTeig Ryan of the co. Clare	17 May „	26 „ „	100
Thomas Ryan of the co. Lymericke -	10 June „	28 „ „	296
John Ryan Fitz William of the co. Tipperary.	27 May „	„ „ „	416
Thomas Ryan of the co. Lymerick, Esq.	10 June „	1 Sept. „	500
John Ryan Fitz William of Craig in co. Tipperary.	27 May 1657.	11 „ „	500
John Ronan of Lymerick - -	17 June 1656.	6 „ „	100
William Ronan of Lymericke - -	„ „ „	„ „ „	130
William, John [and] James Ronan of Lymerick.	18 „ „	„ „ „	200
Dermott O'Ryan of the co. Tipperary -	- - -	30 Aug. 1657.	67
Ulick Roch of the co. Corke - -	12 May 1656.	25 May „	200
Teig O'Rey Oge of Athlone in co. Roscomon.	- - -	29 Aug. „	33
Phillip Roch of the co. Corke - -	20 May 1656.	„ „ „	309
Idem - - - - -	14 „ „	„ „ „	256
Walter Rawseder late of Sleny in co. Wexford.	25 April „	„ „ „	150
Dominick Roch of Newcastle in co. Lymericke.	- - -	„ „ „	700
Idem - - - - -	- - -	31 „ „	400
Idem - - - - -	- - -	29 „ „	999
Rory McDaniell Ryan of Coolebrack in co. Tipperary.	17 Aug. 1655.	18 „ „	80
David Roch of Ballineloghane in co. Corke.	- - -	31 „ „	200
Edmond Ryan of Balliorgan in co. Tipperary.	3 May 1656.	30 „ „	150
Daniell Rallye of Tulchanmore in the King's county.	- - -	31 „ „	80
[S.]			
Richard Stacke of Errymorahin in co. Kerry.	14 May 1656.	31 Aug. 1657.	50
Robert St. Jons late of St. Jonstowne in co. Tipperary.	- - -	„ „ „	500
Jasper Synnott of Cooleden and Christian Synnott, the relict of James Synnott.	- - -	„ „ „	200
Edmond Skerret Fitz John of Galway -	- - -	„ „ „	382
James Sexton of Lymerick - -	3 June 1656.	„ „ „	23
Gilbert Sedgrave of Ballyhack in co. Meath.	12 May „	29 „ „	416
William Stafford of Brownscastle in co. Wexford.	5 June „	31 „ „	317
Lady Anne,[1] Baroness dowager of Slane.	- - -	29 „ „	726
Henry Slingsby, late of Kilmore, in the co. Corke, Esq.	- - -	9 July „	459
Idem - - - - - -	- - -	31 Aug. „	3321

[1] Fleming.

Persons' names.	Date of decree.	Date of final settlement.	No. of acres.
Andrew Strich of the city of Lymerick	11 June 1656.	29 Aug. 1657.	200
Sara Gegin and Sheely Shaghnussy of the co. Galway, widows.	17 May „	31 „ „	126
Marcus Synnott of the co. Wexford -	- - -	„ „ „	300
Margaret Stiphenson of the county Lymerick.	27 Mar. 1656.	„ „ „	107
John McSwinye of the co. Galway -	- - -	30 „ „	121
Martin Skerrett of Galway, merchant -	- - -	31 „ „	94
Richard Shortall of Eniscoffy, co. Wexford.	5 June 1656.	„ „ „	296
Richard Stephenson of Ballivoghane in co. Lymerick.	21 „ „	29 „ „	270
Richard McStephen of Belanarye in co. Galway.	17 May „	„ „ „	104
John McSwynye of Raglass in co. Galway.	26 April „	„ „ „	91
Edward Siggin of Sigginstowne in co. Wexford.	1 Nov. 1655.	18 April 1656.	306
Andrew Scurlock of Roslare in co. of Wexford.	5 Sept. „	22 „ „	849
Sheely Jonyne, widow, and Hubert McDavid Jonine, her son, of Cregmore in co. Mayo.	10 Oct. „	2 May „	78
John Shaghnussy in behalf of John, William, and Una Shaghnussy of Craghy in co. Galway.	16 Mar. 1656.	6 „ „	61
Daniell Shaghnussy of Rossane in co. Galway.	28 „ „	„ „ „	44
William St. Leger of Clonylane in co. Kilkenny.	10 April „	7 „ „	70
Ellinor Shaghnussy of Clooneene in co. Galway.	19 „ „	8 „ „	10
John McSwinny of Raghglasse in co. Galway.	26 „ „	„ „ „	26
Joane and Mary Shaghnussy of Dromfin in co. Galway.	14 Aug. 1655.	16 „ „	51
Mary Swiny alias Burke, widow, and Una, Dorothy and Anably Swyny coheires of Raglasse in co. Galway.	18 April 1656.	17 „ „	18
Robert Shee Fitz Henry of Kilkenny -	24 Sept. 1655.	21 „ „	701
Edward Spring of Killaghhagh, Esq., in co. Kerry.	29 Mar. 1656.	1 „ „	2652
Peter Sheele of Ballysheele in the King's county.	9 May „	18 June „	159
Leonard Shortall of the county Kilkenny.	26 April „	28 May „	133
John Fitz Thomas St. John of Rybertstowne in co. Tipperary.	1 „ „	29 „ „	300
John Skerritt of Carrowreagh in co. Galway.	9 May „	2 June „	380
Mourne ny Sida alias Cormackan of Moyno in co. Clare, and Hugh Mc Sida, son and heir of John McSida.	26 April „	5 „ „	52
John Shaghnussy of Mounteratt in co. Galway.	8 „ „	„ „ „	20
Mahon McShane of the co. Clare -	14 Sept. 1655.	„ „ „	33
Michael Sarsfeild of Sarsfeildstowne in co. Lowth.	21 May 1656.	11 „ „	435
Patrick Strich of Lymerick - -	28 April „	13 „ „	138
Garrett Supple of Castletowne in co. Lymerick and Ellen his wife.	10 June „	16 „ „	760
Edmond McShane Magennissy of the co. Downe.	22 May „	23 „ „	200

Persons' names.	Date of decree.	Date of final settlement.	No. of acres.
Edmond McShane McEdmond Muloe-hill in co. Galway.	17 May 1656.	26 June 1656.	4
Connor McSyda of the co. Clare -	26 April „	27 „ 1657.	22
John Stritch of the co. Clare - -	28 „ „	„ „ „	34
William Shaghnessy, Esq. of the co. Galway.	24 May „	1 July 1656.	300
Peter Strange of Dunkitt in co. Kilkenny.	27 „ „	„ „ „	954
Ownhy Shaghnussy of the co. Galway -	24 Sept. 1655.	„ „ „	38
Anne Sherlocke of the co. Kildare -	23 June 1656.	10 „ „	123
Edmond Synnott of the co. Wexford -	21 May „	18 Aug. „	120
Arthur Synnott of the co. Wexford -	3 June „	„ „ „	150
John Synnott of the co. Wexford -	27 May „	„ „ „	55
Alexander Synnott of the co. Wexford	26 „ „	„ „ „	760
Dermott O'Shaghnessy of the co. Galway.	19 April „	20 „ „	44
Nicholas Shortall of the co. Kilkenny -	3 June „	22 „ „	630
William Strich of the co. Lymerick and Elizabeth Strich, his grandmother.	28 Mar. „	„ „ „	844
Rory Shiell of Ballekillore in co. Westmeath.	10 Sept. 1655.	26 „ „	367
Thomas Shortall of the county Kilkenny.	13 May 1656.	24 Oct. „	500
Thomas Scurlock of the co. Wexford -	16 June „	21 Nov. „	133
Nicholas Synnott of Wexford - -		29 Aug. 1657.	140
[T.]			
Robert Teyne of Ballycapple in co. Tipperary.	19 Oct. 1655.	18 April 1656.	66
James Tobine of Garrangibbon in co. Tipperary.	30 Mar. 1656.	19 „ „	273
Sir Henry Talbott of Templeoge in co. Dublin.	24 May „	19 June „	2200
William Toulser of Neale in co. Mayo -	10 Oct. 1655.	2 May „	39
James Tobbin of Ballydavid in co. Tipperary.	31 Mar. 1656.	6 „ „	115
Katherine Tully alias Griffe, relict of Matthew Tully of Lisconly in co. Galway and Finnin, her son.	18 April „	8 „ „	14
James Talbott and Hellen his wife of Bellaconnell in co. Cavan.	14 Sept. 1655.	„ „ „	2455
Richard Tyrrell of Coolenetranagh in co. Cavan, orphan, by James Lovell, his guardian.	2 April 1656.	23 „ „	259
William Tully of Onagh in co. Roscommon.	26 „ „	24 „ „	21
Tumulta O'Tyne of Cridergane in co. Corke.	19 Sept. 1655.	30 „ „	80
Thomas Tirrell of Robinstowne in co. Westmeath.	7 April 1656.	19 June „	471
Bernard Talbott of Rathdowne in co. Wicklow, Esq.	13 Oct. 1655.	23 May „	251
David Tobbin of Caherlasy in co. Kilkenny.	8 May 1656.	29 „ „	300
Katherine Teig alias Naughten and James McTeig, her son, of Cappagh in co. Galway.	3 „ „	9 June „	67
Jenico Taaffe of the co. Lowth -	26 Oct. 1655.	11 „ „	138
Thomas Tobine of Killnegesna in co. Tipperary.	29 Mar. 1656.	12 „ „	1000
William Terrill of Newcastle in co. Westmeath.	9 May „	19 „ „	654

Persons' names.	Date of decree.	Date of final settlement.	No. of acres.
Thomas Terrill of Castlelost in co. Westmeath.	28 Mar. 1656.	20 June 1656.	1000
Richard Terrill of the King's co. -	2 April „	„ „ „	259
Luke Taaffe of the co. Galway and Elizabeth, his wife.	23 May „	24 „ „	200
James Tobine of Garygibbon in co. Tipperary.	26 „ „	26 „ „	16
Bryan McTeig Connor of the co. Roscommon.	11 June „	„ „ „	24
Edward Tully of Garbally in co. Galway.	- - -	27 — —	217
Teig Paden of Carrickmassy in co. Mayo.	20 May 1656.	19 June 1656.	28
Walter McTibbott Jonyne of the co. Mayo.	19 „ „	8 July „	44
Margaret Turner of the co. Wexford -	12 June „	18 Aug. „	400
Matthias, Lord Baron of Trimlestowne in co. Dublin.	26 „ „	22 „ „	1462
John Talbott of Mallahide in co. Dublin.	21 „ „	4 Sept. „	1000
Dermott Tully of Ballymaccuffe in co. Galway.	17 May „	24 Nov. „	47
Charles Toole of Ballyhobock in co. Wicklow.	7 June „	31 Aug. 1657.	500
Thomas Teeling of Mollagagh in co. Meath.	9 „ „	„ „ „	351
James Tully of Cloondahamher in co. Galway.	26 May „	„ „ „	23
Francis Cusack alias Talbott, Jane and Katherine Talbott and Ellinor Neile alias Talbott.	- - -	23 May 1656.	140
Matthew Tullye of the co. Galway orphan.	20 Nov. 1656.	- - -	624
George Thornton of the co. Limerick -	- - -	10 July 1657.	227
John Tobin and Katherine Tobine late of Killaghy in co. Tipperary.	- - -	31 Aug. „	942
[V.]			
Margaret Velden of Dublin in co. Westmeath, relict of Christopher Velden.	21 May 1656.	28 May 1656.	116
Patrick Verdon of Verdonstowne in co. Lowth.	20 June „	12 Aug. „	92
[W.]			
Richard Wadding of Ballycohye in co. Wexford.	13 June 1656.	31 Aug. 1657.	499
James Wolverston, late of the co. Dublin.	16 „ „	„ „ „	100
William Welsh, late of Lissdroling in co. Killkenny.	- - -	„ „ „	150
Idem - - - - - -	- - -	5 Sept. 1656.	118
Patrick Wall, Jane Wall and Margaret Wall.	14 May 1656.	31 Aug. 1657.	400
Margaret Walsh, the wife of Coll. Peirce Walsh.	4 June —	29 „ —	193
Laurence White of Lymerick, burgess -	28 March 1656.	30 April 1656.	648
Morris Ward of Annagh in the co. Galway.	11 April „	2 May „	171

Persons' names.	Date of decree.	Date of final settlement.	No. of acres.
James White Billestowne in co. Westmeath.	8 Oct. 1655.	9 May 1656.	220
Dame Joane White and Margaret Comyn of the co. Kerry.	17 May 1656.	19 June „	400
Quartermaster Thomas Walding and Margery Walding alias Farrell, his wife, and Margery, her daughter, in co. Longford.	30 April „	27 May „	556
Peter Wickam of Talbottstowne in co. Wicklow.	3 „ „	2 June „	1000
Robert Welsh of the co. Waterford -	23 „ „	10 „ „	551
Patrick Warren of Warringstowne in co. Louth.	„ „ „	13 „ „	196
William Welden of Rafin in co. Meath.	26 March „	17 „ „	360
James Welsh of Curgg in co. Mayo -	16 May „	19 „ „	20
James Welsh of Cloghbranagh in co. Mayo.	3 June „	26 „ „	21
William Wailsh of Ballincrea in co. Kilkenny.	14 „ „	1 July „	220
James Wall of the co. Waterford -	28 May „	2 „ „	600
Nicholas Whitty of the co. Wexford -	9 June „	18 Aug. „	200
Hugh Wyre of the co. Westmeath -	17 Aug. 1655.	26 „ „	240
John Wadding of Barnton in co. Wexford.	8 May „	31 „ „	216
[Y.]			
Katherine Yelverton of Ardcolman in co. Roscommon.	20 May 1655.	31 May 1656.	265

"The total of lands set out to the Transplanted as aforesaid, the lesser book included, is seven hundred and seventeen thousand, and seventy six acres, Irish measure, which makes one million one hundred sixty one thousand five hundred forty four acres, English measure:

"THOMAS ELIOT, DEPUTY SURVEYOR GENERAL."

2.—"AN ACCOMPT OF LANDS SET OUT TO THE TRANSPLANTED IRISHMEN IN CONNAUGHT: THE GREATER BOOK BEING ADDED:"

Persons' names.	Date of decree.	Date of final settlement.	No. of acres.
[E.]			
Teig McEverilla and Sarah, his wife, of the county of Roscommon.	3 June 1656.	13 Aug. 1656.	9
Richard Everard of Randalstowne in the county of Meath.	29 May „	23 „ „	132
Constance McEgan of the co. of Tipperary.	26 April „	8 Sept. „	317
Feagh McRory McEgan of the co. of Galway.	26 May „	7 Aug. „	116
Carbry Egan of the co. of Galway -	26 „ „	„ „ „	107
Teige Egan of the county of Galway -	20 „ „	9 Sept. „	56

Persons' names.	Date of decree.	Date of final settlement.	No. of acres.
Owen Egan of Liskelly in the county of Galway.	- - -	20 Jan. 1656.	41
William Esmond of Johnstowne in the co. of Wexford.	20 June 1656.	26 Aug. „	600
Ann and Martha Eustace, daughters to Eustace of Confy, in the co. of Kildare.	20 May „	6 May „	222
Bridgett, Francis and Clare Eustace of Confy in the co. of Kildare.	5 „ „	„ „ „	166
Teig McClenarry of Bellree in the county Roscommon.	6 June „	20 „ 1657.	11
William English of Rathnegore in the co. Tipperary.	30 May „	8 „ „	250
Cormacke Oge McEgan of the county of Galway.	19 April „	10 Aug. „	289
Donnogh McEnchroe of Clanrakin in the co. Clare.	28 Mar. „	11 „ „	18
Teige McEnchroe of Ballyvoghane in the county of Clare.	3 May „	„ „ „	41
Carbury Egan of Clonekeene in the county of Galway.	28 April „	18 „ „	43
[F.]			
Feaghare Flinn of Ballinlagha in the county of Roscommon.	14 June 1656.	5 July 1656.	607
Bernard Furlong, by guardian, Bartholomew Stackepole.	31 May „	13 Aug. „	87
Mary Fox, alias Balfe, alias Geoghegan of the King's county.	26 April „	„ „ „	200
Mary, Ismay and Bridget Fitz Symons, daughters of Richard Fitz Symons of the co. Dublin.	20 June „	„ „ „	95
Thomas Fitz Gerrald of the co. of Longford.	22 May „	21 „ „	550
Thomas Frena of Brickan, infant, by his guardian, Robert Drury of the county of Kilkenny.	- - -	23 „ „	683
Colonel John Fitz Patricke of Upper Ossory in the Queen's county.	4 June 1656.	28 „ „	4000
Edmond Fitz Patricke of Srahleagh in the Queen's county.	3 „ „	28 „ „	200
John Forster of Ballydowd in the co. of Dublin.	4 May „	30 „ „	288
Jeffry French of Athenry in the county of Galway.	11 „ „	„ „ „	110
Roger Flaherty of Muckullin in the county of Galway.	21 „ „	9 Sept. „	850
Gyles Flaning of Coolroe in the co. of Kilkenny.	30 April „	10 Nov. „	50
Francis Farrel of Mornenine in the co. of Longford.	4 May „	1 Sept. „	1586
Stephen Fallon and Sisly, his wife, of Athlone in the county of Roscommon.	16 June „	11 Nov. „	125
Richard Fleming of the co. of Meath -	25 April „	16 „ „	193
John Farrell late of Trelickin in the co. of Longford and Rosse Farrell, alias Dillon his wife.	19 „ „	24 Jan. „	900
Laghlin Fallan of Ardcolman in the county of Roscomon.	3 May „	25 Feb. „	76
Una Fallon of Ardcolman in the county of Roscomon.	24 June „	„ „ „	30
Richard French of the co. of Galway -	19 „ „	30 Aug. „	111

Persons' names.	Date of decree.	Date of final settlement.	No. of acres.
Patricke Foote of the co. of Meath -	5 June 1656.	6 May 1657.	48
John French of Galway - -	20 May „	29 „ 1656.	100
Rowland French of Galway - -	- - -	9 „ 1657.	168
Thomas Fitz Gerrald of the county of Westmeath.	13 April 1656.	26 „ „	300
John Forster of the county of Dublin -	4 June „	27 „ „	371
Garrett Fitz Gerrald of Yoakstowne in the county of Roscomon.	20 „ „	28 „ „	233
Teige O'Fahy of Clonemoneganin in the co. of Galway.	— — „	3 June „	172
Thomas Fitz Morris of the county of Corke.	- - -	4 „ „	180
Andrew Fallon of Iskerin in the county of Roscomon.	29 May 1656.	„ „ „	520
Donogh Fitz Patricke of Ballyanly in the King's county.	21 June „	5 „ „	500
Sarah Nelly and Roger Fahy her son of Tobberfin in the co. of Galway.	30 May „	8 „ „	28
John Foran of Lismathody in the co. of Galway.	24 „ „	11 „ „	270
Rowland French of Galway - -	19 „ „	17 „ „	37
Dominick French Fitz Dominick of Galway.	„ „ „	29 „ „	574
Philip Fitz Gerrald of Allen in the co. of Killdare.	18 June „	19 „ „	4200
Christopher French of Galway - -	15 May „	21 July „	513
Andrew French of Galway - -	21 June „	„ „ „	184
Francis Farrell of Moate in the county of Longford.	23 April „	„ „ „	400
Edward French Fitz Patricke of Galway	16 May „	23 „ „	560
Edward Fanning of Gortspine in the county of Tipperary.	23 June „	24 „ „	200
Anthony Fallon of Galway - -	9 „ „	22 „ 1656.	248
Garrett Fox of Moyure in the co. of Westmeath and Ellen, his wife.	7 May „	26 Aug. 1657.	600
Robert Forstall of the county of Kilkenny.	28 „ „	8 „ „	200
Anstace Fitz Harris and Nicholas Fitz Harris, her son, of the county of Wexford.	7 June „	10 „ „	600
Sir Luke Fitz Gerrald of Teighcorroghane in the county of Meath, Knight and Baronet.	23 May „	11 „ „	2034
Thomas Faning of Ballyarily in the county of Clare.	16 „ „	„ „ „	500
James and John Fallon, Laughlin Kelly, Colla Fallon, William and Sarah Jonine.	4 June „	14 „ „	120
Faghna Farrell of the county of Longford.	26 May „	15 „ „	456
Theobald Fitz Gerrald of Cloneih in the county of Waterford.	13 „ „	„ „ „	183
Patricke French Fitz Stephen, late of Galway.	- - -	26 „ „	277
Elizabeth Flaherty alias Darcy, widow, the relict of Hugh O'Flaherty of Muckullin in the county of Galway.	19 May 1656.	29 „ „	1038
Roger Flaherty of Muckullin in the co. of Galway.	21 „ „	„ „ „	1038
Honora Fitz Gerrald of the co. of Lymericke.	21 June „	„ „ „	226
Thomas Fitz Morris of the county of Clare.	- - -	„ „ „	123

Persons' names.	Date of decree.	Date of final settlement.	No. of acres.
[G.]			
Bryan Goodwin of the co. Clare. -	17 May 1656.	1 July 1656.	78
Mary Gibbon, relict of Jonacke McGilliduffe Gibbon, and her son, Gillyduffe Gibbon, of the co. of Mayo.	12 June „	10 „ „	72
Bryan Geoghegan of the county of Westmeath.	20 May „	21 Aug. „	120
Owen Geoghegan of the county of Longford.	21 June „	„ „ „	255
Ellinor Gibbon and Morris, her son of Garrymogreagh, in the county of Corke.	2 May „	30 „ „	200
Charles Gorendergast of the county of Mayo.	17 „ „	4 Sept. „	62
David Graunt of Clogagh in the county of Kilkenny.	28 April „	8 „ „	180
Managh Grady of the co. of Clare -	9 June „	29 „ „	119
Kedagh Geoghagan of Loghanlawnagh in the county of Westmeath.	23 May „	9 „ „	180
Ambrose Geoghegan of Rallenegrana in the co. of Westmeath.	3 „ „	6 Nov. „	34
Melaghlin Gorman of Drumiske in the co. of Clare.	3 June „	14 „ „	299
Bryan Geoghegan of Malchusy in the county Meath and Jane, his wife.	20 „ „	13 Aug. „	200
Thomas Graunt of Ballnaboly in the co. of Kilkenny.	10 April „	13 Jan. „	198
Teig McGillgooly of Granard in the co. of Longford.	2 June „	29 May 1657.	50
Donnogh McGrath of the county of Corke.	20 „ „	4 June „	250
Oliver Grace of the county of Tipperary	13 „ „	8 „ „	350
Christopher Garvey of the co. of Mayo	24 „ „	13 May „	600
Gibbon Fitz Morrish Gibbon of Dunmore in the co. of Lymerick.	1 May „	23 July „	850
Art Geoghegan of Castletowne in the co. of Westmeath, gentleman.	23 April „	25 „ „	600
Sheron Gorman alias Mahon, relict of Daniell Gorman of the county of Clare.	- - -	11 Aug. „	301
Katherin Gorman alias Fitz Gerrald and Daniel Oge O'Gorman, her son.	- - -	15 „ „	52
Edmond Grace of Killynrowdowny in the co. of Kilkenny.	27 Aug. 1657.	27 „ „	169
Connor McGillacean of Liskillegoguelly in the co. of Clare.	4 June 1656.	21 Oct. 1656.	40
Morris Gerrald of Castlelisteene in the co. of Corke.	- - -	27 Aug. 1657.	1200
Melaughlin Gorman of Tullecrine in the co. of Clare.	20 May 1656.	28 „ 1656.	416
Edward Butler, Lord Viscount of Galmoy of the co. of Kilkenny.	5 June „	8 Sept. „	4600
[H.]			
Morrogh O'Hehir of the co. of Clare -	20 May 1656.	5 July 1656.	106
Finolla Ny Hanley alias Carrilly of Ballymoyleene in the co. of Roscomon.	26 April „	11 „ „	24
Matthew Hore of Dungarvan in the county of Waterford.	29 May „	18 „ „	200

Persons' names.	Date of decree.	Date of final settlement.	No. of acres.
Sisly ny Harra alias Connor of the co. of Sligo.	12 May 1656.	22 July 1656.	59
Philip Hore of Ballysillhan in the co. of Wexford.	17 June „	7 Aug. „	600
Daniel Hernan of the co. of Clare -	28 May „	13 „ „	—
Richard Holcroft and Honora, his wife, of the co. Clare.	26 Sept. 1655.	„ „ „	70
Laghlin McHugh of the co. of Galway -	20 May 1656.	18 „ „	20
James Hill of Ballybegg in the county of Meath.	2 „ „	22 „ „	328
Thomas Hovenden of Garan McStephen in the co. of Mayo.	10 June 1657.	28 June 1657.	200
James Hurley of Tulraion in the co. of Clare.	17 May 1656.	3 Sept. „	26
Daniel McHugh of the co. of Clare -	6 „ „	„ „ „	40
Terlagh O'Heyne Fitz Donnogh of Drumcurren in the co. of Clare.	29 „ „	3 Sept. 1656.	100
Anthony Hay of the co. Wexford -	28 Mar. „	9 „ „	150
Edward Hay of Cloony in the co. of Meath.	20 Aug. „	„ „ „	633
Honora Hopkin of the co. of Westmeath.	9 June „	4 Oct. „	50
Jonack McHubert McThomas McHooge of the co. of Galway.	26 Mar. „	10 „ „	25
Dorothy Hiffernan of the co. of Tipperary.	22 „ „	24 „ „	250
James Hohir of Clontibanuffe in the co. of Clare.	9 June „	8 Nov. „	56
Flann O'Heyne of the co. of Galway -	17 May „	17 „ „	40
Edmund O'Heyne of the co. of Galway	7 „ „	„ „ „	22
Owen O'Heyne of the co. of Galway -	„ „ „	„ „ „	93
Hugh Boy O'Heyne of the co. of Galway.	19 „ „	„ „ „	230
Lawrence Hamond of Trym in the co. of Meath.	1 April „	7 May 1657.	238
Honora Higgin and Daniel Higgin, her son, of Bonagher in the co. of Galway.	22 May „	25 „ „	128
Walter Hussey of Cappabegg in the co. of Kildare.	9 June „	26 „ „	400
William Hora, late of Tamon in the co. of Wexford.	- - -	3 June „	400
Mortogh O'Hehir of Lisquaine in the co. of Clare.	28 Mar. 1656.	4 „ „	26
Sir Morris Hurley, late of Killdufe in the co. of Limericke, Knight and Baronet, and Dame Lettice Hurley, his mother.	12 June „	11 „ „	2205
Alexander Hovenden and Ellin, his wife, of the co. of Limericke.	22 April „	„ „ „	206
Tirlagh O'Heyne of the co. of Galway -	17 May „	17 „ „	36
James Hiffernan of Michellstowne in the co. of Limericke.	2 April „	23 „ „	325
Miles Hiffernan of Cloone William in the co. of Tipperary.	20 May „	24 „ „	220
Thomas Hovenden of Garry McStephen in the co. of Mayo.	10 June „	10 Aug. „	800
John Hore of Dungarvan in the co. of Waterford.	1 „ „	9 Sept. 1656.	300
Ellin Cheevers alias Butler, Philip Hore and Katherin Elizabeth and Ellin Cheevers of the co. of Wexford.	2 „ „	9 July „	800
Edmund Hogan, late of Youghall, in the co. of Tipperary.	14 „ „	18 Aug. 1657.	—

Persons' names.	Date of decree.	Date of final settlement.	No. of acres.
William Hennessy of Ballysteale in the co. of Corke.	20 Oct. 1655.	27 Aug. 1657.	40
Jonacke Halloran late of Jamestowne in the co. of Leitrim.	28 May 1656.	25 „ „	199
Morris Hurley, minor, son and heir of John Hurley of Annagh in the co. of Tipperary.	21 „ „	29 „ „	195
John Hadsor of Cappog in the co. of Lowth.	- - -	31 „ „	400
[I.]			
William McJonine of the co. Mayo -	29 May 1656.	21 June 1656.	80
Connor Jordan of Rathnegappane in co. Mayo.	26 „ „	2 July „	198
Charles McIgoe of Srewell in the co. of Roscomon.	11 June „	5 „ „	148
Walter Jordan of the co. Mayo -	13 Oct. 1655.	1 „ „	396
Roger Jordan of Rathplearin in co. Mayo.	19 Mar. 1656.	10 „ „	121
Sisly Jonine alias Bourke of the co. of Mayo.	19 Sept. 1655.	3 „ „	18
John McJordan of the co. Mayo -	13 April 1656.	12 Aug. „	67
Thomas Jonine of the co. Galway -	13 June „	23 „ „	20
Edmund Jordane of the county of Downe.	21 „ „	6 May 1657.	566
William Jordone of Bellaha in the co. of Mayo.	16 „ „	13 June „	386
James Joyce Fitz Robert of Galway, merchant, Katherine Joyce, alias Linch, widow.	25 May „	18 „ „	146
[K.]			
Willian Keogh McTibbot of Cotteene in the co. of Mayo.	13 June 1656.	24 June 1656.	84
Donnogh McKeogh of Tawnagh in the co. of Roscommon, and Onora Keogh alias Naaghten, his mother.	3 May „	1 July „	113
Finolla Kelly alias Lally in the co. of Galway.	6 June „	2 „ „	128
John Kelly of Carrownaboe in the co. of Galway.	2 May „	23 May „	184
Evellin Kelly alias Bourke, and Bryan Kelly her son, of the co. of Galway.	23 „ „	10 July „	80
Mary, Margret and Jane Keogh of the co. of Tipperary.	20 „ „	9 „ „	100
Any Kelly alias Daly, widow of Owen McConnor Kelly, of the co. of Galway.	14 „ „	10 „ „	62
John McKeigg of the county of Galway.	24 June „	12 „ „	22
Edmond McDowell Kelly of Levally in the co. Galway.	26 May „	„ „ „	48
Donnogh Kelly Fitz Bryan of Liscoyle in the co. of Galway.	18 April „	19 „ „	76
Bryan Kelly Fitz William of Cornetaske in the co. of Galway.	5 May „	23 „ „	94
Teige McMelaghlin Kelly of the county of Galway.	26 „ „	„ „ „	40
William Oge McKeogh of Kellereny in the co. of Roscomon.	23 Aug. „	22 „ „	45

Persons' names.	Date of decree.	Date of final settlement.	No. of acres.
Daniel McRory Kelly of Gowla in the co. of Galway.	26 May 1656.	23 July 1656.	76
Robert Kearny, orphan, in the county of Roscommon.	30 Mar. „	8 Aug. „	54
Teige Keogh Kelly of the co. of Galway	17 May „	12 „ „	189
Peter Keogh of Cullnecaldry in the co. of Roscommon.	24 „ „	19 „ „	52
Bryan Kelly of Brockagh in the co. of Galway.	26 „ „	3 Sept. „	20
Edmond Kelly of Downebaekan in the co. of Galway.	2 June „	„ „ „	63
Margrett Kelly of the co. of Galway -	20 May „	5 „ „	17
Edmond Kenedy of the co. of Tipperary.	10 „ „	6 Nov. „	317
Hugh Kelly of Carragh in the co. of Roscomon.	25 „ „	„ „ „	34
Stephen Kirwan of Ballyoollan in the co. of Galway.	11 „ „	„ „ „	59
John Kilkelly of Cloghballymore in the co. of Galway.	12 „ „	8 „ „	253
Donogh Kelly of Carnagh in the co. of Roscommon.	13 June „	16 „ „	23
Edmond Kilkenny of Tynagh in the co. of Galway.	24 April „	28 Feb. „	457
Rose Keogh alias Egan, widow of John Keogh in the co. of Galway.	17 May „	28 Aug. „	42
Patricke Kelly of the county of Galway	„ „ „	26 Feb. „	61
Teige Kelly of the county of Galway -	- - -	28 „ „	17
Irriell Kennedy McJames of Ballyragh in the co. of Tipperary.	21 May 1656.	6 May 1657.	498
Teig Keogh of Carricke in the co. of Roscommon.	24 „ „	8 June „	48
John Kirwan of Galway - -	— „ „	1 July „	21
Martin Kirwan Fitz Andrew of Galway	19 „ „	18 „ „	1271
Donnogh Kenedy of Coolebiggin in the co. of Tipperary.	5 June „	7 „ 1656.	114
Patricke Kirwan of Cregg in the co. of Galway, Esq.	10 Oct. „	6 May „	1660
John Kirwan of Galway - -	23 May „	29 July 1657.	366
Giles Kegan alias Athye of Galway -	17 „ „	10 Aug. „	
Donnell Kenedy in the county of Tipperary.	5 June „	14 „ „	220
Donogh Kenedy, of Killowaine in the county Tipperary, minor, and Margret Kenedy alias Carroll, relict of Roger Kelly.	18 „ „	17 „ „	200
[L.]			
Lewis Laughlin of Carr in the co. of Clare.	17 June 1656.	13 Aug. 1656.	70
Richard Ledwitch of Cookstowne in the co. of Meath.	3 April „	30 „ „	240
Marcus Lynch Fitz Nicholas of Galway	14 May „	„ „ „	631
James Leo of the co. of Limericke -	26 „ „	3 Sept. „	60
John Lisaght of the co. of Limericke -	16 June „	8 „ „	250
John Lea of the co. of Waterford -	20 May „	9 „ „	205
Thomas Linch Fitz Michaell of Galway, merchant, and Mary, his wife.	19 „ „	25 Oct. „	332
John Linch Fitz Jeffery of Galway, merchant.	23 „ „	7 Nov. „	164
Donogh O'Lyne of Leharga in the co. of Galway.	3 „ „	11 „ „	—

Persons' names.	Date of decree.	Date of final settlement.	No. of acres.
John Lynch of Galway - -	- - -	27 Feb. 1656.	167
Richard Laffan of Newtowne in the co. of Tipperary.	30 May 1656.	28 „ „	600
James Linch Fitz Ullicke of Galway -	- - -	9 May 1655.	286
Walter Lee of the county of Limericke	20 June 1656.	25 „ 1657.	120
Andrew Linch Fitz William of Galway, merchant.	22 May „	28 „ „	158
John Linch of Galway, merchant -	13 „ „	29 „ „	178
Nehemias Lorkan of the county of Galway.	3 „ „	4 June „	19
Anstace Lacy alias Synnott, widow, of the co. of Clare.	21 „ „	22 May „	202
Sir Robucke Lynch of Galway, Knight and Baronet.	16 June „	21 July „	460
William Linch Fitz Andrew of Galway	10 April „	„ „ „	305
Thomas Laffan of Slada in the county of Wexford.	9 June „	23 June „	60
Walter Lacy of Ballinrath in the co. of Meath.	1 April „	24 July „	250
Stephen Linch Fitz Nicholas of Galway	— — „	„ „ „	290
John Linch Fitz Jeffry of Galway merchant.	— — „	10 „ „	100
John Lynch Fitz Jeffry of Galway -	23 May „	24 „ „	2419
Robuck Lynch Fitz Andrewe of Galway.	- - -	27 „ „	451
John Lynch Fitz Jeffry of Galway -	23 May 1656.	6 Aug. „	300
William Lacy of Ballingary in the co. of Lymericke.	26 Mar. „	11 „ „	464
Thomas Lynch Fitz Stephen of Galway	- - -	13 „ „	244
Isidorus Lynch, late of Galway -	23 June 1656.	18 „ „	228
Thomas Ledwitch of Clondalion in the county of Westmeath.	20 „ „	21 „ „	180
John Lynch Fitz Jeffry, late of Galway	- - -	26 „ „	884
Nicholas Lynch Fitz Henry, late of Galway.	28 April 1656.	25 „ „	430
John Long of Mount Long in the co. of Corke, gentleman.	20 June „	27 „ „	400
Margrett Long alias Skidy of Cloghane in the co. of Corke.	20 May „	28 „ „	333
Thomas Luttrell of Luttrellstowne in the co. of Dublin.	9 Aug. „	17 June 1656.	3000
Richard Ledwitch of Cookestowne in the co. of Meath.	- - -	27 Aug. 1657.	300
[M.]			
Walter Mansfeild of Ballinmultenagh in the county of Waterford.	30 April 1656.	20 June 1656.	520
Richard Mandevill of Dromore in the co. of Waterford and Mary, his wife.	30 Mar. „	5 July „	300
More Mullowny of Killbrogan in the co. of Clare.	31 May „	20 „ „	59
Teige McNemarra of Ballyroy in the co. of Clare.	19 April „	10 „ „	48
Connor O'Manin of Killdaein in co. Galway.	26 May „	19 „ „	39
Bryan O'Manin of Ballindoone in co. Galway.	„ „ „	„ „ „	39
James Molligan of Athlone, co. Roscommon.	18 June „	8 Aug. „	240
Sarah McNemarra alias Mullowny, relict of Roger McNemarra and Donnogh, her son.	26 May „	„ „ „	29

MSS. OF MARQUIS OF ORMONDE.

Persons' names.	Date of decree.	Date of final settlement.	No. of acres.
Shida McNemarra of the county of Clare.	30 May 1656.	13 Aug. 1656.	100
Elizabeth Mahon of the barony of Clondrelan and co. of Clare.	17 „ „	12 „ „	64
John Magner of the county of Corke -	3 June „	13 „ „	40
John McMorrogh Reagh Madden co. Galway.	18 April „	„ „ „	58
John McRory Madden of Killtormer, co. Galway.	27 May „	„ „ „	46
Ellin McNemarra of the county of Clare.	17 „ „	18 „ „	56
Margrett Mahon and Terlogh Mahon, esq. of Clenagh co. Clare.	26 „ „	26 „ „	1101
Francis McNemarra Fitz Roger of Galway.	„ „ „	28 „ „	82
Anthony Martin of the county of Galway.	19 „ „	3 „ „	132
John Morgan of Killcolgan, county Galway.	12 June „	30 „ „	635
Donnogh O'Murry of co. Roscommon -	20 „ „	5 Sept. „	40
Roger Manin of co. Galway - -	16 „ „	„ „ „	15
Honor Mahowny, the relict of Bryan McMahon of Lacke, in co. Tipperary, and Tirlogh Mahowny, son and heir of the said Bryan.	20 Sept. „	6 „ „	94
Thomas Magher of Connell in co. Tipperary.	27 May „	8 „ „	440
David Mulchahy in co. Waterford -	6 June „	9 „ „	45
Morrogh McMahon of Shyhane co. Clare.	5 „ „	21 Oct. „	749
Katherine and Julian Mooney of the co. of Tipperary.	16 „ „	5 Nov. „	50
Mahowne Oge McNemara of the co. of Clare.	18 „ „	19 „ „	77
Mahowne McShane McNemarra co. Clare.	14 Sept. 1656.	„ „ „	33
William Moore of Barmith co. Lowth -	14 June „	30 Aug. „	533
Donnogh O'Mullowny of Killgoore co. Clare.	3 May „	24 Nov. „	41
Theobald Mansell of Katteganstowne co. Killkenny.	13 „ „	13 July „	400
Fergus Oge Madden of Cregg co. Galway.	2 April „	8 Sept. „	332
Teig Meigher of co. Tipperary - -	13 May „	28 Jan. „	100
Fergus Madden of Lismore co Galway -	16 „ „	29 „ „	629
Robert Masterson of Court, county Wexford.	11 June „	27 Feb. „	279
John McNemarra of Cloghantowhy co. Clare.	19 May „	31 Sept. „	100
Teige McDaniel Reagh McNemarra of Carrowreagh in the co. of Clare.	21 June „	6 Aug. „	400
Honora McMahon of Lorke in the co. of Clare and Terlagh McMahon, her son.	20 May „	5 June 1657.	94
Teige McConnor McMahon of Moyfadda in the co. of Clare.	26 April „	„ „ „	319
Owen Mooney of Esker in the King's county.	6 June „	„ „ „	250
Thomas Magrath of the co. Tipperary -	20 „ „	5 July „	100
Donogh Magrath of the county of Corke.	„ „ „	7 „ „	250
Arthur Molloy of Lelaghmore in the King's county.	6 „ „	10 June „	100

Persons' names.	Date of decree.	Date of final settlement.	No. of acres.
John. McDonogh O'Madden of the Barony of Longford.	3 May 1656.	10 June 1656.	27
Donogh McNemarra of Munane in the co. of Clare.	29 April „	13 Aug. „	143
Edward Masterson of Fearnes in the co. of Wexford and his son, Robert Masterson.	5 June „	22 May „	300
Edward Masterson of Fearnes in the co. of Wexford.	8 May „	17 June „	600
Edmund Morrish and Evelline of Morvanagh, relict of Dermott Morrish of the co. of Roscommon.	26 „ „	14 July „	59
Redmond Magrath of Thurlesbeg in the co. of Tipperary, gentleman.	26 Oct. 1655.	24 April 1656.	3899
John Molone of the co. of Westmeath, Esq.	3 April 1656.	11 June 1657.	600
Matthew Martin of Galway, burgess -	22 May „	9 „ 1656.	599
Daniel McShane McNemarra of Fartamore in the co. of Clare.	- - -	11 Aug. 1657.	63
Joseph Mollowny of Ballybrougharan in the co. of Clare.	- - -	„ „ „	—
Teig McNemarra and John McNemarra orphans, sons of Daniel McNemarra of Knockllagh.	20 June 1656.	12 „ „	150
Dame Lady Ellis Morris of Knockagh in the county of Tipperary.	22 Aug. 1655.	13 „ „	354
William Munnaghan of Fortall in the Kings county.	6 June 1656.	14 „ „	400
Colonel Garrett Moore, late of Brees in the co. Mayo.	21 May „	4 Sept. 1656.	2993
Doctor Richard Madden of Waterford -	- - -	18 Aug. 1657.	300
Any ny Mullowny of Ballylieffy in the county of Clare.	13 May 1656.	20 „ „	97
Cavarra McNemarra in the co. of Clare.	24 „ „	21 „ „	13
Melcher Moore of Croenstowne in the co. of Westmeath.	- - -	27 „ „	460
Bryan McMahon of the co. of Clare -	24 June 1656.	28 „ „	100
John Martin FitzJeffry late of Galway	24 April „	29 „ „	492
Honora McNemarra alias FitzMorrish, the relict of Finin Oge McNemarra, and the relict of James McMorrish, and Slaney McNemarra, her daughter.	24 May „	30 „ „	180
Charles Molloy of Carneboy in the Kings county.	20 „ „	29 „ „	614
[N.]			
Sarah Nickevilly of the Barony of Carrow, co. Mayo.	3 June 1656.	22 July 1656.	112
Onora Naghten alias Kelly in lieu of her interest co. Roscommon.	17 Aug. „	8 Aug. „	25
Mary ny Connor alias Neilan of the co. of Clare and Honora Katherine and Any Neilan daughter of Richard Neilan.	14 May „	12 „ „	4
Hugh Naghten of the co. of Galway -	18 April „	13 „ „	13
Richard Nugent of the county of Longford.	21 June „	21 „ „	248
William Nugent of Rosse in the co. of Meath.	„ „ „	22 April „	255
John Nugent of the co. of Longford -	18 „ „	28 Aug. „	160

Persons' names.	Date of decree.	Date of final settlement.	No. of acres.
James Nugent, Mary Nugent alias Farrell alias Reynolds, in the county of Roscommon.	5 May 1656.	30 Aug. 1656.	112
John Nangle of the co. of Waterford -	29 „ „	9 Sept. „	100
John Nowlane of Iskerowen, co. Sligo, esq.	23 June „	13 Nov. „	478
John Nugent of Dremyne co. Longford	18 „ „	31 Jan. „	565
Andrew Nisbett of Dublin, gentleman -	21 May „	30 „ „	762
Donnell Nerhinny of Lisroyne co. Roscommon.	24 April „	25 Feb. „	55
Robert Nugent of Carlanstowne in the co. of Westmeath.	- - -	20 Sept. „	2393
Thomas Nolan Fitz Gregory of the co. of Mayo.	15 May 1656.	7 May 1657.	40
John Nolan of Iskerowen in the co. of Sligoe.	- - -	8 „ „	200
Thomas Nolan of Ballinrobe in the co. of Mayo.	15 May 1656.	„ „ „	200
Thomas Nolan Fitz Gregory of Ballinrobe in the co. of Mayo.	- - -	„ „ „	83
Thomas Nolan of Ballinrobe co. Mayo	15 May 1656.	23 „ „	580
Thomas Nolan of Ballinrobe in the co. of Mayo.	„ „ „	25 „ „	107
John Nolan of Iskerowen in the co. of Sligo.	— — „	9 June „	1249
Edward Nellan of Killkarragh in the co. of Clare.	20 Aug. „	23 „ 1656.	164
[O.]			
Tirlagh McArt Oge O'Neale of the co. of Tyrone.	8 June 1656.	16 July 1657.	400
Henry O'Neale of Lussenarny in the co. of Antrim.	5 „ „	20 „ 1656.	930
John Naughton of Carrowmanogh in the co. of Roscommon.	31 May „	2 June 1657.	31
[P.]			
Philip Phillips of Clonmore in the co. of Mayo.	9 June 1656.	2 July 1657.	191
Susanna Pelly, relict of Thomas Pelly of Coolecartan, co. Galway.	22 May „	8 „ „	52
Sara Pollett alias Barrett of the co. of Mayo.	14 June „	7 „ „	—
Katlin and Uny Prendergast, co. Mayo	8 May „	15 „ „	80
William and Jonacke Prendergast of Killbegg co. Mayo.	17 „ „	16 „ „	29
Walter Boy Prendergast of Garryredmond co. Mayo.	„ „ „	„ „ „	32
Richard Prendergast of Cregan, co. Mayo.	3 „ „	„ „ „	14
Christopher Plunkett of Tathrath, co. Meath.	21 June „	6 Aug. „	252
Charles Prendergast of the co. of Mayo.	17 May „	4 Sept. „	62
Margaret Power of Ballygarne in the co. Waterford.	30 „ „	5 „ „	75
John Prendergast of the co. Tipperary -	28 Mar. „	10 Oct. „	60
John Purcell of Lismaine co. Kilkenny.	2 May „	10 Nov. „	120

Persons' names.	Date of decree.	Date of final settlement.	No. of acres.
Elizabeth Purcell, widow: allowed by special order so much land as was worth 200*l.* per annum in the year 1644 in lieu of her jointure.	- - -	26 Feb. 1656.	2000
Peirce Power of Clondonell in the co. of Waterford.	21 Aug. 1656.	5 Oct. „	2100
Thomas Prendergast of Killgany in the co. Waterford.	12 June „	3 June 1657.	200
Garrett Prendergast of Killgrogybegg in co. Tipperary.	8 „ „	„ „ „	200
Patrick Plunkett of the co. of Lowth -	12 „ „	8 „ „	300
Peirce Plunkett of Cloone in the co. of Tipperary.	3 May „	17 „ „	600
Philip Purcell of Ballyfoyle in the co. of Kilkenny.	10 June 1657.	„ „ „	697
David Power, Esq., Kilbolane in the co. Corke.	2 April 1656.	21 April 1656.	4200
Francis Betagh and Katherine, his wife, and Anne Plunkett, the said Katherine and Ann being daughters of John Plunkett of Loughcreu in the co. of Meath.	- - -	13 May „	666
Edmund Pettit of Clogher in the co. of Galway	4 June 1656.	13 Aug. 1657.	334
Richard Power of Tikincorra in the co. of Waterford.	21 May „	„ „ „	300
Christopher Plunkett of Ballymacode, in the co. of Meath.	2 June „	14 „ „	350
James Fitz William Power, late of Castletowne in the co. of Waterford.	21 „ „	18 „ „	300
Henry Plunkett of Hartstowne in the co. of Meath.	3 May „	28 „ „	175
[Q.]			
John Quirke of Ballyleene in the co. of Galway.	— — 1656.	15 July 1657.	100
[R.]			
Andrew Rice FitzJames of Dinglecouch in the co. of Kerry.	11 June 1656.	4 July 1656.	500
Stephen Roch of Limericke, gentleman.	26 Mar. „	13 Aug. „	740
Melaghlin Ryan of Coolenamona in the co. of Limericke.	9 May „	16 „ „	40
William Rourke of the co. of Kilkenny.	4 June „	8 July „	220
Thomas Roscester of the co. of Wexford.	2 „ „	„ „ „	66
Robert Redmond of the co. of Wexford.	23 „ „	28 Aug. „	150
Feagh McRory McEgan of the co. of Galway.	26 April „	7 „ „	116
Charles Ryan of the co. of Tipperary -	26 May „	21 Oct. „	50
Ellinor Rowly, late of the co. of Limericke.	20 „ „	7 Nov. „	200
Luke Roch of Dungarstowne in the co. of Wexford.	3 June „	„ „ „	280
Rory Ryan of Gortacoma in the county of Tipperary.	4 Sept. „	14 „ „	286
Ursilla Roch of Killahy in the county of Corke.	2 June „	6 May „	148

Persons' names.	Date of decree.	Date of final settlement.	No. of acres.
Diermott Ryan of the co. of Tipperary	21 June 1656.	8 May 1657.	200
Daniel Rawly of Tullaghanemore in the Queen's county.	14 „ „	5 June „	200
Humphrey Reynolds late of Loscurrein in the county of Leitrim.	- - -	7 July 1657.	345
Con O'Roirke of Drumahir in the co. of Leitrim.	- - -	18 „ 1656.	250
William Ryan of Tobber Ryan in the county of Tipperary.	21 May 1656.	24 „ 1657.	310
John Ryan of Drumbane in the co. of Tipperary.	2 April „	3 May 1656.	35
Connor McMahon Ryan of Turehine in the county of Tipperary.	2 „ „	„ „ „	50
Melaghlin McConnor Ryan of Turehine in the co. of Tipperary.	„ „ „	„ „ „	35
Henry Ryan of the co. of Tipperary -	10 June „	21 Oct. „	100
Teig McOwnhy Ryan of Tully in the co. Tipperary.	9 „ „	15 Aug. 1657.	340
John Rochford of the co. of Kilkenny -	— May „	19 „ „	195
William Rogan of Gortingauna in the co. of Tipperary.	13 „ „	18 July „	105
Mahowne O'Ruddan of ArdmcGlanchy in the county of Clare.	7 „ „	21 Aug. „	34
William Ryan of Clonloghy in the co. of Tipperary.	23 „ „	28 July „	140
James Ryan of Clonesynure in the county Tipperary.	26 „ „	28 Aug. „	100
[S.]			
Mahon Oge McShane of Killegurtine, co. Clare.	26 April 1656.	10 July 1656.	73
Sir Dermod O'Shaghnussy of Gortinchegory, co. Galway.	12 May „	22 „ „	2871
Katherine Stapleton alias Cullaghan, co. Corke.	21 „ „	13 Aug. „	50
John Roe O'Shagnesy of the county of Galway.	3 „ „	„ „ „	52
Hugh Shaghnessy of Cloonine in the county Galway.	18 April „	13 „ 1658.	65
Honora Shaghnessy and Connor, her son.	28 Sept. „	18 „ 1656.	24
Garrett Sutton of Kildare - -	21 June „	22 „ „	100
George St. Legar of Finerstowne in the Liberties of the city of Kilkenny.	4 „ „	3 Sept. „	62
John Lisaght of the co. of Limericke -	16 „ „	8 „ „	250
John Shee of the county of Kilkenny and Rose, his wife.	19 „ „	9 Oct. „	500
Marcus Shee of Kilkenny - -	11 „ „	„ „ „	360
Bartholomew Stackepole of Limerick, Esq.	9 Oct. 1655.	18 Jan. 1655.	1277
Grany Sinnott alias Redmond, relict of Melchior Sinnott and Baltazar Synnott, son and heir of the said Melchior of Ballinvany co. Wexford.	2 June 1656.	25 Oct. 1656.	117
Thomas Smith of Oranbegg co. Galway	- - -	8 Nov. „	599
Robert Sole of Gillcagh co. Galway -	9 May 1656.	11 „ „	14
Nicholas Sinnott of Wexford - -	- - -	9 May and 31 Aug. 1657.	100
Peter Skerritt of Galway, merchant -	6 June 1656.	19 May „	361
George Skerritt of Galway, merchant -	14 „ „	25 „ „	108
David Stapleton of Ballingeknin in the co. of Cork.	21 May „	4 June „	200

Persons' names.	Date of decree.	Date of final settlement.	No. of acres.
Robert Stafford and Ellin, his wife, and Mary Cheevers alias Rossiter, the now wife of Robert Devereux and mother to the said Ellin of Ballagh in the county of Mayo.	9 May 1656.	5 June 1657.	111
Robert Shee of the county of Kilkenny	4 June „	„ „ „	250
Robert Shee of the county of Kilkenny	21 May „	8 „ „	250
Patrick Sarsfeild of Limericke, Esq. -	20 „ „	26 Aug. 1656.	888
Stephen Skeelan of Lymericke -	30 „ „	21 July 1657.	135
Thomas Shortall of Ballylorkan in the county of Kilkenny.	23 June „	24 „ „	469
Stephen Shelton of the Queen's county	28 May „	27 „ „	200
Martin Skerritt of Galway - -	20 „ „	10 Aug. „	623
Thomas Strich Fitz James, late of Lymericke, and Ellan and Ellis his daughters.	29 „ „	8 „ „	524
William Spencer, late of Killcollman in the county of Corke, gentleman, by vertue of an order of his Highnesse Council (whereby he is adjudged).[1]	26 July 1657.	11 „ „	1011
Dominick Skerritt of the co. of Galway	- - -	13 „ „	442
Edward Sherlocke of Frayne in the co. of Meath.	3 April 1656.	25 „ „	371
Walter Sherlocke of Metthell in the county of Waterford.	26 „ „	28 „ „	425
Patricke Sarsfeild, late of Lucan,—by an order of the Council, dated the 20th of June 1657.	- - -	„ „ „	1105
Lady Ann,[2] Baroness dowager of Slane in the co. of Westmeath.	9 Oct. 1656.	„ „ „	274
Thomas Sinnott of Ballyrany in the co. of Wexford and Alson Sinnott, the relict of John Synnott, deceased.	28 - -	„ „ „	215
James Sherlocke of Naas in the co. of Kildare.	- - -	„ „ „	381
Walter Synnott of Carrownabody in the co. of Wexford.	26 May 1656.	9 July „	200
[T.]			
Edmond Tressy, co. Galway - -	12 May 1656.	9 July 1657.	200
Richard and Una Tressy alias Swiney co. Galway.	17 „ „	13 Aug. „	54
William Tuit and Dame Ellis Tuite, his grandmother; Jane and Bridgett, daughters of Edward Tuite, co. Meath.	7 June „	30 „ „	1000
John Talbott of Bellgart in the co. of Dublin, esq.	9 May „	3 Sept. „	2244
Henry Talbott, Knight and Baronet, by order of the Council.	16 July „	- - -	300
Sir Robert Talbott, of Castle Talbott, county of Meath.	26 Oct. „	24 June 1656.	6030
William Terrill of the county of Westmeath.	- - -	29 May 1657.	146
Sir Oliver Tuite of Sunnagh in the co. of Westmeath, Knight and Baronet, and Dame Mable Tuite, his grandmother.	15 June 1656.	23 June „	1700
Edward Tully of Galway - -	- - -	30 May „	62
Murrogh Tierna, of Killconna in the co. of Tipperary.	1 Sept. 1656.	14 July „	152

[1] The words in this parenthesis are struck out in the MS.

[2] Fleming.

Persons' names.	Date of decree.	Date of final settlement.	No. of acres.
Robert Talbot of the city of Dublin -	22 May 1656.	21 Aug. 1657.	125
Dame Margaret,[1] Baroness of Upper Ossory.	- - -	- - -	——
[W.]			
Francis Waffer of Gainstowne, co. Meath	30 May 1656.	4 July 1656.	64
John Wall of Ballinroan co. Galway -	19 „ „	27 June „	110
John White of the co. of Lowth and Jane White alias Barrett.	9 June „	18 July „	200
Nicholas White FitzNicholas of Limericke, merchant.	28 May „	13 Aug. „	66
Thomas White of Limericke - -	21 „ „	„ „ „	64
William Welsh of the co. of Kilkenny -	20 „ „	5 Sept. —	100
Edmund Welsh of Lisrobin, co. Tipperary.	- - -	„ „ 1656.	100
Thomas Wadding of the co. of Waterford.	9 June 1656.	9 „ „	800
Katherine Wolfe, minor, in the co. of Clare.	26 May „	„ „ „	132
Richard Waffer of the co. of Meath -	29 „ „	16 Nov. „	37
Nicholas White Fitz Henry, late of Clonmell, co. Tipperary.	25 Mar. „	24 „ „	1004
Francis Waffer of the co. of Wexford -	5 June „	6 May 1657.	110
John Ward of Bally McWard in the co. of Galway.	26 May „	— June 1656.	77
Nicholas White of Limericke, merchant	28 Mar. „	27 May 1657.	326
Richard,[2] Earl of Westmeath - -	9 May „	23 Aug. 1656.	11574
Walter Wall of the co. of Galway -	9 „ „	4 June 1657.	219
Anstace Woodlocke and Mary Ellen and Katherine Woodlocke of [*blank.*]	30 „ „	9 Sept. 1656.	459
John White of Richardstowne, in the co. of Lowth, and Jane White alias Burnett his wife.	9 June „	2 Aug. 1657.	2129
Peirce White of Rushing in the co. of Waterford.	23 May „	17 „ „	300
David White of Rushtowne in the co. of Waterford.	10 June „	„ „ „	140
Richard Wall of Ratheny in the co. of Tipperary.	20 May „	18 „ „	150
Katherine Wall, the relict of Edmond Wall of Killdehyny, in the co. of Tipperary.	21 June „	„ „ „	100
[Y.]			
Katherine Yelverton alias Fallon of Milltowne, co. Roscomon.	20 Aug. 1656.	20 Aug. 1656.	483

[1] Fitz-Patrick. [2] Nugent.

"THOMAS ELIOT, DEPUTY SURVEYOR GENERAL."

"Upon search made into the books of final settlements of lands set out to the Transplanted Irish in Connaught, and county of Clare, I find the lands so set forth to them to contain seven hundred and seventeen thousand, seventy six acres Irish measure -	Irish Acres. 717076	Roods. 0	Perches. 00
"And of English measure, one million one hundred sixty one thousand, five hundred forty four acres, one rood and thirty two perches - -	English Acres. 1161544	Roods. 1	Perches." 32

III.

Documents connected with the Army in Ireland, 1662–84.

Settlement for arrears.

1662, October 4.—"An account of such commissioned officers of his Majesties army in Ireland as have accepted of a moiety of the ten months arrears, commencing the 21st of October 1661, and determining the 27th of July 1662, in satisfaction of the whole:"

"Date of warrants:

			£	s.	d.
14th January	1662	Earl of Drogheda, Captain - -	90	13	0
11th March	„	William Fitzgerald, Lieutenant -	58	1	0
11th „	„	Edward Molesworth, Cornet -	45	3	0
24th January	„	Lord Viscount Conway, Captain -	90	6	0
16th March	„	Marino Roma, Quartermaster -	32	5	0
28th January	„	Lord Viscount Shannon, Captain -	90	6	0
„ „	„	Henry Howard, Cornet to Lord Grandison - - -	45	3	0
21st February	„	Paul Phillips, Cornet to Major George Rawdon - - -	45	3	0
23rd March	„	Sir Theophilus Jones, Captain -	90	6	0
15th April	1663	Henry Moreton, Lieutenant -	58	1	0
23rd March	1662	Arthur Usher, Cornet - -	45	3	0
15th April	1663	William Hood, Quartermaster -	32	5	0
30th March	„	Moses Hill, Lieutenant to Duke of Albemarle - - -	58	1	0
9th April	„	Cary Dillon, Lieutenant to Earl of Meath - - - -	58	1	0
15th „	„	Arthur Dillon, Lieutenant to Earl of Donegal - - - -	58	1	0
31st August	„	Charles Meredith, Cornet - -	45	3	0
15th April	„	Mathew Pennefather, Quartermaster to the late Lord Viscount Falkland's troop - - -	32	5	0
4th February	1662	Captain John St. Leger, Captain of foot - - - -	51	12	0
18th March	„	Sir Robert Byron, Captain - -	51	12	0
„ „	„	Sir Francis Butler, Captain - -	51	12	0
„ „	„	Capt. Nicholas Bayley, Captain -	51	12	0
23rd March	„	Beverley Usher, Lieutenant to the Earl of Ossory - - -	25	16	0
24th March	„	Col. Robert Manley, Captain -	51	12	0
10th July	1663	George Butler, Ensign to his Grace the Duke of Ormonde's Company	19	7	0
28th „	„	Ulick FitzMorris, Lieutenant to Colonel Howard St. Leger's company, formerly Sir Nicholas Purdon's - - - -	25	16	0
15th August	„	Sir Thomas Wharton, Captain -	51	12	0
17th August	„	Colonel Charles Wheeler, Captain -	51	12	0

Endorsed:—"A list of the commanding officers who have received half pay.

"Received from Mr. Barry,[1] this 4th of October, 1662.

[1] Mathew Barry, Clerk of the Privy Council in Ireland.

MSS. OF MARQUIS OF ORMONDE.

1662, August 26.—"The quarters of the forces in Munster and Ulster as well of the troops and companies as lie in several places, as those that quarter entire in one place:—Received 26 August 1662."

Munster Troops.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Cornets.	Quartermasters.	Corporals.	Trumpeters.	Soldiers.	[Quarters.]
Lord Shannon's troop -	1	1	1	1	3	2	76	Clonmel.
Lord Grandison's „ -	1	1	1	1	3	2	74	Limerick.
Sir William Neile's troop -	1	1	1	1	1	2	35	Athlone. Fethard.
„ „ „ -	–	–	–	–	2	–	40	Nenagh. „

Companies.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Soldiers.	[Quarters.]
The Earl of Ossory's -	1	1	1	1	2	2	72	Nenagh. Kilkenny.
„ „ -	–	–	–	1	1	–	18	Cashell. „
Earl of Orrery's - -	1	1	1	2	3	2	86	Limerick.
„ „ - -	1	1	1	2	2	2	54	Timoleague. Corke.
Earl of Barrymore's -	–	–	1	1	–	–	18	Crookhaven. „
„ „ -	–	–	–	–	1	–	12	Enishirkye. „
Sir William King's -	1	1	1	2	3	2	87	Limerick.
Sir Ralph Willson's -	1	1	1	2	3	2	86	„
„ „ -	1	1	1	1	2	2	65	Kinsale.
Sir William Penn's -	–	–	–	1	1	–	12	Blockhouse „
Sir Francis Fowkes' -	1	1	1	2	3	2	83	Clonmel.
Sir Peter Courthopp's -	1	1	1	2	3	2	94	Cork.
Sir St. John Broderick's -	1	1	1	2	3	2	87	„
Sir Richard Kyrle's -	1	1	1	2	3	2	85	„
Sir Nicholas Purdon's -	1	1	1	2	2	1	62	Killmallock.
„ „ -	–	–	–	–	1	1	12	Carrickfoyle.
„ „ -	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	Ballycogh.
Col. Jo. Hubblethorne's -	1	1	1	2	2	1	90	Waterford.
Col. John Jephson's -	1	1	1	2	3	2	82	Mallow.
Col. Randle Cleyton's -	1	1	1	1	2	2	73	Mitchelstown.
„ „ -	–	–	–	1	1	–	18	Killworth.
Col. Chas. Wheeler's -	1	1	1	2	3	2	86	Youghal.
„ „ -	1	1	1	1	2	2	63	Clonmel.
Col. Charles Blount's -	–	–	–	1	1	–	24	Cashel.
Col. Robert Manley's -	1	1	1	1	1	2	51	Clare.
„ „ -	–	–	–	1	1	–	19	Carrickfergus.
„ „ -	–	–	–	–	1	–	17	Inchecronawn.
Lieut.-Col. James Muttlow's	1	1	1	2	3	2	81	Waterford.
„ „	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	Rosse.
Lieut.-Col. John Read's -	1	–	1	2	3	2	89	Bantry.
Major Richard Goodwin's	1	1	–	1	–	1	20	Rosse.
„ „	–	–	–	–	1	–	20	Listowel.
„ „	–	–	–	1	–	–	18	Dingly Couch.
„ „	–	–	1	–	2	1	33	Valentia.
Major George Ingoldesby's	1	1	1	2	3	2	87	Limerick.
Major James Dennis' -	1	–	1	1	3	2	67	Dungarvan.
„ „ -	–	–	–	1	–	–	18	Capperquin.
Captain Richard Power's -	1	1	1	2	3	2	88	Waterford.
Captain John St. Leger's -	1	1	–	1	1	1	43	Cloughonodfoy.
„ „ -	–	–	1	1	2	1	43	Dunereeile.

Ulster Troops.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Cornets.	Quartermasters.	Corporals.	Trumpeters.	Soldiers.	[Quarters.]
Duke of Albemarle's	1	1	1	1	3	2	79	Belfast.
Earl of Donegal's	1	1	1	1	3	2	76	Carrickfergus.
Earl of Drogheda's	1	1	1	1	3	2	75	Drogheda.
Earl of Mount Alexander's	1	1	1	1	1	2	38	Newtown Ards.
" " "	–	–	–	–	1	–	18	Cumber.
" " "	–	–	–	–	1	–	19	Donaghadee.
Lord Caulfield's	1	1	1	–	2	1	53	Charlemont.
"	–	–	1	1	1	1	23	Armagh.
Lord Conway's	1	–	–	1	2	1	64	Lisnegarvey.
"	–	1	1	–	1	1	13	Hillsborough.
Sir Francis Hamilton's	1	1	1	–	2	1	40	Killishandrah.
" "	–	–	–	1	1	1	31	Bellturbett.
Col. Mark Trevor's	1	1	1	1	3	2	75	Dundalk.
Col. Vere Cornwell's	1	1	1	1	3	2	76	Downpatrick.
Major George Rawden's	1	1	–	1	2	1	48	Colerayne.
" "	–	–	1	–	1	1	27	Newtown Limavaddey.

Companies.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Soldiers.	[Quarters.]
Lord Folliott's	1	1	1	2	3	2	93	Ballyshannon.
Lord Massareene's	1	–	–	1	1	1	63	Antrim.
"	–	1	1	1	2	1	31	Londonderry.
Sir Francis Butler's	1	1	1	2	3	2	94	Drogheda.
Sir John Cole's	1	1	1	2	3	2	90	Enniskillen.
Sir Robert Stuart's	1	–	1	2	2	1	62	Lifford.
" "	–	1	–	–	1	1	30	Strabane.
Sir Hanes Hamilton's	1	1	–	1	1	1	60	Carlingford.
" "	–	–	1	1	1	1	34	Newry.
Sir Charles Hamilton's	1	1	1	1	2	1	48	Letterkenny.
" "	–	–	–	1	1	1	32	Castledoe.
Col. John Gorges'	1	1	–	2	3	2	94	Londonderry.
Col. Thomas Coote's	1	1	1	2	3	2	87	Belturbett.
Col. John Mayart's	1	1	1	1	2	1	56	Killeleagh.
" "	–	–	–	1	1	1	36	Hillsborough.
Lieut.-Col. Thomas Fortescue's.	1	1	1	2	3	2	94	Carrickfergus.
Major Gibson's	1	1	1	2	3	2	87	Drogheda.
Captain William Rosse's	1	1	1	2	3	2	92	Charlemont.
Capt. Thomas Stuart's	1	1	–	2	3	2	94	Coleraine.
Capt. Edwd. Brabason's	1	1	1	2	3	2	87	Dundalke.

MSS. OF MARQUIS OF ORMONDE.

1662, August 30. Troops in Leinster and Connaght.

Leinster Troops.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Cornets.	Quartermasters.	Corporals.	Trumpeters.	Soldiers.	[Quarters.]
Duke of Ormonde's - -	1	1	1	–	2	1	40	Catherlogh.
" " - -	–	–	–	1	1	1	37	Athy.
Earl of Orrery's - -	1	1	1	1	3	2	67	Dublin.
Earl of Kildare's - -	1	1	1	1	3	2	72	"
Earl of Meath's - -	1	1	1	1	3	2	75	"
Earl of Anglesey's -	1	1	1	–	–	1	16	Arklow.
" " -	–	–	–	–	1	–	25	Enniscorthy.
" " - -	–	–	–	–	1	–	6	Camollin.
" " -	–	–	–	–	1	1	20	Gory.
Sir Henry Tichborn's -	1	1	1	1	3	2	79	Wicklow.
Sir Arthur Forbes' -	1	–	1	1	2	2	40	Molingar.
" " -	–	1	–	–	1	–	30	Kilbeggan.
Sir Theophilus Jones -	1	1	1	1	3	2	73	Kells.
Sir Thomas Armstrong's -	1	1	1	1	3	2	77	Dublin.
Sir William Meredith's -	1	1	1	–	2	1	35	Kilcullen.
" " -	–	–	–	1	–	1	22	Naas.
" " -	–	–	–	–	1	–	18	BallymoreEustace.
Col. Daniel Redman's -	1	1	1	–	2	1	40	Kilkenny.
" " -	–	–	–	1	1	1	35	Waterford.

Companies.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Trumpeters.	Troopers.	[Quarters.]
Duke of Ormonde's -	1	1	1	2	2	2	84	Duncannon.
" " -	–	–	–	–	1	–	12	Passage.
Duke of Albemarle's -	1	1	1	2	3	2	87	Wexford.
Sir Edward Massye's -	1	1	1	2	3	2	87	Callen.
Sir John Ogle's - -	1	–	1	2	2	1	58	Trym.
" " - -	–	1	–	–	1	1	29	Navan.
Sir Thomas Wharton's -	1	1	1	2	3	2	84	Mullingar.
Sir Robert Byron's -	1	1	1	2	3	2	90	
" " -	–	1	1	1	1	1	38	Phillippstown.
" " -	–	–	–	1	1	1	18	Castlejordan.
Late Sir Thomas Gifford's	–	–	–	–	1	–	18	Balligowran.
" " -	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	Killea.
Late Sir Patrick Wemys' -	–	1	–	2	3	2	82	Catherlogh.
Col. John Brett's - -	1	1	1	2	3	2	88	Bosse.
Col. Thomas Pigott's -	1	1	1	2	3	1	90	Maryborough.
Col. Daniel Treswell's -	1	1	1	2	3	2	86	Enniscorthy.
Col. William Warden's -	1	1	1	2	3	2	85	Kilkenny.

Connaght Troops.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Cornets.	Quartermasters.	Corporals.	Trumpeters.	Troopers.	[Quarters.]
Earl of Ossory's	1	–	1	1	2	1	58	Athleague.
" "	–	1	–	–	1	–	18	Dunmore.
Lord Faulkland's	1	1	1	1	3	2	77	Athlone.
Lord Aungier's	1	1	1	1	3	2	81	Longford.
Lord of Colooney's	1	1	–	–	1	1	36	Sligoe.
" "	–	–	1	–	1	1	30	Galway.
" "	–	–	–	1	1	–	12	Colooney.
" "	1	–	1	–	2	1	55	Arkin.
Sir Oliver St. George's	–	1	–	1	1	1	20	Carrickdrumrusk.

Connaght Companies.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Soldiers.	[Quarters.]
Earl of Mountrath's	1	1	–	2	1	1	46	Castle Coote.
" "	–	–	–	–	1	1	30	Ballymoe.
" "	–	–	1	–	1	–	14	Jamestowne.
Lord Berkeley's	1	1	1	2	2	2	51	Galway.
" "	–	–	–	–	1	–	36	Jamestowne.
Lord Roberts'	1	1	1	1	2	2	57	Abbey Boyle.
"	–	–	–	1	–	–	18	Ballinefay.
"	–	–	–	–	1	–	12	Ballymote.
Sir Francis Gore's	1	1	1	1	2	2	64	Galway.
" "	–	–	–	1	1	–	24	Meelick.
Sir Arthur Gore's	1	–	–	1	1	1	22	Newtowne.
" "	–	1	–	1	–	–	12	Darmore.
" "	–	–	1	–	–	1	24	Banagher.
" "	–	–	–	1	–	–	30	Inver.
Sir Robert Hannay's	1	1	1	2	2	2	69	Bellaghy.
" "	–	–	–	–	1	–	12	Moyne.
Sir James Cuffe's	1	–	1	–	2	1	29	Ballymote.
" "	–	1	–	1	1	–	41	Cahernemart.
" "	–	–	–	1	–	1	18	Cahernemart.
Col. Chidley Coote's	1	1	1	2	2	2	76	Galway.
" "	–	–	–	–	1	–	12	Benowin.
Col. Robert Sandyes'	1	–	1	1	1	1	57	Roscommon.
" "	–	1	–	1	1	–	18	Ballyleague.
" "	–	–	–	–	1	–	12	Termonberry.
Captain Nich. Bayley's	1	1	1	2	3	2	88	Athlone.
Captain W. Moore's	1	1	1	2	3	2	94	Athlone.
Captain Garrett Moore's	1	1	1	1	2	2	75	Galway.
" "	–	–	–	1	1	–	12	Lettermollin.
Captain Richard St. George's	1	1	1	1	2	2	76	Athlone.
" "	–	–	–	1	1	–	11	Termonberry.
Captain Robert Deey's	1	–	1	1	1	1	45	Isles of Aran.
" "	–	1	–	1	2	1	45	Isles of Buffin.

Endorsed:—"A list of the several quarters of every troop and company in the province of Leinster and Connaght.—Received 30th August 1662."

MSS. OF MARQUIS OF ORMONDE.

1662, October 7.—Sir William Flower's muster roll.

"A list of the Lieutenant-Colonel's Company:—Sir William Flower, Captain.—Thomas Flower, Lieutenant.—George Blunt, Ensign:—

Sergeants:—Roger Arthur, Joseph Lingley, Peter Griffine, Edward Fletcher. Corporals:—Edward Cussens, Josias Beale, William Brunoke. Drummers:—John Gregory, John Reynoll.

Ralph Ackison,
Joseph Ashburey,[1]
Thomas Adams,
Francis Brookes,
Edward Burne,
Michael Bell,
John Barber,
Edward Haines,
John Barloe,
Daniell Bradshaw,
William Blake,
Edward Barncroft,
William Barge,
Thomas Barret,
Thomas Bennet,
Thomas Baulducke,
John Barnes,
Isack Butler,
Barney Batron,
Andrew Codd,
Thomas Cussens,
James Crearey,
Edward Cenricke,
Simon Cale,
Thomas Clarke,
Richard Chamberline,
John Clements,
Robert Carter,
Thomas Cowbands,
Richard Chapman,
Peeter Carrone,
Richard Claiton,
William Coale,
William Cooper,
Thomas Chumley,
Edward Chattertone,
Thomas Dunbocke,
James Danis,
Henry Dupper,
Daniell Dugdall,
Thomas Eavens,
Rowland English,
Edward Fleming,
John Grinley,
Alexander Girle,
Thomas Goodine,
John Goodier,
Roger Gearey,
John Hobbes,
John Hobbkinson,
John Hilliard,
John Henley,
John Heatley,
James Hardey,
James Harrison,
George Henderson,
Henery Henson,
Henery Harrison,
Henery Hunter,
Ambrose Heyland,
Francis Hambleton,
Francis Haukins,
Samuel Harper,
Richard Houldmested,
Robert Hales,
Phillip Jurdan,
Edmund Jaques,
Marmaduke Jackson,
Richard Lee,
Alexander Leapard,
William Leaster,
Anthony Leaster,
Bartholomew Lenthall,
Oliver Lathan,
David Linger,
William Lee,
Thomas Lawrence,
Thomas Lawson,
Richard Lake,
Curthburd Latham,
George Leenes,
Ralph Lancton,
Ralph Matson,
John Mosse,
Robert Mason,
William Marshall,
Richard Nicholls,
John Poulton,
Nathaniell Phillipes,
Jonas Perrey,
Andrew Price,
John Perren,
Edward Parker,
Anthony Peace,
Miles Ronse,
John Roch,
William Richmond,
Samuell Rosse,

[1] See page 237.

Thomas Shipley,
Clement Starcy,
Nicholas Scowen,
Dudley Starkey,
William Swanson,
John Tomson,
Thomas Thorpe,
Edward Thomas,
Edward Tunson,
John Taylor,
Francis Twethies,
George Tucker,
John Vinncett,
Thomas Wootton,
Thomas Whittecer,
John Williams,
John Winkels,
James Woldridge,
Robert Williams,
Edward Williams,
Henery Walter,
Thomas Yeoman,

"WILLIAM FLOWER."

Endorsed :—" Sir William Flower's muster roll."

1662, October 8.—Colonel Willoughby's muster roll.

Colonell Francis Willoughby, Captain. Captain Toby Barnes, Lieutenant. Edward Gyllyard, Ensign.
Sergeants: Anthony Garforth, Marmaduke King, Robert Smith.
Corporals: William Reed, Thomas Benson, William Hurst.
Drummers: John Wetherell, William Smith.

William Aldridge,
Charles Blunt,
James Brookebank,
Leonard Browne,
William Browne,
William Butler,
Richard Butler,
Thomas Bond,
Annanias Blanfield,
John Briscoe,
John Bayley,
Gyles Bayley,
Abraham Blood,
John Booth,
Edward Butler,
William Chapman,
George Curtis,
John Dobbins,
John Daneson,
Thomas Doyle,
Edward Drayner,
John Durham,
Thomas Ferinan,
Mathew Forfaine,
Richard Fox,
Robert Felgstede,
Stephen Ford,
Richard Gibson,
Thomas Gunston,
Thomas Goss,
Evan Griffith,
William Griffith,
Thomas Hayes,
Francis Hutchinson,
Anthony Hanes,
John Hidden,
John Hickles,
Richard Hopkins,
John Husband,
William Hutchinson,
Robert Holland,
Abraham Hodgson,
George Harryson,
John Hoyle,
John Hawkins,
Jeremiah Hathersley,
Thomas Jones,
Ambrose Jackson,
Daniel Johnson,
William Kinge,
Andrew Kinge,
William Karey,
George Kente,
Richard Lancaster,
Richard Lacy,
John Lucas,
Thomas Malpas,
Thomas Mares,
Thomas Marston,
Robert Milton,
William Nicholls,
William Peach.
John Powell,
Richard Pearson,
Thomas Ridlesdelle,
William Rice,

John Rodd,
William Radcliff,
Francis Rowell,
Robert Shaw,
John Swinton,
Ralph Scrafton,
Eustiss Screton,
Michaell Savidge,
Thomas Sharpe,
Abell Stafford,
William Traviss,
Mathew Todd,
Francis Thomas,
Richard Thomas,
Phillip Taylor,
Christofer Tirrey,
William Willoughby,
James Wright,
Henry Wescote,
Thomas Walters,
Ronald Williams,
James Wetherby,
William Watson,
Richard Welch,
FRA. WILLOUGHBY.

Endorsed:—"Captain Willoughby's muster roll for October the 8th, 1662."

1662, October 14.—"A list of the Guard of Battleaxes.

"Sir Daniel Treswell, Knight and Baronet, Captain.—Arthur Weldon, Lieutenant.—John Harrington, Joseph Bramston, Sergeants.

Henry Bowyer,
Richard Banfield,
Miles Birne,
Thomas Browne,
William Bearsley,
James Carpenter,
Godshalke Debutt,
John Deane,
Christopher Dyton,
Richard Elton,
Roger Evans,
Josiah Elsmore,
Simon Estopp,
William Floyd,
Owen Flanagan,
William Gay,
Walter Geffries,
Edward Graham,[1]
Thomas Harris,
James Handoside,
John Hudson,
Thomas Hix,
John Hix,
Henry Hemsworth,
William Holford,
Robert Hargraves,
John James,
Edward Ireland,
William Jukes,
Edward Johnson,
John Key,
Thomas Lee,
Thomas Leigh,
George Lowther,
Arthur Leacock,
John Manaton,
John Moyle,
John Mullady,
John Miller,
Thomas Morgan,
William Potter,
George Redman,
John Rotchford,
John Seawell,
John Seaman,
John Stafferton,
John Sheppard,
Robert Turner,
Henry Throughton,
Francis Vangamert,
John Wynn,
Richard Wooks,
Thomas Whittaker,
John Wilson,
Nathaniel Webb,
William Wand,
Rabie Wyndors,[1]
George Weston,

Endorsed.—"14th October 1662."—"The muster roll of the Guard of Battleaxes."

[1] In margin "At Kilkenny."

1663, September 23.—"Council of war."

Present:

Lord Lieutenant [Duke of Ormonde]; Earl of Orrery; Viscount Dungannon; Earl of Arran; Lord Kingston; Sir Maurice Berkeley.

Resolved that his Majesties army be forthwith settled in quarters as followeth, videlicet:—

Companies in Leinster:

Kilkenny:	3:	Captain Thomas Stewart, Captain Cecill, Sir Mathew Appleyard, and a commander to command Kilkenny.
Duncannon:	2:	Duke of Ormonde's and Sir John Rosse's company.
Drogheda:	4:	Major Gibson, Captain Garrett Moore, Sir Thomas Wharton, and Colonel Treswell.
Wexford:	2:	Duke Albemarle's and Major James Dennis.
Carlingford:	1:	Sir Hans Hamilton.
Catherlogh:	1:	Colonel Piggott.
	13	

Companies in Ulster:

Londonderry:	5:	Col. Gorges', Lord Massereene's, Col. Humphrey Sidenham; Captain Edward Brabazon's; and Lord Folliott's.
Carrickfergus:	5:	Col. John Mayart; Lieut.-Colonel Fortescue; Capt. John Butler; Sir Robert Byron; Sir Charles Hamilton.
Charlemont:	5:	Sir John Cole; Col. Thomas Coote; Captain Rosse and two companies out of Munster.

In Munster:

Cork, 4,—Waterford, 4,—Limerick, 6,—Youghal, 1,—Kinsale Fort, 1,—Clonmel, 2,—Bantry Fort, 1,—Baltimore or Crookehaven in the West of Cork, 1,—Kerry, 1.

"Earl of Orrery to settle these as he thinks fit.

In Connaght:

In Galway, 5,—Athlone, 3,—Ennisboffin and Arran, 1,—Bellamoe, 1,—Belaghy, 1:—11.

"Vice President to settle these garrisons as he thinks fit."

"Col. Sandys to march to Athlone from Roscommon and Ballyleague."

"Sir Edward Massey's squadron at Abbey Leix to march to Athlone."

"Sligo commanded party to remain as it is.

"Warrant for 50*l.* to Major Lane for the reparation of the fort of Kinsale."

"Warrant for 50*l.* for reparation of the Fort of Valentia to Sir Anthony Denny."

Endorsed.—"Quarters resolved upon the 23rd September 1663."

MSS. OF MARQUIS OF ORMONDE.

1664, May 20.—The King's regiment of Guards.—"A list of the commissioned officers of his Majestie's regiment of Guards in Ireland."

KING'S COMPANY.

Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.
Sir Nicholas Armorer.	William Hamlin.	Charles Fielding.
Richard, Earl of Arran, Colonel.	Edward Jones.	Thomas Smith.
Sir William Flower, Lieutenant-Col.	Thomas Flowers.	George Blount.
Sir John Sephens, Knight, Major.	Richard Farley.	William Little.
John, Lord Butler.	Sidney Fothersby.	Henry Herbert.
Col. Roger Burges.	William Constable.	William Gilbert.
Col. Francis Willoughby.	Toby Barnes.	Alexander Meautis.
Lieut.-Col. Brent Moore.	William Wheaton.	John Vernon.
Lieut.-Col. Thomas Capper.	John Carleton.	John Baskervile.
Major Edw. Billingsly.	Thomas Bradston.	John Byron.
Captain Anthony Hungerford.	Oliver Pledwell.	Henry Bulkley.
Major Richard Broughton.	Henry Jones.	Edmond Gealard.

Endorsed.—"A list of the commissioned officers of his Majesties regiment of Guards, as they now stand this 20th of May 1664."

ii.—An abstract of the number of the officers and soldiers of his Majestie's regiment of Guards in Ireland.

Companies.	Colonels.	Lt.-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drums.	Private soldiers.
King's company	–	–	–	1	1	1	4	3	2	120
Earl of Arran's	1	–	–	1	1	1	4	3	2	120
Sir William Flower's	–	1	–	1	1	1	4	3	2	120
Sir John Stephens'	–	–	1	1	1	1	4	3	2	120
John Lord Butler's late company	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	3	2	90
Col. Francis Willoughby's	–	–	–	1	1	1	3	3	2	90
Col. Roger Burgesse's	–	–	–	1	1	1	3	3	2	90
Lt.-Col. Brent Moore's	–	–	–	1	1	1	3	3	2	90
Major Edward Billingsley's	–	–	–	1	1	1	3	3	2	90
Major Richard Broughton's	–	–	–	1	1	1	3	3	2	90
Capt. Thomas Cupper's	–	–	–	1	1	1	3	3	2	90
Capt. Anthony Hungerford's	–	–	–	1	1	1	3	3	2	90
	1	1	1	11	12	12	40	36	24	1,200

Staff officers: — Captain, adjutant, quarter master, chirurgeon, chirurgeon's mate, drum major, and piper to the King's company.—Abraham Yarner.

Endorsed.—"An abstract of his Majestie's regiment of Guards: Received the —— of May 1664."

1664, November 26.—A list of the troops and companies of his Majestie's army in Ireland, with their present quarters, and their quarters at the time of his Grace the Lord Lieutenant's going for England :"

Troops.	Present quarters.	Quarters the 1st of June 1664.
Lord Lieutenant's late guard -	Dublin - -	The same.
Duke of Albemarle's - -	„ - - -	Belfast.
Lord Aungier's - - -	„ - -	Longford.
Capt. Richard Bertie's - -	Athy - - -	The same.
Sir Francis Hamilton's - -	Catherlogh - -	„
Lord Deputy's - - -	Kilkenny - -	„
Lord Brabazon's - - -	Maryborough -	Dublin.
Lord Lieutenant's troop - -	Rosse - -	The same.
Earl of Anglesey's - - -	Arklow - - -	„
Sir Henry Tichborne's - -	Wicklow - -	„
John, Lord Butler's - - -	Atherdee - -	„
Lord Viscount Dungannon's -	Dundalk - -	„
Sir Theophilus Jones's - -	Kells - - -	„
Col. Thomas Howard's - -	Trim - -	„
Sir Arthur Forbesse's - - -	Mollingar - -	„
William, Lord Callan's - -	Birr - - -	„
John Lord Berkeley's - - -	Athlone - - -	„
John Lord Kingston's - -	Abby Boyle - -	„
Lord Colooney's - - -	Sligo - - -	„
Sir Oliver St. George's - -	Carrickdrumruskie -	Dublin.
Earl of Drogheda's - - -	Loughreah - -	„
Sir William Neale's - -	Cashel - -	„
Earl of Orrery's - - -	Newtown - -	„
Lord Viscount Shannon's - -	Cork - -	„
Lord Grandison's - - -	Limerick - -	„
Col. Vere Cromwell's - -	Downpatrick -	„
Earl of Donnegall's - -	Carrickfergus -	„
Lord Viscount Conway's - -	Lisburn - -	„
William Lord Caulfeild's - -	Belturbet - -	Charlemount.
Major George Rawden's - -	Coleraine - -	Londonderry.
Sir Edward Massie - -	Athy - - -	„
Col. Thomas Piggott - -	Catherlogh - -	„
Captain William Cecill - -	Kilkenny - -	„
Captain Robert Deey - -	„ - -	„
Lord Lieutenant's Company -	Duncannon - -	„
Sir John Boyse's - - -	Rosse - -	„
Duke of Albemarle's - -	Wexford - -	„
Major James Dennis - -	„ - -	„
Col. Mainwaring Hammond's -	Wicklow - -	„
Major Seafoule Gibson - -	Drogheda - -	„
Col. Daniel Treswell - -	„ - -	„
Captain Garet Moore - -	„ - -	„
Sir Hans Hamilton - - -	Carlingford - -	„
Col. John Bramston - -	Athlone - -	„
Col. Robert Sandys' - - -	„ - -	„
Captain Richard Lowther - -	„ - -	„
Charles, Earl of Mountrath - -	Castle Coote - -	„
Major Robert Edgworth-Warde -	Sligo Fort - -	„
Sir Francis Gore - - -	Bellaghy - -	„

Companies.	Present quarters.	Quarters the 1st of June 1664.
Lord Berkeley	Galway	Londonderry.
Col. John Spencer	,,	,,
Sir James Cuff	,,	,,
Sir Arthur Gore	,,	,,
Captain Thomas Stewart	,,	,,
Captain Nicholas Bayley	Arran and Boffin	,,
Col. Richard Rowe	Waterford	,,
Col. John Hubblethorne	,,	,,
Lt.-Col. James Muttlowe	,,	,,
Captain Thomas Carteret	,,	,,
Sir Francis Foulke	Clonmel	,,
Sir Peter Courthopp	Cork	,,
Sir St. John Brodrick	,,	,,
Sir Richard Kyrle	,,	,,
Col. John Jephson	,,	,,
Earl of Barrymore	Timoleague	,,
Sir William Penn	Kinsale	,,
Col. Robert Manly	Bantry	,,
Captain John St. Leger	Donneraile	,,
Col. John Butler	Youghall	Clonmel.
Col. Howard St. Leger	Killmallock	,,
Earl of Orrery's	Limerick	,,
Sir William King	,,	,,
Sir Ralph Willson	,,	,,
Col. Randall Clayton	,,	,,
Captain Henry Howard	,,	,,
Sir Arthur Denny	Tralee	,,
Major George Ingoldesby	Clare	,,
Sir Robert Byron	Carrickfergus	,,
Sir John Mayart	,,	,,
Sir Thomas Fortescue	,,[1]	,,
Col. Thomas Coote	,,	,,
Captain John Butler	,,	,,
Sir Mathew Appleyard	Charlemount	Youghal.
Captain William Rosse	,,	,,
Sir John Cole	Inniskillen	,,
Lord Folliott	Londonderry	,,
Lord Massereene	,,	,,
Col. John Gorges	,,	,,
Captain Edw. Brabazon's	,,	,,
Col. Humphry Sydenham	,,	,,
Sir Charles Hamilton	Raphoe and Castledoe	Carrickfergus.

[1] "Except Colonel Coote, who removed from Belturbet."

Endorsed.—"A list of the troops and companies of his Majestie's army in Ireland with their present quarters, this 20th of November 1664, and showing the removal of any since the first of June last."

1664, November 26.—"A list of the commissioned officers of his Majestie's army in Ireland."

HORSE GUARD:

Captains.	Lieutenants.	Cornets.	Quartermasters.
Sir Thomas Harman.	Francis Butler.	Edmond Sheffield.	Henry Brenn.
Lord Lieutenant.	Beverley Usher.	Robert Thorrold.	Charles Jones.
Lord Deputy.	Sir George St. George.	Thomas Weymes.	Thomas Bedborough.
Sir Theo. Jones.	Henry Morton.	Arthur Usher.	William Flood.
William, Lord Brabason.	Carey Dillon.	Oliver Keating.	Rowland Thomas.
Earl of Drogheda.	William FitzGerald.	William Fortescue.	Francis Borrowes.
Earl of Anglesey.	Roger West.	Robert Wolleseley.	Robert Livesey.
Sir William Neale.	Adam Molyneux.	William Neale.	Lewis Jones.
Sir Henry Tichborne.	Sir William Tichborne.	William Goodwin.	John Reidpeth.
John Lord Berkeley.	George Hopkins.	Robert Meredith.	William Areskin.
Earle of Orrery.	George Dillon.	Digby Foulke.	Stephen Hillyard.
Lord Viscount Shannon.	Robert FitzGerald.	Francis Howley.	Donwall Prothero.
Lord Grandison.	John Bowmer.	Francis Robinson.	Boyle Burt.
Lord Aungier.	John Jeffryes.	William Brereton.	Henry Bridgman.
Lord Colooney.	Robert Morgan.	Edward Cooper.	John Crofton.
Colonel Thomas Howard.	Edward Evett.	Hans Graham.	John Browne.
Capt. Richard Bertie.	Francis Yarner.	Robert Foulke.	Jason Whittroe.
Duke of Albemarle.	Moses Hill.	Philip Wilkinson.	William Loraine.
Earle of Donnegal.	Sir Arthur Chichester.	Charles Meredith.	Thomas Beverley.
John Lord Butler.	Sydney Fotherby.	John Veale.	Richard Monke.
Lord Viscount Conway.	William Hill.	Lancelot Bolton.	Marina Romer.
Lord Viscount Dungannon.	Oliver Cromwell.	Trevor Lloyd.	Henry Fletcher.
Colonel Vere Cromwell.	Samuel Stuart.	Randall Moore.	Robert Whinnyard.
Major Geo. Rawdon.	Thomas Conway.	Paulet Philipps.	John Olphert.
Sir Oliver St. George.	William St. George.	Edmond Hobart.	Gilbert Carter.
Lord Caulfield.	Thomas Windsor.	Walter Cox.	—
Lord Callan.	Arthur Dillon.	Charles Banker.	Mathew Pennyfether.
Lord Kingston.	Thomas Caulfeild.	Owen Lloyd.	Francis Folliott.
Sir Francis Hamilton.	James Galbreath.	Claude Hamilton.	John Betty.
Sir Arthur Forbesse.	Thomas Newcomen.	Edmond Nangle.	John Aughmooty.

FOOT:

Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.
Lord Lieutenant.	Edward Boyse.	Henry Loftus.
Duke of Albemarle.	Sir Richard Clifton.	Thomas Gullock.
Earl of Orrery.	Barry Foulke.	Walter Croker.
Sir Mathew Appleyard.	John Hall.	Francis Hutton.
Lord Berkeley.	William Hamilton.	Richard Crofton.
Earl of Barrymore.	Richard Maguire.	Carey Roper.
Lord Massereene.	Norris Cane.	Henry Harraway.
Lord Folliott.	Anthony Folliott.	Michael Heuetson.
Earl of Mountrath.	Thomas Cuff.	Edward Harwood.
Col. Humphry Sydenham.	Robert Stuart.	Nathaniel Forster.
Sir Robert Byron.	Maurice Berkeley.	Dudley Thompson.
Sir Arthur Gore.	Anthony Turner.	John Pymm.
Richard Lowther.	Robert Cooke.	Anthony Townley.
John Butler.	Randall Taylor.	Arthur Meredith.
Manwaring Hammond.	George Smith.	George Webb.
Sir Edward Massie.	Fulke Rookeby.	Richard Izord.
Sir St. John Brodrick.	Nicholas Brady.	Francis Gough.
Sir Peter Courthopp.	John Folliott.	Roger Foulke.
Howard St. Leger.	Ulick FitzMorris.	Thomas Dyer.
Sir William Penn.	John Lowe.	William Penn.
Sir William King.	Gerald FitzGerald.	Henry Bindon.
Sir Richd. Kyrle.	Philip Parker.	Richard King.
Sir Ralph Willson.	Lawrence Hyde.	James Banting.
Sir Francis Gore.	Thomas Smithesby.	Edward Wood.
Sir James Cuff.	Chris. Mathews.	Francis Brent.
Sir Francis Foulke.	Richard Smith.	Garret Foulke.
Sir John Cole.	Arthur Graham.	Henry Ball.
Sir Hans Hamilton.	John Reynolds.	Francis Hamilton.
Sir Charles Hamilton.	John Hamilton.	Abraham Creighton.
Sir Arthur Denny.	Hum. Barrow.	Robert Scudamore.
Sir John Spencer.	James Piers.	Maurice Weymes.
Sir Thomas Coote.	Richard Butler.	Thomas Frewen.
Thomas Carteret.	Francis Sing.	George Gyles.
Col. John Gorges.	Thomas Evelin.	Alexander Power.
Col. Robert Sandyes.	Edward Gardner.	Edwin Sandys.
Col. John Hubbelthorne.	Edward Crispe.	Daniel Francis.
Capt. Richard Power.	Anthony Hoveden.	Anthony Horsey.
Lieut.-Col. James Muttlowe.	James Lilley.	Joseph Seymore.
Major James Dennis.	Bartholomew Lane.	William Bradley.
Capt. William Cecill.	Samuel Booth.	Richard May.
Capt. William Rosse.	Mathew Tubman.	Patrick Russell.
Sir Thomas Fortescue.	Francis Fortescue.	Thomas Hulton.
Col. Thomas Piggott.	John Piggott.	Chidley Piggott.
Col. Randall Clayton.	Henry Pine.	Peter Betsworth.
Col. John Mayart.	Cromwell West.	George Agasse.
Capt. Thomas Stuart.	James Durham.	Thomas Ward.
Capt. Henry Howard.	Richard Goodwin.	Richard Bagley.
Major George Ingoldesbey.	Henry Gray.	James Robinson.
Col. John Jephson.	William Supple.	John Travers.
Capt. Nicholas Bayley.	Patrick Long.	Thomas Monke.
Col. John Butler.	Nicholas Hoveden.	Robert Russell.
Capt. Robert Manley.	Thomas Cullen.	Daniell Farrell.
Col. John Bramston.	Arthur St. George.	Henry St. George.
Capt. Robert Deey.	John Sandys.	Andrew Kelby.
Major Seafoule Gibson.	Nehemiah Donnellan.	Bryan Hoggan.
Capt. Ed. Brabazon.	Richard Bingley.	Thomas Babbington.
Capt. John St. Leger.	Robert Oliver.	Warham St. Leger.
Late Sir John Boyse.	George Butler.	John Aldersey.
Col. Daniell Treswell.	Francis Rolleston.	Thomas Bridges.
Capt. Garrett Moore.	Edward Price.	John Games.

1664, — November.—"His Majestie's Regiment of Guards."
"King's Company.

Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.
Sir Nicholas Armourer.	William Hamlin.	Charles Fielding.
Earl of Arran, Colonel.	Edward Jones.	Thomas Smith—(dead).
Sir William Flower, Lieut.-Col.	George Blount.	Charles Tirrell.
Sir John Sephens, Major.	Richard Farley.	William Littell.
John, Lord Butler.	Sydney Fotherby.[1]	Henry Herbert.
Col. Francis Willoughby.	Toby Barnes.	Alexander Maiutus.
Lieut.-Col. Brent Moore.	William Wheaton.	John Vernon.
Major Ed. Billingsley.	Thomas Bradston.	John Byron.
Col. Roger Burgesse.	William Constable,	William Gilbert.
Thomas Capper.	John Carleton.	John Baskerville.
Richard Broughton.	Henry Jones.	Edward Geelard.
Anthony Hungerford.	Oliver Pledwell.	Henry Bulkley."

1667, May 4.—"A list of the quarters of the army."

HORSE.

Captains.	Quarters.	Counties.
Earl of Desmond	Athy	Kildare.
Lord Brabazon	Castledermott	"
Earl of Ossory	Kilkenny.	—
Lord Annesley	Arklow	Wicklow.
Sir William Tichborne[2]	Wicklow	"
Lord Lieutenant	Rosse	Wexford.
Earl of Drogheda	Drogheda	Louth.
John Lord Butler[3]	Atherdee	"
Lord Dungannon	Dundalk	"
Sir Theophilus Jones	Kells	Meath.
Earl of Roscomon	Trim	"
Sir Arthur Forbes	Mollingar	Westmeath.
Lord Aungier	Longford	Longford.
Sir Oliver St. George	Birr	King's County.
Lord Berkeley	Athlone	Roscommon.
Lord Kingston	Boyle	"
Lord Coloony	Coloony	Sligo.
Capt. Rich. Bertie	Ballinrobe	Mayo.
Col. Carey Dillon	Cashel	Tipperary.
Earl of Orrery	Charleville	Cork.
Lord Visct. Shannon	Cork	"
Capt. Gilbert Swinhoe	Limerick	Limerick.
Col. Vere Cromwell	Down Patrick	Down.
Lieut.-Col. Moses Hill	Belfast	Antrim.
Earl of Donnegal	Carrickfergus	"
Lord Conway	Lisburn	"
Lord Viscount Charlemount	Charlemount	Armagh.
Sir Charles Hamilton	Cavan	Cavan.
Sir George Rawdon	Coleraine	Londonderry.

FOOT.

Capt. John Pigott	Carlow	Carlow.
Capt. John Boteler[4]	Callan	Kilkenny.
Lord Lieutenant	Duncannon	Wexford.

[1] In margin: "Now lieutenant of horse."
[2] "Ordered to Atherdee."
[3] "Ordered to Carrick."
[4] "Now at Clonmell."

FOOT—*continued.*

Captains.	Quarters.	Counties.
Sir Nicholas Armorer	Rosse	Wexford.
Duke of Albemarle	Wexford	,,
Major James Dennis	,,	,,
Col. Mainwaring Hammond	Wicklow.	—
Sir Robert Byron	Drogheda	Louth.
Major Seafoule Gibson	,,	,,
Major John Beversham	,,	,,
Sir Hans Hamilton	Carlingford	,,
Col. Robert Sandys	Lanesborough	Longford.
Capt. Rich. Lowther	Longford	,,
Col. John Bramston	Athlone.	—
Sir Edward Massie	,,	—
Capt. Robert Deey	Castlebar.	—
Earl of Mountrath	Bellamoe.	—
Major Robert Edgworth	Sligo.	—
Sir Toby Poynts	Jamestowne	Leitrim.
Col. Thomas Coote	,,	,,
Sir Francis Gore	Bellaghy	Mayo.
Lord Berkeley	Galloway.	—
Col. John Spencer	,,	—
Sir James Cuff	,,	—
Sir Arthur Gore	,,	—
Capt. George Steuart	,,	—
Major Nicholas Bayly	Arran and Buffin.	—
Lord Power.	—	—
Col. John Hubbelthorne	Waterford.	—
Capt. Thomas Carterett	,,	—
Lt.-Col. James Muttlowe	,,	—
Sir Francis Foulke	Clonmel.	—
Sir Peter Courthopp	Cork	Cork.
Sir St. John Brodrick	,,	,,
Col. John Jephson	,,	,,
Capt. John Jephson	,,	,,
Earl of Barrymore	Timoleague	,,
Sir William Penn	Kinsale	,,
Sir James Mydleton	,,	,,
Col. Hayward St. Leger	,,	,,
Capt. John St. Leger	,,	,,
Major George Ingoldesby	,,	,,
Col. Robert Manley	Bantry	,,
Col. Roger Osborne	Youghal	,,
Earl of Orrery	Limerick	Limerick.
Sir William King	,,	,,
Sir Ralph Willson	,,	,,
Col. Randall Clayton	,,	,,
Capt. Adam Leicester	,,	,,
Sir Arthur Denny	Tralee	Kerry.
Capt. Isaac Barton	Monaghan.	,,
Sir Thomas Fortescue	Carrickfergus	Antrim.
Sir Daniel Treswell	,,	,,
Coll. Humphrey Sydenham	,,	,,
Capt. Claude Hamilton	,,	,,
Capt. Conway Hill	Charlemount	,,
Capt. Christopher Congreve	,,	Armagh.
Sir John Cole[1]	Iniskillin	Fermanagh.
Lord Folliott	Londonderry	Londonderry.
Col. John Gorges	,,	,,
Col. William Cecill	,,	,,
Capt. Sydney Fetherby	,,	,,

[1] In margin: "Cap. Chichester."

Endorsed: "A list of the quarters of the army."—May 1667.

1667, October 11.—"A list of the officers and soldiers of the King's Guard of horse:"

Sir Thomas Harman, Knight, Captain.—Francis Butler, Henry Bren, Lieutenants. — Edmond Sheffield, Cornet.—David Hennesy, Quarter Master.

Corporals:—Francis Graham, Henry French, Alexander Parkes, William Attamooty, Thomas Topham, Maurice Roch.

Trumpeters:—Henry Thure, Peter Leake, Francis Barton, William Casteile, Alexander Jackson, Richard Musson.

Kettle-drum:—John Newall. Armourer:—Abraham Godfrey. Farriers:—John Weekes, Adam Pourdon.

Sir Henry O'Neile, supernumerary.

"Lord Lieutenant's gentlemen:—

Edmond Ludlow,
Peter St. Johns,
William Sydenham,
Richard Delves,
Rene Messandier,
William Crofts,
Anthony Morley,[1]
William Donnellan,
John Graham,
John Butler,
James Tobin,
Walter Rudston,
John Booth,
Robert Lacy,
Samuel Lamb,
John Searle,
Lewis Dives,[2]
George Lyndon,
Peirce Butler,
Henry Mortaine,
Nicholas Auncham,
John Angell,
Peter Biskey,
Edmond Bradshaw,[2]
Nicholas Barron,[2]
Theobald Butler,
Anthony Cope,
George Coolishey,
Patrick Cox,
Henry Cartwright,
James Colville,
Matthew Coniers,
John Coates,
Phillip Common,
George Cunningham,
David Chilton,
Cornelius Daniel,
Edward Davills,
Thomas Denney,
William Fleetwood,
Robert Farrer,
Joachim Falconberge,
John Gore,
William Gernan,
Bryan Hart,
William Harman,
Wentworth Harman,
Hungerford Harman,
Edward Harman,
John Hill,
John Higgins,
John Hughes,
John Hatten,
George Humes,
Charles Horne,
Gorman Humphreys,
William Haley,
Henry Joyce,
Edward Joyner,
William Jones,
David Kennedy,
Dennis Lawles,
John Legrill,
Edward Leake,
John Locke,
Martin Looney,
Andrew Munypenny,
John Mountgomery,
Francis Messandier,
Robert Molds,
Hugh Mountgomery,
Hugh Mading,
John O'Neill,
Robert McNeill,
William Lartridge,
William Page,
Walter Pitts,
Rice Protheroe,

[1] In margin opposite to several of the names the word "absent" is entered.
[2] In margin: "Bad horse."

Edward Reeves,
John Rogers,
John Richards,
Richard Roch,
Abraham Strange,[1]
Peircy Smith,
John Shallcrosse,
John Sherrard,
John Scudamore,
Philip Savage,
Richard Sydenham,
Arthur Symms,
John Symmons,
Peter Savinian,
John Slaughter,
Charles Twigg,
Humphrey Vaughan,
Lucas Welsh,
Michael Wale,[1]
James Webb,
Thomas Nevinson, in Peircy Smith's place,
Charles Watts, in Hugh Davis' place,
John Dancer, in Maurice Roch's place,
Robert Fennick
David Barry,
Henry Symmons.

Endorsed:—"October 11, 1667. King's Guard of horse."

1667, November 18—"A list of the Captains of foot in his Majesties army in Ireland:"

Duke of Albemarle,
Earl of Orrery,
Earl of Mountrath,
Duke of Ormonde,
Earl of Ossory,
Earl of Barrymore,
Lord Massereene,
Lord Roberts,
Lord Folliott,
Lord Castle Coote,
Sir Edward Massie,
Col. Chidly Coote,
Sir Robert Baron,
Sir John Cole,
Sir John Stephens,
Sir Thomas Wharton,
Sir St. John Broderick,
Sir Peter Courthopp,
Sir Nicholas Purdon,
Sir William Penn,
Sir William King.
Sir Richard Kyrle,
Sir Robert Hannay,
Sir Ralph Willson,
Sir Francis Gore,
Major James Dennis,
Col. William Wordon,
Capt. William Rosse,
Major Thomas Fortescue,
Capt. Richard Power,
Capt. Thomas Pigott,
Col. Randall Clayton,
Col. John Mayart,
Col. Daniel Treswell,
Capt. Charles Hamilton,
Capt. Thomas Steuart,
Lt.-Col. John Read,
Major John Ingolsby,
Col. John Jephson,
Capt. Nicholas Bayly,
Capt. Charles Blount,
Capt. Robert Manley,
Capt. Richard St. George,
Capt. Arthur Gore,
Capt. William Moore,
Capt. Robert Dee,
Col. Robert Sandys,
Col. John Gorges,
Capt. Seafoule Gibson,
Capt. Edward Brabazon,
Sir Francis Foulke,
Sir Patrick Wemys,
Sir John Ogle,
Sir Francis Butler,
Sir Thomas Gifford,
Sir Robert Steuart,
Col. Thomas Coote,
Col. John Hubblethorne,
Lt.-Col. James Mutlow,
Major Richard Goodwin,
Capt. John St. Leiger,
Capt. Garrett Moore,
Col. Charles Wheeler,
Col. John Brett,
Capt. Hans Hamilton.

Endorsed.—"List of the captains of foot in his Majesties army in Ireland.
"Received from Sir William Clarke, the 18th of November 1667."

[1] In margin: "Bad horse."

1668, April 20—"A list of the quarters of the army April 20th, 1668.

Horse.

Captains.	Quarters.	Counties.
	Leinster:	
Sir Theophilus Jones	Kilcock and Maynooth	Kildare.
Earl of Desmond	Athy	"
Lord Brabazon	Castledermott	"
Earl of Ossory, Lieutenant-General	City of Kilkenny	Kilkenny.
Lord Annesley	Arklow	Wicklow.
Lord Lieutenant	Rosse	Wexford.
Earl of Drogheda	Drogheda.	Louth.
Lord Viscount Dungannon	Dundalk	"
Sir William Tichborne	Atherdee	"
Earl of Roscommon	Trim	Meath.
Sir Arthur Forbes	Mollingar	Westmeath.
Lord Aungier	Longford town	Longford.
Sir Oliver St. George	Birr	King's Co.
	Connaught:	
Lord Berkeley	Athlone	Roscommon.
Lord Kingston	Boyle	"
Lord Colooney	Colooney	Mayo.
Captain Richard Bertie	Ballinrobe	"
	Munster:	
Lord Glenaully	Carrick	Tipperary.
Col. Carey Dillon	Cashel	"
Earl of Orrery	Charleville	Cork.
Lord Shannon	City of Cork	"
Capt. Gilbert Swinhoe	City of Limerick	Limerick.
	Ulster:	
Col. Vere Cromwell	Down Patrick	Down.
Lieut.-Col. Moses Hill	Belfast	Antrim.
Earl of Donegal	Carrickfergus	"
Lord Viscount Conway	Lisburn	"
Lord Viscount Charlemont	Charlemont	Armagh.
Sir Charles Hamilton	Cavan town	Cavan.
Sir George Rawdon	Coleraine	Londonderry.

Foot:

	Leinster:	
Capt. John Pigott	Carlow town	Carlow.
Lord Lieutenant	Duncannon	Wexford.
Sir Nicholas Armorer	Rosse	"
Duke of Albermarle	Wexford town.	—
Major James Dennis	" "	—
Capt. John Moreton	City of Kilkenny	Kilkenny.
Col. Manwaring Hamond	Wicklow town	Wicklow.
Capt. Robert Deey	Charles town	King's Co.
Sir Robert Byron	Drogheda	Louth.
Major Seafoule Gibson	"	"
Major John Beversham	"	"
Sir Hans Hamilton	Carlingford	"
Col. Robert Sandys	Lanesborough	Longford.
Capt. Richard Lowther	Longford town	"

Foot—*continued.*

Captains.	Quarters.	Counties.
	Connaught:	
Col. John Bramston	Athlone	Roscomon.
Sir Edward Massie	,,	,,
Earl of Mountrath	Bellamore	,,
Major Robert Edgeworth	Town of Sligo.	—
Sir Francis Gore	Bellahy	Mayo.
Capt. Claude Hamilton	Borresowle.	,,
Lord Berkeley	Galway town.	—
Col. John Spencer	,,	—
Sir James Cuff	,,	—
Sir Arthur Gore	,,	—
Capt. George Steuart	,,	—
Capt. Isaac Barton	,,	—
Major Nicholas Bayly	Arran and Boffin.	—
	Munster:	
Lord Power	City of Waterford	Waterford.
Col. John Hubblethorne	,,	,,
Capt. Thomas Carterett	,,	,,
Lieut.-Col James Muttlow	,,	,,
Sir Francis Foulke	Clonmell	Tipperary.
Capt. John Boteler	,,	,,
Sir Peter Courthopp	City of Cork.	—
Sir. St. John Broderick	,,	,,
Capt. John Jephson	Cork city	Cork.
Col. John Jephson	,,	,,
Major Richard Maguire	Timoleage	,,
Col. Robert Manly	Bantry	,,
Col. Roger Osborne	Youghall.	—
Sir William Penn	Kinsale.	—
Capt. John St. Leger	,,	—
Col. Hayward St. Leger	,,	—
Major George Ingoldesby	,,	—
Earl of Orrery	City of Limerick	Limerick.
Sir William King	,,	—
Sir Ralph Willson	,,	—
Col. Randall Clayton	,,	—
Capt. Adam Leicester	,,	—
Sir Arthur Denny	Tralee	Kerry.
	Ulster:	
Col. Thomas Coote	Belturbett	Cavan.
Sir Thomas Fortescue	Carrickfergus	Antrim.
Sir Daniel Treswell	,,	—
Col. Humphry Sydenham	,,	—
Capt. Conway Hill	Hillsborrough	Down.
Sir Toby Poyntz	Charlemont	Armagh.
Capt. Christopher Congreve	,,	—
Captain John Chichester	Inniskillen	Fermanagh.
Lord Folliott	City of Londonderry	Londonderry.
Col. John Gorges	,,	—
Col. William Cecil	,,	—
Capt. Sydney Fotherby	,,	—

Endorsed.—" A list of the quarters of the army, April 1668."

1670, August 27.—"A list of the Captains of horse and foot as they are regimented and quartered:

"HORSE.

Captains.	Quarters.
"Colours Crimson:	
Lord Lieutenant, Colonel	Athlone.
Sir Henry Ingoldesby, Lieut.-Col.	Athy.
Sir Oliver St. George, Major	Birr.
Duke of Ormonde	Carrick.
Lord Aungier	Longford.
Cap. Hercules Davis	Dundalke.
"Blue:	
Earl of Ossory, Colonel	Kilkenny.
Sir Theophilus Jones, Lt.-Col.	Kells.
Col. Dillon, Major	Clonmell.
Lord Shannon	Cashel.
Lord Annesley	Arklow.
Capt. Richard Burke	Cork
"Green:	
Earl of Orrery, Colonel	Charleville.
Lord Conway, Lieut.-Col.	Armagh.
Lord Charlemont, Major	Dungannon.
Lord Donegal	Carrickfergus and Belfast.
Lord Glenaully	Augher.
Lieut.-Col. Hill	Coleraine.
"Yellow:	
Lord Kingston, Col.	Boyle.
Lord Coloony, Lieut.-Col.	Coloony.
Sir George Rawdon, Major	Lisburne.
Earl of Desmond	Roscomon.
Earl of Drogheda	Athlone.
Capt. Robert Fitz Gerald	Loughrea.
"White:	
Sir Arthur Forbes, Colonel	Mollingar.
Col. Cromwell, Lt.-Col.	Downpatrick.
Lord Brabazon, Major	Wicklow.
Sir Charles Hamilton	Finae.
Sir William Tichburne	Atherdee.
Duke of Ormonde's Company	Duncannon.
"FOOT:—Crimson:	
Lord Lieutenant, Colonel	Athlone.
Col. Robert Sandys, Lt.-Col.	"
Major Geo. Ingoldesby, Major	Limerick

Captains.	Quarters.
Earl of Mountrath	Maryborrough.
Sir Richard Clifton	Wexford.
Col. John Bramston	Lanesborrough.
Lord O'Brien	Clare Castle.
Robert Deey	Port Arlington.
Sir Nicholas Armorer	Rosse.
Capt. Charles Ashburnham	Longford.
" Green :	
Sir Robert Byron, Colonel	Drogheda.
Sir Hans Hamilton, Lt.-Col.	Charlemont.
Major Seafoule Gibson, Major	Drogheda.
Sir Arthur Gore	Jamestowne.
Capt. Anthony Folliott	Londonderry.
Sir Toby Poyntz	Charlemont.
Capt. Chidley Coote	Inneskillen.
Sir Thos. Fortescue	Carrickfergus.
Col. John Gorges	Monaghan and Culmore.
Capt. Conway Hill	Hillsborough.
" Yellow :	
Sir Edward Massie, Col.	Athlone.
Col. John Spencer, Lt.-Col.	Gallway.
Lt.-Col. James Mutlowe, Major	,,
Capt. Isaac Barton	,,
Major James Dennis	Bellaghy.
Capt. John St. Leger	Boyle.
Capt. Thomas Carteret	Clonmel.
Capt. Claude Hamilton	Borrisoule.
Capt. Francis Robinson	Blessington, etc.
Sir James Cuffe	Bellamoe.
" White :	
Lord of Howth, Colonel	Coleraine.
Col. Clayton, Lt.-Colonel	Cork.
Major John Beversham, Major	Donegal.
Sir Francis Foulke	Carlingford.
Col. William Cecill	Carrickfergus.
Col. Sydenham	Londonderry.
Col. Roger Osborne	,,
Capt. Christopher Congreve	Munnimore.
Capt. John Chichester	Carrickfergus.
Capt. John Edgeworth	Killishandra and St. Johnstowne.

Captains.	Quarters.
"Orange:	
Lord Power, Colonel	Waterford.
Colonel John Hubbelthorne, Lt.-Col.	"
Capt. Fotherby, Major	Youghal.
Sir Peter Courthopp	Waterford.
Sir William King	Kilmallock.
Col. Hayward St. Leger	Clonmel.
Capt. John Boteler	Youghal.
Capt. Henry Jones	Bantry.
Capt. Adam Leicester	Cork.
Capt. Richard Rooth	Kinsale.
"Blue:	
Sir Francis Gore, Colonel	Galway.
Sir Arthur Denny, Lieut.-Col.	Tralee.
Major Bayly, Major	Limerick.
Col. Manwaring Hammond	Cork.
Capt. Anthony Marley	Galway.
Capt. John Pigott	Waterford.
Col. John Jephson	Mallow.
Sir John Davelier	Limerick.
Major Richard Macgwire	"
Earl of Orrery	"

Endorsed.—"A list of the troops and companies as they are regimented and quartered, 27th Augt. 1670.—Received 2 September 1670."

1672, September 17.—"The quarters of the 23 troops and 33 companies of the army as they are now ordered."

"LEINSTER:

Captains.	Quarters.
"Sir Arthur Forbeses's troop: Sir Theophilus Jones, Lord Brabazon, Capt. Fitzgerald	Dublin to be relieved by other troops every two or three months.
"Earl Ossorye's troop; Col. Spencer	Kilkenny.
"Sir Charles Hamilton, Earl of Donegal's	Molingare.
"Earl of Drogheda's troop: Earl of Desmond, Earl of Roscommon	Athy.
"Lord Aungier's troop: Sir John Edgworth, Lord Lieutenant	Longford.
"Sir Nicholas Armorer, Capt. Dyves	Duncannon.
Sir Richard Clifton	Wexford.
Sir Thomas Newcomen	Finae.

"CONNAGHT:

Captains.	Quarters.
" Lord Kingston's troop - - -	Boyle.
Col. Dillon's troop: Capt. Davis, Lord Berkeley's company, Sir Edward Massy, Col. Sands, Capt. Claud Hamilton -	Athlone.
" Sir Francis Gore, Sir James Cuffe, Col. Lesone, Major Bayly - - -	Galway.

"ULSTER:

" Lord Conwaye's troop: Col. Cromwell, Sir George Rawdon - - - -	Lisburne.
" Lord Glenallye's troop, Major Fotherbye's company, Capt. John Chichester - -	Charlemont.
" Col. Cecill, Capt. Robinson, Sir John Devailer - - - -	Londonderry.

"MUNSTER:

" Duke of Ormonde's troop - - -	Carrick.
Lord O'Bryan's troop: Earl Orrerye's company Sir Francis Foulkes, Capt. John St. Leger, Major Beversham - - -	Limerick.
" Lord Shannon's troop: Sir Arthur Denny, Col. John Jephson - - -	Cork.
" Sir Thomas Fortescue, Captain Chidly Coote - - - - -	Waterford.
" Col. Hayward St. Leger - -	Kinsale Fort.
" Earl of Orrerye's troop - - -	Charlevill.
" Sir Toby Pointz - - -	Bantry.

"Companies gone into England:

" Major Dennis,	Col. Hubblethorne,
Capt. Barton,	Capt. Leicester,
Sir Francis Hoiles,	Capt. John Piggot.

"Lord Power's regiment:

" Lord Power, Col.,	Capt. Henry Jones,
Col. Hubblethorne, Lieut.-Colonel,	„ Berkeley,
Sir William King, Major,	„ Butler,
Major Maguire,	„ Marley,
Col. Bramston,	„ Ashburnham,
Capt. Congreve,	„ Creighton.

"Disbanded companies:

" Sir George Ingoldsby,	Lieut.-Col. Muttlow,
Capt. Deey,	Col. Osborne,
„ Yarner,	Sir Peter Courthop,
Sir Arthur Gore,	Capt. Rooth,
Col. Gorges,	Col. Hammond.

"Troops disbanded:

Captains.	Quarters.
"Lord Berkely,	Capt. Savage,
Sir Henry Ingoldsby,	Lord Fitz Harding,
Sir Oliver St. George,	Lord Coloony."

"In the present army - - -	23 troops.
Disbanded - - - -	6
	29

"In the present army - - -	33 companies.
Disbanded - - - -	10
In England - - -	18
	61

Endorsed.—"The quarters of the 23 troops and 33 companies of the army in Ireland as they are now ordered the 17th of September 1672."

1674–5, March 22.—"A list of the commissioned officers of his and

Captains.	Lieutenants.
	HORSE: LIFE
——	Henry Brenn
John, Lord Butler	Francis Butler
Earl of Essex, Lord Lieutenant	Joseph Strowde
Earl of Ossory	St. George St. George
Duke of Ormonde	Beverley Usher
Earl of Orrery	Henry Boyle
Lord Conway	Lancelot Bolton
Lord Kingston	Thomas Caulfeild
Sir Theophilus Jones	Arthur Usher
Lord Aungier	Ambrose Aungier
Col. Carey Dillon	Richard Seymour
Lord Viscount Shannon	Roger Brettridge
Earl of Donegal	Joseph Jackman
Lord Glenaully	Samuel Stewart
Lord Ranelagh	Chichester Philips
Sir George Rawdon	Thomas Conway
Col. John Jeffreys	Henry Gray
Earl of Drogheda	Francis Robinson
Captain Robert Fitz Gerald	Richard Lock
Sir Charles Hamilton	Francis Preston
	HORSE OF THE
Sir Arthur Forbess, Col.	Sir Thomas Newcomen
Col. Cromwell, Lt.-Col.	John Price
Lord Brabazon, Major	Oliver Keating
Earl of Roscommon	John Browne
Captain Edward Brabazon	Trevor Lloyd
Sir William Tichborne	Richard Tichborne

Companies of the regiment of Guards in Dublin.	Captains, etc.
The King's company:	Major Thomas Fairfax
Staff Officers:	Earl of Arran, Colonel
Dr. John Jones, Chaplain	Major Richard Broughton
Charles Houston, Adjutant	Col. Francis Willoughby
Gilbert Wye, Quartermaster	Capt. Roderick Mansell
Thomas Kirkham, Chirurgeon	Major Ed. Billingsley
Charles Thompson, [Chirurgeon's] Mate	Capt. Anthony Hungerford
	Capt. Lyonell Copley
	FOOT:
	Captain Lewis Dives
	Captain Charles Talbott
	Col. Edward Roscarrick
	Sir Richard Clifton
	James James Dennis

Majesties army in Ireland with the present quarters of each troop company:

Cornets.	Quartermasters.	Present quarters.
HORSE:		
GUARDS.		
Edmond Sheffeild -	William Harman - -	Dublin.
—	—	—
Thomas Capell - -	Francis Graham - -	Drogheda.
James Bryan - -	Edmund Hobart - -	Athlone.
Robert Dillon - -	Robert Ely - -	Carrick.
Digby Foulke - -	Stephen Hellyer - -	Charleville.
Robert Thelwell - -	Hercules Hunkes -	Lisburne.
Thomas Turner - -	Robert Folliott - -	Boyle.
Sir Arthur Jones -	Robert Spencer - -	Tecroghan.
Anthony Towneley -	William Radborne -	Longford.
John Buckworth -	Lewis Jones - -	Birr.
Donwall Prothero -	John Dallycourt - -	Cork.
Matthew Cole - -	Thomas Beverley -	Belfast.
William Fleetwood -	Richard Monke - -	Ballygaully.
William Brereton -	George Bowmer - -	Atherdee.
Paulet Philips - -	Robert Conway - -	Lisburn.
Henry Houghton - -	Mathew Pennyfather -	Athy.
Henry Moore - -	Charles King - -	Drogheda.
Robert Foulke - -	Edward Bradshall -	Athy.
Philip Cecill - -	John Beaty - -	Killyshandra.
PARTY IN THE NORTH.		
John Philips - -	Arthur Athmooty.	—
Randall Moore - -	Marke Hodges.	—
John Langherne - -	Rowland Thomas.	—
Hanse Graham - -	Darcy Wentworth.	—
Charles Wenman - -	John Chichester.	—
Thomas Goodwin -	Thomas Parkes.	—

Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Quarters.
William Hamline - -	William Usher.	—
Edward Jones - -	Francis Holroyd.	—
William Gilbert - -	Robert Lucas.	—
Thomas Meautis -	Edward Wolfe.	—
William Wheaton -	Sir Charles de Vic.	—
Thomas Bradston -	Henry Pagett.	—
Henry Stedman - -	Basil Bromwich.	—
Nehemiah Donelan -	Francis Jordan.	—
FOOT:		
George Butler - -	Charles Chichester.	Rosse.
Nicholas Brady - -	Sherington Grovenor.	„
Thomas Childe - -	John Allin.	Duncannon.
William Sandys - -	Arthur Chichester.	Wexford.
Alexander Power -	James Pollexfen.	„

FOOT.

Captains, etc.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Quarters.
Sir Roger Strickland,	Thomas Owen,	Lewis Widdrington,	Athy.
Captain Swift Nix,	Ferdinand Hastings,	John Williams,	Naas.
Sir John Devellier,	Timothy Bryan,	John Games,	Catherlogh.
Sir Toby Pointz,	Ed. Harwood,	John Reynolds,	Dundalk.
Col. John Spencer,	Thomas Herle,	Henry Thomas,	Kilkenny.
Capt. Henry Jones,	John Pyme,	Daniel Farwell,	"
Earl of Tyrone,	Thomas Power,	Nicholas Power,	Waterford.
Major Thos. Porter,	Robert Browne,	Edward Boteler,	"
Sir Francis Foulke,	Richard Smyth,	Garret Foulke,	Clonmel.
Capt. John Boteler,	William Congreve,	John Low,	Youghal.
Sir John Holmes,	Christopher Guy,	George Colegreue,	Cork.
Captain Richard Rooth,	Ulick Fitz Maurice,	Lucius Denny,	"
Capt. John Meryweather,	George Paynter,	Morgan Lloyd,	"
Capt. Robert Hildyard,	Edward Legard,	Mathew Legard,	Bandon,
Capt. Francis Hammone,	Thomas Foster,	Marmaduke Bowyer,	Kinsale.
Col. Heyward St. Leger,	Thomas Downing,	Thomas Walsingham,	"
Capt. John St. Leger,	George Stamer,	John Tompkins,	Doneraile.
Capt. Thomas Cullin,	Charles Supple,	John Travers,	Bantry.
Earl of Orrery,	Barry Foulke,	Walter Croker,	Limerick.
Sir William King,	Thomas Fuller,	Ralph Done,	"
Maj. Richard Maguie,	John Jephson,	Thomas Maguier,	"
Capt. George Creighton,	Warham St. Leger,	John Pym,	"

Endorsed:—"A list of the officers of the army, with their present quarters March 22th 1674–5."

1677, August 29.—"A list of the officers in the year 1672, shewing which of them are now in the army."

[HORSE]

Captains.	Lieutenants.	Cornets.	Quartermasters.
Lord Berkeley,	George Hopkins,—dead	Benjamin Fletcher, now captain of a company.	William Areskin, dead.
Sir Henry Ingoldesby,	Edward Forth, now Lieutenant to the Lord Blessinton.	John Yarner,	Boyle Burt, now Lieutenant to the Lord Broghill.
Sir Oliver St. George, now captain of a troop.	Joseph Jackman, now Lieutenant to the Earl of Donegal.	Edmund Hobart, now Quartermaster to the Earl of Ossory.	John Butler.
Lord Annesley,	Roger West,	Robert Wollesley,	John Blurton.
Lord Fitzharding, now captain of the Life Guard.	Thomas Windsor,—now mustered in the Guard.	Walter Cox,	Fulke Martin.
Lord Colooney,	Francis King,	Edward Cooper,	John Crofton.

FOOT.

Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.
Sir George Ingoldesby.	Samuel Nayler, now Ensign to Sir John Peyton.	James Robinson, now Lieutenant to Capt. Crawley.
Capt. Francis Yarner.	James Durham.	Thomas Warde.
Capt. Robert Deey.	John Sandes.	Andrew Kelly.
Col. Manwaring Hammond.	George Smith—dead.	Thomas Hacket.
Sir Peter Courthopp.	John Folliott.	Ed. Wolfe, now Ensign to Col. Willoughby.
Sir Rich. Rooth,—now captain of a company.	John Love.	William Penn.
Lieut.-Col. James Mutlowe.	Thomas Lilley, now Quartermaster to the Lord Shannon.	Joseph Seymore.
Sir Arth. Gore.	John Pymm, now Lieutenant to Captain Porree.	Daniel Jenkins.
Col. John Gorges.	Thomas Evelin—dead.	William Hemsworth, now Lieutenant to Captain Bridges.
Sir Roger Osborne,	Nicholas Hoveden.	John Smith.

Endorsed: "A list of the officers disbanded in the year 1672, shewing which of them are now in the army, 1677."

1677, August.—"A list of the commissioned officers of the army,

Captains.	Lieutenants.
Lord Fitzharding[1]	Francis Butler
	Henry Brenn
Duke of Ormonde[2]	Beverly Usher
Sir Oliver St. John	Joseph Strowde
Earl of Ossory	Sir George St. George
Lord Viscount Longford	Ambrose Aungier
Capt. Henry Boyle	Trevor Lloyd
Sir Theophilus Jones	Arthur Usher
Col. Cary Dillon	Richard Seymour
Lord Viscount Shannon	Roger Brettridge
Lord Broghill	Boyle Burt
Earl of Orrery	Digby Foulke
Lord Viscount Conway	Lancelot Bolton
Sir George Rawdon	Thomas Conway
Earl of Donnegal	Joseph Jackman
Lord Glenaully	Samuel Stewart
Lord Ranelagh	Chichester Philips
Lord Blessington	Edward Forth
Capt. Rob. Fitz Gerald	Richard Lock
John Jeffreys	William Fleetwood
Earl of Mount Alexander	Francis Robinson
Lord Viscount Granard	Sir Thomas Newcomen
Col. Vere Cromwell	John Price
Capt. Chambre Brabazon	Oliver Keating
Sir William Tichborne	Richard Tichborne
Capt. Francis Hamilton	Francis Preston

Regiment of Guards.	Colonels and Captains.
22nd Aug. [16]77.	
The King's company	Sir William Stewart
	Earl of Arran, Colonel
	Sir William Flower, Lieut.-Colonel
	Richard Broughton, Major
	Col. Francis Willoughly
	Capt. Roderick Mansell
	Capt. Rupert Billingsley
	Capt. Anthony Hungerford
	Capt. John Boteler
	Sir Charles Fielding
	Capt. Christopher Hales
	Capt. Robert Chester

Staff

Doctor John Jones, chaplain; Charles Houston, adjutant; Gilbert Wye, quarter

Endorsed: "A list of the officers of the

[1] In margin: "The Life Guard."

[2] In margin: "Lord Lieutenant, 20 August" [1677].

with the quarters of each troop and company, August 1677.

Cornets.	Quartermasters.	Quarters.
Arthur Forbesse - -	William Harman -	Dublin.
Robert Dillon - -	Robert Ely - -	Carrick.
Thomas Capell - -	Peter Biscay - -	Trim.
James Bryan - -	Edmond Hobart - -	Kilkenny.
Anthony Townley -	William Radborne -	Longford.
Edward Alford - -	John Chichester - -	Talloe.
Sir Arthur Jones - -	Robert Spencer - -	Tecroghan.
John Buckworth - -	Lewis Jones - -	Portumna.
Donwall Prothero -	Thomas Lilly - -	Cork.
Florence Carty - -	George Bowmer - -	Limerick.
Charles Wenman - -	Stephen Hellyer - -	Charleville.
Robert Thellwall -	Francis Graham -	Lisburn.
Paulet Phillips - -	Anthony Wrightson -	Armagh.
Charles Colt - -	Thomas Beverly - -	Belfast.
Frederick Hamilton -	Richard Monke - -	Ballygaully
Darcy Wentworth - -	Henry Fitz Symons -	Athlone.
Thomas Turnor - -	Robert Folliot - -	Boyle.
Thomas Dillon - -	Edmond Bradshaw -	Athy.
Henry Houghton -	Math. Pennyfather -	„
Henry Moore - -	Charles King - -	Comber.
John Phelips - -	Arthur Aumooty -	Mollingar.
Marke Hodges - -	Anthony Locke - -	Downpatrick.
John Laugherne - -	Rowland Thomas - -	Bellymore Eustace.
William Goodwin -	John Parkes - -	Atherdee.
Philip Cecill - -	John Beaty - -	Killyshandra.

Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	——
William Hamlin -	William Usher.	—
Edward Jones -	Francis Holroyd.	—
Richard Morris -	Thomas Roberts.	—
William Gilbert -	Robert Lucas.	—
Thomas Meautis -	Edward Wolfe.	—
Henry Pargiter -	Sir Charles de Vic.	—
Thomas Bradston -	Henry Pagett.	—
Henry Stedman -	Basil Bromwich.	—
Thomas Buckridge -	Gilbert Butler.	—
George Stockton -	Thomas Kitson.	—
Richard Farley -	John Pledwell.	—
Thomas Flower -	Francis Jordan.	—

Officers :

master ; Thomas Kirkham, chirurgeon ; Charles Thompson, chirurgeon's mate.

army with their quarters, August 1677."

MSS. OF MARQUIS OF ORMONDE.

Horse Guard.

1677, September —.—"Gentlemen in the [Ormonde] family that are not in the Guard of horse:

Mr. James Butler, Mr. John Butler, Mr. Baskett, Mr. Barrington, Mr. Cary, Mr. Mann, Mr. Apleford, Mr. Doyley, Mr. Lenthall, Mr. Cornwell, Mr. Merandeen, Mr. Mathews,

1677, September —.—"Gentlemen that now ride in the Guard that are in the family:"

Mr. Faulkconbridge, Mr. Melius, Mr. Cope, Mr. Fleetwood, Mr. Long, Mr. Hoy, Mr. Hawes, Mr. Dounton, Mr. Ramsden, Mr. Stanford; Mr. Barrett does not desire it.

Endorsed.—"The names of the gentlemen that are in the Horse Guard and those that are not, in September 1677."

1677–8, January 24.—"A List of the Captains of the army with their present quarters:

Leinster:

Life Guard: King's company:

Captains.	Quarters.
Lord Viscount Fitzharding, Sir William Stewart, Earl of Arran, Col.; Sir William Flower, Lieut.-Col.; Major Richard Broughton; Col. Francis Willoughby; Capt. Frederick Mansell; Capt. Rupert Billingsley; Captain Anthony Hungerford; Sir Charles Fielding; Capt. John Boteler; Capt. Christopher Hales; Capt. Robert Chester; Sir Thomas Chicheley - -	Dublin.

Horse:

Earl of Ossory - - - - - -	Kilkenny.
Earl of Longford - - - -	Longford.
Sir Theophilus Jones - - - - -	Tecroghan.
Capt. Robert Fitzgerald, Col. John Jeffreys -	Athy.
Lord Viscount Granard - - -	Mollingar.
Capt. Chambre Brabazon - - - -	Ballymore Eustace.
Sir William Tichborne - - -	Atherdee.

Foot:

Lord Lieutenant's company:—Capt. John Byron, Col. John Salkeld, Capt. Geo. Stoughton, Capt. Alexander Fraser -	Drogheda.
Col. Henry Butler - - - -	Wicklow.
Sir Richard Clifton, Major James Dennis -	Wexford.
Capt. Lewis Dyves, Capt. Charles Talbott -	Rosse.
Col. Ed. Roscarrock - - - -	Duncannon.
Sir John Devellier - - -	Catherlogh.
Capt. Chidley Coote - - - -	Tulloe.
„ Joseph Scardeville - - - -	Mountmeleck and Portarlington.

Captains.	Quarters.
Capt. John Seymoure	Birr.
Sir Thomas Newcomen	Fena.
Sir John Edgworth	Mastrim.
Col. John Bramston	Longford.
Sir John Peyton	Lanesborough.
Capt. Ed. Courtenay, Capt. Henry Porre	Kilkenny.
„ Richard Coote	Callan.
Sir Henry Hamilton	Carlingford.
Capt. Charles Pointz	Dundalk.
Connaght:	
Horse:	
Sir Oliver St. George	Tuam and Headford.
Col. Cary Dillon	Portumna.
Earl of Ranelagh	Athlone.
Lord Viscount Blessinton	Boyle.
Foot:	
Col. Robert Sandys; Earl of Ranelagh; Arthur St. George	Athlone.
Anthony Marlay	Boyle.
Thomas Cuff	Bellamo.
Benjamin Fletcher	Jamestown and Carrickdrumruske.
Col. Theodore Russell, Col. George Lesone, Thos. Whitney	Galway.
James Handesyd	Borrisoule.
Major Nicholas Bayly	Buffin.
Sir Francis Gore	Sligo.
Thomas Crawley	Castlereagh and Dunmore.
Charles Ashbornham	Castlebarry and Ballinrobe.
Munster:	
Horse:	
Lord Lieutenant's troop	Carrick.
Capt. Henry Boyle	Talloe.
Lord Viscount Shannon	Cork.
Earl of Orrery	Charleville.
Lord Broghill	Limerick.
Foot:	
George Colgrave, John Mutlow	Waterford.
Gilbert Talbott, John Savage, John Baskerville	Clonmell.
Heyward St. Leger, John Merywether, Warham St. Leger	Cork.
Sir Richard Aldworth	Newmarkett.
Earl of Orrery, Sir William King, Major Richard Macguier, Thomas Cullen, George Creighton, Harry Fane, Major John Beversham	Limerick.
Sir Rich. Rooth, Francis Hamon	Kinsale.

MSS. OF MARQUIS OF ORMONDE.

Ulster:

Horse:

Captains.	Quarters.
Lord Viscount Conway	Armagh.
Sir George Rawdon	Lisburne.
Earl of Donegal	Carrickfergus.
Lord Glenaully	Ballygaully.
Earl of Mount Alexander	Comber.
Col. Vere Cromwell	Downpatrick.
Francis Hamilton	Killyshandra.
Foot:	
Swift Nix	Newry.
Arthur Dillon	Newtown Stewart.
Richard Eustace	Loughbrickland.
Christopher Congreve	Hillsborough.
Lord Viscount Conway	Charlemont.
Major Edmond Andros	Monaghan.
Maurice Berkeley, John Chetwinde, George Lyndon	Carrickfergus.
John Chichester	Dungannon.
Frederick Hamilton	Enniskilling.
Col. William Cecill, Sir John Hanmer, Sir Thomas Fortescue, Thomas Bridges, — Stoughton	Londonderry.

Endorsed.—"A list of the troops and companies with their quarters, 24th January 1677 [-8]."

1677-8, March 2.—"Gentlemen's names in the regiment of Guards:—

King's company:		
Chidley Coote	Entered	1677
Francis Foster	,,	1677
Arthur Usher	,,	—
Bethell Vaughan	,,	1662
William Price	,,	1677
Colonel's company:		
Richard Boyle	,,	1674
Toby Caulfeild	,,	1677
Arthur Chichester	,,	1677
John Dingly	,,	1677
John Harris	,,	1677
Lieut. Colonel's Company:		
George Bullyn	,,	1675
Simon Mostin	,,	1676
Edward Wyebrants	,,	1677
Oliver Eustace	,,	1677
Henry Tankard	,,	1677
Arthur Dyke	,,	1675
Henry Beverly	,,	1674
Major Feilding's company:		
John Fogg	,,	1673
Arthur Bradston	,,	1677

Colonel Willoby:

Thomas Audly	Entered	1677
Thomas Cosby	„	1677

Capt. Hungerford:

Roger Thomas	„	1672
John Williams	„	1677
Hodge Jeffryes	„	1677

Capt. Bradston:

Thomas Slaughter	„	1677
Robert Daycombe	„	1677

Major Billingsley:

Denham Billingsly	„	1671
Charles Billingsly	„	1671
William Pearce	„	1665
Thomas Woolrich	„	1677

Captain Chester:

Edward Hall	„	1674
Edward Scardevill	„	1677

Captain Hales:

William Attkinson	„	1676

Captain Boteler:

Thomas Pigott	„	1677

Captain Jones:

James Mullinex	„	1665

Endorsed.—"A list of the gentlemen in the regiment of Guards."

1678, June 21.—"A list of all the commissioned officers that are or have been of his Majesties now Royal Regiment of Guards in Ireland to the 21th day of June anno Domini 1678.

Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.
Sir Nicholas Armorer, to the King's Company, Major Thomas Fairfax, Capt. — Dukes, Sir William Stuart,	William Hamlin, Major — Stedman,	— Bromley. Richard Morris. William Crofts. Adam Pordom. William Usher.
Earl of Arran, Colonel of the said regiment.	Edward Jones, Capt. Lieutenant. Richard Morris,	— Smith. — Herbert. — O. Kofer. John Baskervill. Francis Holroyde.

Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.
Sir William Flower, Lieutenant Colonel.	Thomas Flower, George Blunt, Henry Jones, Richard Morris, Thomas Bradston, Thomas Flower.	George Blunt. — Tirrell. Richard Morris. Henry Tichborne. William Gilbert. George Stoughton. Thomas Roberts.
Sir John Stephens, Major, Richard Broughton, Major, Sir Charles Feilding, Major; William Crofts and Christopher Hailes, Captains to the said company.	Richard Farlow.	William Little, — Burke[1], John Pleydle.
Earl of Gowran, eldest Captain, Richard Broughton, Sir Charles Feilding,	Richard Broughton, Henry Jones, John Byron, William Gilbert.	— Herbert. Edward Gilliard. Henry Tichborne. Henry Colt. Robert Lucas. Robert Forbes.
Earl of Desmond, Sir Hugh Midleton, Capt. John Beumont, John Butler,	Major Fothersby, Edward Gilliard, Thomas Buckridge.	Sir Charles Feilding. — Herbert. George Stoughton. Gilbert Butler. Richard Boyle.
Col. Burgess, Henry Bulkley, Lionel Copley, Robert Chester,	Capt. Constable, William Gilbert, Thomas Flower, Robert Lucas.	William Gilbert. George Bridges. — Brereton.[2] — Barrington.[2] Francis Jordan.
Col. Francis Willoughby, Oliver Long,	Capt. Toby Barnes, Thomas Mntas.	— Carleton. Edward Gilliard. Thomas Mutas. Edward Wolfe.
Col. Cooper, George Blunt, Sir Charles Feilding, Thomas Brandston,	Thomas Mutas, — Carleton, Major Stroude, John Baskervile, — Stockdon.	— Treswell. John Baskervile. — Slaughter. Walter Drake. Thomas Kitson.
Col. Brent Moore, Roderick Mansell, Edward Jones, John Baskervile,	Captain Wheton, Henry Pargiter.	— Vernon. Sir Charles De Vic. Toby Calfeild.
Major Edward Billingsly, Major Rupert Billingsly,	Capt. Thos. Bradston, Sir Charles De Vic.	John Byron. — Burgesse. Henry Pageit.
Capt. Anthony Hungerford	Capt. Oliver Pleydle, John Pleydle,[1] Major Stedman, Gilbert Butler.	Henry Bulkley, Basil Bromwich, — Poyntz.

[1] In margin: "In the Lord Roberts' time."
[2] "Both made in the Lord Roberts' time."

Endorsed: "List of the officers of the regiment."

1678, October 15.—Officers with two commissions in the army in Ireland.

1677 Sept. 25 - Peirce Gethin to be Cornet to the Lord Glenawly.
16 - Sir William Stewart to be Captain of King's company.
February 15 - Lieut. Col. Francis Roulston to be Captain of Sir Francis Gore's company.
1677–8 January 7 - William Widdrington, now ensign, to be Lieutenant to Captain John Seymore.
1 - Thomas Whitney to be Captain of Major Francis Radcliffe's company.
5 - Robert Folliot to be Cornet to the Lord Blessington's troop.
March 18 - Charles Billingsly to be Ensign to Captain Francis Hamon.
February 27 Thomas Bradston to be Captain of Sir Charles Fielding's late company.
March 21 - Oliver Long to be Captain of late Col. Willoughby's company.
1678 April 1 - Lord Colloony to be Captain of the Lord Glenawly's troop.
March 28 - Henry Handock to be Lieutenant to Captain John Chichester.
Aprill 18 - Gustavus Hamilton to be Quartermaster to the Lord Coloony.
May 8 - James Gascoine to be Ensign to Sir Richard Rooth.
June 28 - Robert Cooke to be Ensign to Sir John Edgworth.
July 22 - Edmund Mathews to be Ensign to Sir Francis Hamilton.
1677 March 21 - Robert Pointz to be Ensign to Captain Arthur Hungerford.
„ 25 - Charles Thompson to be Chirurgeon to the regiment of Guards.
1678 April 27 - Alexander Rigby, Quartermaster, to the said regiment.
July 22 - Francis Hamilton to be Lieutenant to Sir Hans. Hamilton.
April 27 - Richard Boyle to be Ensign to Captain John Boteler.
July 20 - Thomas Cole to be Captain of Major Andros's late company.
September 13 Walter Weldon to be Ensign to Capt. Thomas Whitney's company.
Captain Butler.[1]—Captain Gustavus Hamilton.[2]

Endorsed.—"List of officers who have two commissions in his Majestie's army, since the Duke of Ormonde's last coming to the government of Ireland."—"15 of October 1678."[3]

[1], [2], [3] In autograph of Duke of Ormonde.

1678, December 25.—"Abstracts of the commissioned officers and number of non-commissioned officers and private soldiers of the troops and companies according to the muster taken for three months ending 25th December 1678."

NORTH-EAST MILITARY CIRCUIT.:

Captains.	Lieutenants.	Cornets.	Quartermasters.	Corporals.	Trumpeters.	Private Horsemen.	Quarters.
Lord Viscount Conway	Launcelot Bolton	Robert Thelwall	Arthur Graham	3	1	45	Lisburn.
Lord Coloony	Samuel Stewart	Percy Gethin	Gustavus Hamilton	3	1	45	Drogheda.
Sir George Rawdon	Thomas Conway	Paulett Phillips	Anthony Wrightson	3	1	43[1]	Lisburn.
Col. Vere Essex Cromwell.	John Price	Mark Hodges	Anthony Lock	3	1	44[2]	Downpatrick.
Late Earl of Donegal	Joseph Jackman	Charles Colt	Thomas Beverly	3	1	45	Carrickfergus.

Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	—	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Private Footmen.	Quarters.
His Grace the Duke of Ormonde.	Robert Huggard	Bryan Hogan		2	3	1	60	Rathfriland.
Sir Hans Hamilton	Francis Hamilton	Edmund Mathew		2	3	1	60	Carlingford.
Col. John Salkeld	George Ridley	John Hall		2	3	1	60	Drogheda.
Major Christopher Congreve.	William Congreve	Daniel Deane		2	3	1	60	Carrickfergus.
Capt. John Byron	Dudley Thompson	Herbert Love		2	3	1	60	"
" Charles Poyntz	Henry Baker	John Reignoldes		2	3	1	60	Dundalk.
" Maurice Berkeley	John Hall	John Berkeley		2	3	1	60	Carrickfergus.
" Richard Eustace	Brent Moore	Charles Edwards		2	3	1	60	Lisburne.
" Swift Nix	Ferdinando Hastings	John Williams		2	3	1	60	Newry.
" Alexander Frazer	Patrick Twedy	George Keaworth		2	3	1	57[3]	Carrickfergus.
" W. Butler	Henry De Mertaigne	Henry Chaloner		2	3	1	60	Lurgan, Clanbrasil.

Endorsed :—"An abstract of the North East circuit for December 1678."

[1] In margin : "Absent 2." [2] In margin : "Absent 1." [3] In margin : "Absent 3."

1678, December 25.—North West Military Circuit:

Captains.	Lieutenants.	Cornets.	Quartermasters.	Corporals.	Trumpeters.	Horsemen.	Quarters.
Earl Mount Alexander	Francis Robinson -	Henry Moore - -	Charles King - -	3	1	43[1]	Ardmagh.
Sir William Tichborne	Richard Tichborne -	William Goodwine -	Thomas Parke - -	3	1	45	Atherdee.
Capt. Francis Hamilton	Francis Preston - -	Philip Cecill - -	John Beattie - -	3	1	45	Killishandra.

Captaines.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	—	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Footmen.	—
Lord Viscount Conway	Henry Ball - -	John Coombe - -	- - -	2	3	1	60	Charlemont.
Sir Thomas Fortescue -	Faithfull Fortescue -	William Fortescue -	- - - -	2	3	1	60	Londonderry.
Sir John Edgworth -	Francis Edgworth -	Robert Cooke - -	- - -	2	3	1	60	Cavan.
Sir John Hanmer -	Sharington Grosvenor -	Randolph Bird -	- - - -	2	3	1	58[1]	Londonderry.
Col. William Cecill -	Richard Bingley - -	Richard May -	- - -	2	3	1	60	Londonderry.
Capt. Jno. Chichester -	Henry Hancock -	Thomas Rawdon -	- - - -	2	3	1	58[1]	Dungannon.
Capt. Thomas Bridges -	William Hemsworth -	Grey Bingley - -	- - -	2	3	1	60	Ballygawley.
Capt. Arthur Dillon -	Mathew Tubman -	Richard Crofton -	- - - -	2	3	1	60	Carrick McRoss.
Capt. Frederick Hamilton.	David Kennedy - -	Stephen Miller - -	- - -	2	3	1	60	Belturbet.
Cap. Thomas Colt -	William Sutton - -	Richard Broughton -	- - - -	2	3	1	60	Monoghan.

Endorsed.—"Abstract of North West circuit for December 1678."

[1], In margin: "Absent 2."

MSS. of Marquis of Ormonde.

1678, December 25.—CONNAUGHT MILITARY CIRCUIT:

Captains.	Lieutenants.	Cornets.	Quartermasters.	Corporals.	Trumpeters.	Horsemen.	Quarters.
Earl of Ranelagh	Chichester Phillips	Darcy Wentworth	Hen. Fitzsymons	3	1	45	Athlone.
Earl of Longford	Ambrose Aungier	Anthony Townley	William Radburne	3	1	45	Longford.
Lord Viscount Granard	Sir Thomas Newcomen	John Phelps	Arthur Aghmooty	3	1	45	Mullingar.
Lord Viscount Blesinton	Edward Forth	Robert Folliott	Benbrick Benson	3	1	45	Trym.
Sir Oliver St. George	Joseph Stroude	Thomas Capell	Peter Biscaye	3	1	45	Headford.
Sir Theophilus Jones	Arthur Usher	Sir Arthur Jones	Robert Spencer	3	1	45	Tecroghan.

Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	——	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Footmen.	Quarters
Earl of Ranelagh	James Rokeby	Sir Hugh Myddleton		2	3	1	60	Athlone.
Sir Thomas Newcomen	Thomas Hamson	Thomas Graham		2	3	1	60	Fenae.
St. John Peyton	William Semple	Francis Gofton		2	3	1	59[1]	Lanesborough.
Col. Robert Sandys	Edward Gardiner	Edwin Sandyes		2	3	1	59	Athlone.
Col. George Lesone	William Packington	George Giles		2	3	1	60[2]	Galway.
Col. John Bramston	David Buchanan	Cha. Billingsley		2	3	1	60	Longford.
Colonel Theodore Russell.	William Ash	John Mitchell.						
Lieut.-Colonel Francis Rolleston.	Thomas Smith	Edward Wood		2	3	1	60	Galway.
Benjamin Fletcher	William Parson	Isaac Fletcher		2	3	1	60	Sligo.
Thomas Cuff	Edward Harwood	Thomas Cuff		2	3	1	60	Jamestowne.
Anthony Marlay	George Barne	Henry Harraway		2	3	1	60	Ballymore, etc.
Arthur St. George	Henry St. George	Samuel Naylor		2	3	1	60	Abby Boyle.
Thomas Crawley	James Robinson	Henry Trelawny		2	3	1	60	Galway.
James Handesyde	Bernard Warde	Thomas Connock		2	3	1	60	Boriscule.
Chas. Ashburnham	Cromwell West	Edward Meyrick		2	3	1	57[3]	Ballinrobe, etc.
George Lyndon	Charles Gibbs	John Houston		2	3	1	60	Mullingare.
George Stoughton	William Clinton	John Dallway		2	3	1	59[4]	Loughgall.
Thomas Whittney	Henry Savile	Walter Weldon		2	3	1	59[5]	Galway.

Endorsed :—" Abstract of Connaught circuit for December 1678."

[1], [2], [4], [5] In margin; "Absent 1."

[3] In margin; "Absent 3."

1678, December 25.—Cork Military Circuit.

Captains.	Lieutenants.	Cornets.	Quarter Masters.	Corporals.	Trumpeters.	Private Horsemen.	Quarters.
His Grace the Duke of Ormonde.	Beverly Usher -	Robert Dillon - -	Robert Ely - - -	3	4	50	Carrick.
Lord Viscount Shannon	Roger Brettridge -	Donwell Prothero -	Thomas Lilly - -	3	1	45	Cork.
Henry Boyle - -	John Worsopp - -	Edward Alford - -	Charles Chichester - -	3	1	45	Tallough.

Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Private Footmen.	Quarters.
Sir Richard Clifton -	William Sandys	Charles Adare - -	2	3	1	60	Wexford.
Sir John Devillier -	Richard Powell - -	John Games - -	2	3	1	60	Waterford.
Sir Richard Rooth -	Francis Fitz Maurice -	James Gascoyne -	2	3	1	60	Kinsale.
Col. Heyward St. Leger	Thomas Downing -	Heyward St. Leger -	2	3	1	60	Cork.
„ Edward Roscarrock	George Butler - -	John Allen - -	2	3	1	60	Duncannon.
„ Henry Butler -	Samuel Horsington -	William Meredith -	2	3	1	60	Wicklow.
Major James Dennis -	Alexander Power -	James Pollexfen -	2	3	1	60	Wexford.
Cap. John St. Leger -	Warham St. Leger -	Robert Stearne - -	2	3	1	58[1]	Cork.
„ Chidley Coote -	John Smith - -	William Smithwicke -	2	3	1	60	Waterford.
„ Lewis Dyve -	Anthony Hoveden -	William Fielding -	2	3	1	60	Rosse.
„ Charles Talbot -	Nicholas Brady -	Esmie Clarke - -	2	3	1	58[2]	„
„ John Seymoure -	William Widdington -	Morgan Broughton -	2	3	1	60	Waterford.
„ John Merewether	George Paynter -	Morgan Lloyd - -	2	3	1	60	Cork.
„ Francis Hamon -	Bethell Vaughan -	Marmaduke Bowyer -	2	3	1	59[3]	Kinsale.
„ Robert Hildyard	Edward Legard - -	Richard Ingoldesby -	2	3	1	60	„
„ George Colgrave -	Thomas Power - -	Nicholas Power -	2	3	1	60	Waterford.
„ W. St. Leger -	Christopher Gay -	Josline Meade - -	2	3	1	60	Cork.
„ Gilbert Talbott -	Michael Bellamie -	John Briscoe - -	2	3	1	58[4]	Clonmell.
„ Edward Courtney	Bernard Strode -	Edward Charleton -	2	3	1	58[5]	Waterford.
„ John Mutlow -	Robert Browne - -	John James - -	2	3	1	60	„
„ John Savage -	Richard Smith - -	John Low - -	2	3	1	59[6]	Cork.

Endorsed.—"Abstract of Cork circuit for December 1678."

[1], [2], [4], [5] In margin: "Absent 2."

[3], [6] In margin: "Absent 1."

1678, December 25.—Part of Munster Military Circuit.

Captains.	Lieutenants.	Cornets.	Quartermasters.	Corporals.	Trumpeters.	Horsemen.	Quarters.
Earl of Ossory -	Sir George St. George	James Bryan - -	Edward Hobart - -	3	1	43[1]	Kilkenny.
Earl of Orrery - -	Digby Foulke - -	Charles Wenman -	Stephen Keller - -	3	1	45	Charleville.
Lord Broghill - -	Boyle Burt - -	Thomas Carty -	George Bowmer - -	3	1	44[2]	Limerick.
Capt. Cary Dillon -	Richard Seymour -	John Buckworth -	Lewis Jones - -	3	1	40[3]	Birr.
„ Robert FitzGerald	Richard Locke -	Thomas Dillon - -	Edmund Bradshaw -	3	1	45	Athy.
Col. John Jeffreys -	William Fleetwood -	Henry Houghton -	Mathew Penefather -	3	1	42[4]	„
Capt. Chambre Brabazon	Oliver Keating -	John Laugharne -	Abel Thomas - -	3	1	44[5]	Ballimore Eustace.

Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	——	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Footmen.	Quarters.
Earl of Orrery -	Barry Foulke - -	Walter Croker - -	- - -	2	3	1	60	Limerick.
Sir Richard Aldworth -	James Holmes -	Garrett Foulke -	- - - -	2	3	1	60	Newmarket.
Sir William King -	Ralph Done - -	Thomas Oldfield -	- - -	2	3	1	60	Limerick.
Major John Beversham	Edward Price - -	James Banting - -	- - - -	2	3	1	60	Killarny, etc.
Major Richard Macgwire	John Jephson - -	Thomas Macgwire -	- - -	2	3	1	60	Limerick.
Capt. Thomas Cullen -	William Supple - -	Robert Blakeney -	- - - -	2	3	1	60	„
„ George Creyghton	Edmond Pery - -	John Pym - -	- - -	2	3	1	60	„
„ Richard Coote -	Edward Osborne -	Robert Gee - -	- - - -	2	3	1	60	Kilkenny.
„ Henry Porree -	John Pym - -	Daniel Farrell -	- - -	2	3	1	60	„
„ Joseph Scardeville	Robert Quarry -	John Coe - -	- - - -	2	3	1	58[6]	Port Arlington.
„ William Hamline	Thomas Owen - -	Lewis Widdrington -	- - -	2	3	1	60	Limerick.
„ Gustavus Hamilton	Richard Domvill -	Robert Napper - -	- - - -	2	3	1	60	„

Endorsed.—"Abstract of part of Munster Circuit for December 1678.—Limerick."

[1], [6] In margin: "Absent 2." [2], [5] In margin: "Absent 1." [3] In margin: "Absent 4; run 1." [4] In margin: "Absent 3."

Memorandum on infantry in Ireland.

[1678–9, March 5.]—"There are at present in his Majestie's standing army in Ireland seventy-four companies of foot, consisting of sixty private soldiers each.

"Suppose that twenty companies more consisting of one hundred soldiers each should be sent over, which ninety-four companies altogether will amount to the number of 6,440 private soldiers.

"If it be desired to have the aforesaid twenty companies (consisting of different numbers from the seventy-four companies of the standing army) so equally distributed as that the whole 94 companies may consist of like numbers each. It may be performed thus:

"By drawing thirty-two soldiers out of each of the twenty companies consisting of one hundred each and adding eight of those soldiers so drawn out to each of the seventy-four companies of the standing army consisting of sixty each, so each of the ninety-four companies will consist of sixty-eight private soldiers, and there will remain an overplus of forty-eight soldiers which being deducted out of 6,440 the remaine will be 6,392, which is the complete number of all the private soldiers of the said ninety-four companies consisting of sixty-eight soldiers each."

Regiment of Earl of Dunbarton:

1679, April.—"An abstract of the earl of Dunbarton's late regiment according to the muster taken thereof at their arrival at Kinsale, April 1679."

Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Private men present.	Absent.	Dead.
The Colonel's company	Alexander Campell George Floyd.[1]	John Johnson	3	3	2	41	9	—
Lieut.-Col. Alexander Munroe.	John Ruthen Frederick Hamilton	Malcolm Mackomtosh.	3	3	2	45	5	—
Major James Hackett	Robert Drury Robert Leviston.	John Moate	3	3	2	48	2	—
Sir William Douglasse[1]	Walter Murrow Thomas Scott.	- - -	3	3	2	31	19	—
Capt. Archibald Douglasse.	Murdo Mackenzy John Carr.[1]	Richard Lockard.	3	3	2	49	1	—
Capt. George Arnott[1]	John White William Berkeley.	James Grant	3	3	2	36	14	—
Capt. Patrick Melvill[1]	James Grayham John Sterling.	Andrew Scott	3	3	2	32	18	—
Capt. Archibald Rollo[1]	James Campbell Mathew Smelt.	William Hay	3	3	2	44	6	—
Capt. John Preston	Alexander Pierson Robert Charters.[1]	James Maxwell	3	3	2	49	—	1
Capt. Robert Lunday	James Eastland David Clerke.	Henry Carr	3	3	2	50	—	—
Capt. Andrew Munroe	Robert Gordon Alexander Ennis.	James Dundasse	3	3	2	48	2	—
Capt. Teig Regan[1]	George Stewart George Bennerman.	Andrew Berkeley.	3	3	2	35	15	—
Capt. Lucius Lockhart	William Garee George Murrow.	George Griffin	3	3	2	43	7	—

[1] In margin "absent."

Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Private men present.	Absent.	Dead.
Capt. George Hume -	David Bayly - Adam Bell.	William Dennis	3	3	2	46	3	1
Capt. Robert Lawder -	John Scott - - Charles Carson.	John Chatum[2]	3	3	2	46	4	—
Lord George Hamilton[1] -	Patrick Pyree - John Leeds.	James Montry	3	3	2	35	13	2
Capt. James Moncrife -	George Graham - William Thompson.[1]	William White	3	3	2	47	3	—
Capt. James Buchanan -	Adam Conyngham - Robert Ennis.	George Coburne	3	3	2	43	7	1
			54	54	36	767	129	4
Capt. Robert Douglasse -	Robert Carr - - Alexander Conyngham	Archibald Murray.	3	3	2	43	6	1
Capt. James Murray -	Robert Hamilton - David Garree.	Thomas Rutherford.	3	3	2	42	5	3
Capt. Rob. Hodges -	James MacCraken - James Stewart.	- - -	3	3	0	39	11[1]	—
			9	9	6	124	22	4
			54	54	36	767	124	4
			63	63	42	891	151	8

[1] In margin : "absent." [2] In margin : "Drummers."

Staff officers :

"Charles Murray, Adjutant, absent.—Rory McKenny, Chaplain.—Francis Bolan, Chirurgeon.—Peter MacCarthy, Chirurgeon's mate.—David Preston, Quartermaster.—Charles Prayes, Drum| Major.—Alexander Wallace, Piper Major.

"An account of the companies to which certain Highlanders do belong who did not take the oaths of supremacy and allegiance, by reason they understand not English :

Of the Colonel's company - - - - 2
„ Capt. James Moncreif's - - - - 2
„ „ Robert Douglass's - - - - 5
„ „ Robert Hodges's - - - - 1

Francis Bolan, Chirurgeon.
Peter McCarthy, Chirurgeon's mate.
Of Major James Hackett's Company;
James Wallis, Papist, not sworn.

Endorsed :—"An abstract of the Earl of Dunbarton's late regiment, according to the muster taken at Kinsale at their arrival,—April 1679.

"Names of the field officers, Captains and Quarters of the one and twenty Companies of the Lord Dunbarton's regiment :

"Colonel's company : Capt. Alexander Campbell, Lieut. Col. Alexander Monro, Capt. Archibald Duglasse, Capt. Robert Lather, Capt. John Preston :—Kinsale.

Major James Hackett, Capt. Andrew Monro, Capt. Robert Hodges, (Grenadiers) :—Bandon.

Capt. Patrick Melvin :—Tymolege.

Capt. James Buchannan, Capt. Julius Lockhart, Capt. Robert Duglasse :—

Capt. Archibald Rollo :—Clonakilty.

Capt. James Murray :—Rosse.

Sir William Duglasse :—Iniskene.

Lord George Hamilton :—Macroome.

Capt. Robert Landy, Capt. George Hume :—Mallo.

Late Capt. Regan's :—Castlelyons.

Capt. James Moncrith :—Middletowne.

Capt. George Arnot :—Killeagh.

MSS. OF MARQUIS OF ORMONDE.

1680, July 10.—"Officers of his

Captains.	Lieutenants.
	Horse: Life
Capt. Anthony Hungerford	Francis Butler
	Henry Brenn
Earl of Ossory	Sir George St. George
Earl of Longford	Anthony Townley
Sir Thomas Jones	Arthur Usher
Capt. Robert FitzGerald	Richard Lock
„ Stephen Stanly	William Fleetwood
Lord Viscount Granard	Sir Thomas Newcomen
Capt. Chambre Brabazon	John Laugherne
„ Edward Brabazon	Charles Wenman
Sir William Tichborne	John Leonard Mylius
Lord Blessinton	Edward Forth
	Foot: Regiment
King's Company: Sir William Stewart Captain.	Francis Jordan
Earl of Arran, Colonel	Richard Morris
Sir William Flower	Thomas Flower
Sir Charles Fielding	William Gilbert
Capt. Oliver Long	Edward Wolfe
„ John Baskerville	Henry Paynter
„ Rupert Billingsly	Henry Pagett
„ John Margetson	William Stopford
„ John Boteler	Thomas Buckridge
„ Thomas Bradstone	George Stockton

Captains.	Lieutenants.
Capt. Christopher Hales	Richard Farley
„ Richard Coote	Robert Lucas
	Company of
Col. Fairfax	Francis Holroyd
	Staff
William Lloyd, chaplain; Charles Houston, adjutant; Alexander Rigby,	
	Foot:
Lord Lieutenant, Captain	Robert Hugard
Col. John Salkeild	George Ridly
Col. Henry Butler	William Meredith
Capt. Francis Hamon	Bythell Vaughan
„ Lewis Dyves	Anthony Hovenden
Col. Edward Rosscarrock	George Butler
Capt. John Seymour	William Widdrington
Lord Viscount Granard	Barry Foulke
Col. John Bramston	David Buchanan
Sir John Peyton	William Sample
Sir Thomas Newcomen	Thomas Hamon
Sir Hans Hamilton	Francis Hamilton
Earl of Ossory	William Sandyes
Capt. John Baxter	Thomas Herle

Majesty's army in Ireland and quarters:

Cornets.	Quartermasters.	Quarters.
GUARDS.		
Arthur Forbese	William Harman	Dublin.
—	—	—
James Bryan	Edmond Hobart	Kilkenny.
John Heyles	William Radburne	Longford.
Sir Arthur Jones	Robert Spencer	Tecroghan.
Thomas Dillon	Edmond Bradshaw	Athy.
Henry Haughton	Mathew Pennyfather	„
John Phillips	Arthur Aughmooty	Mollingare.
Toby Purcell	Abel Thomas	Ballymore Eustace.
Thomas Atkins	Evan Humphreys	Wicklow.
William Goodwin	John Parkes	Atherdee.
Robert Folliot	Bembrick Benson	Trim.
OF GUARDS.		
William Usher	- - - -	Dublin.
Robert Forbesse	- - - -	„
Robert Pointz	- - - -	„
John Muschamp	- - - -	„
Thomas Standly	- - - -	„
John Bucknell	- - - -	„
Charles Beverley	- - - -	„
Edward Wybrants	- - - -	„
Richard Boyle	- - - -	„
Thomas Kittson	- - - -	„
Ensigns.	——	**Quarters.**
Robert Nangle	- - - -	Dublin.
George Withers	- - - -	„
FOOT GUARDS.		
- - - -	- - - -	—

Officers.

quartermaster; Charles Thompson, chirurgeon; Robert Weldon, mate.

LEINSTER.		
John Hogan	- - - -	Drogheda.
John Hall	- - - -	„
Henry Smith	- - - -	Wicklow.
Marmaduke Bowyer	- - - -	Wexford.
William Fielding	- - - -	Rosse.
John Allin	- - - -	Duncannon Fort.
Morgan Broughton	- - - -	„ „
Edward Scardeville	- - - -	Longford.
Charles Billingsly	- - - -	„
Francis Gofton	- - - -	Lanesborough.
George Graham	- - - -	Fina.
Edmond Mathews	- - - -	Carlingford.
Francis Bradstone	- - - -	Kilkenny.
Henry Thomas	- - - -	Connaught.

Captains.	Lieutenants.
CONNAUGHT	
Sir Oliver St. George	Edward Perde
Earl of Ranleigh	Chichester Phillips
Capt. Chidley Coote	Thomas Brookes
FOOT:	
Earl of Ranelagh	James Rookly
Capt. Arthur St. George	Samuel Naylor
„ Thomas Cuffe	Edward Harwood
„ Benjamin Fletcher	William Parsons
Col. Theodore Russell	William Ash
„ George Lesone	William Packington
„ Robert Sandyes	Richard Gardiner
Capt. Thomas Crawly	William Carr
Major Nicholas Bayly	Thomas Hill
Capt. Anthony Marlay	George Barnes
Sir Charles Derri	Cromwell West
Lieut. Col. Francis Rollston	Thomas Smith
HORSE:	
Duke of Ormonde, Lord Lieutenant	Beverley Usher
Col. Henry Dillon	Richard Seymour
Capt. Henry Boyle	John Worsopp
Lord Viscount Shannon	Roger Brettridge
Earl of Orrery	Boyle Burt
FOOT.	
Cap. Robert Hildyard	Richard Ingoldesby
Cap. Charles Talbott	Amias Clarke
Cap. Nicholas Brady	George Paynter
Sir Richard Rooth	Francis Fitz Morris-
Sir Nicholas Armorer	Dudly Thompson
Capt. Thomas Owen	Thomas Denny
Major James Dennis	Alexander Power
Capt. William Butler	Henry Demertaigne
Col. Heyward St. Leger	Robert Meade
Capt John St. Leger	Heyward St. Leger
„ Warham St. Leger	Christopher Gay
„ Edward Cary	Edward Usborne
Major John Beversham	Thomas Brenne
Sir Richard Aldworth	James Holmes
Capt. John Savage	Richard Smith
Sir William King	Ralph Done
Major Richard Magwier	John Jephson
Capt. Thomas Cullin	William Supple
„ George Creighton	Edmund Terry
„ John Mutlow	Robert Brenne
„ Swifte Nix	Ferdinando Hastings
„ Gilbert Talbott	Michael Bellamy
Sir John Devellier	Richard Pouell
Capt. Francis Jones	Robert Quarry

Ensigns.	——	Quarters.
Horse:		
Charles Barrington -	Peter Biscay - -	Tuam and Headford.
Darcy Wentworth -	Henry Fitz Simons -	Athlone.
Piercy Gethin - -	Gustavus Hamilton -	Coloony.
John Harris - -	- - - -	Athlone.
Charles Povey - -	- - - -	"
Thomas Cuffe - -	- - - -	Bellamo.
Isaack Fletcher - -	- - - -	Jamestown.
John Mitchell - -	- - - -	Galloway.
George Giles - -	- - - -	"
Edwin Sandyes - -	- - - -	"
Allin Talbott - -	- - - -	"
James Thompson -	- - - -	"
Henry Harraway - -	- - - -	Boyle.
Edmond Meyrick -	- - - -	Ballinrobe.
Edward Wood - -	- - - -	Sligo.
Munster.		
Robert Dillon - -	Robert Ely - -	Carrick.
John Buckworth - -	Lewis Jones - -	Thurles.
Edward Alford - -	George Sing - -	Castle Martyr.
Downall Prothero - -	Thomas Lilly - -	Cork.
Florence Carty - -	Charles Lehunt - -	Charleville.
Edward Shaduell - -	- - - -	Cork.
Edward Burby - -	- - - -	"
Morgan Lloyd - -	- - - -	"
James Gascoigne -	- - - -	Kinsale.
Robert Love - -	- - - -	"
Nicholas Power - -	- - - -	"
James Pollexfen -	- - - -	Waterford.
Henry Challoner - -	- - - -	"
Richard St. Leger -	- - - -	"
Robert Stearne - -	- - - -	"
Josline Meade - -	- - - -	"
Robert Gee - -	- - - -	"
James Banting - -	- - - -	Bantry Fort.
Garret Foulke - -	- - - -	Newmarket.
John Low - - -	- - - -	Dingle—Kerry.
Thomas Oldfield - -	- - - -	Limerick.
Thomas Macgwier - -	- - - -	"
Robert Blakeney -	- - - -	"
William Smith - -	- - - -	"
John James - -	- - - -	"
John Williams - -	- - - -	"
John Brisco - -	- - - -	"
Richard Brookes - -	- - - -	"
George Coe - -	- - - -	"

Captains.	Lieutenants.
	ULSTER
Earl of Conway	Lancelot Bolton
Sir George Rawdon	Thomas Conway
Earl Mount Alexander	Daniel Poe
Capt. Ambrose Aungier	Joseph Jackman
Col. Vere Cromwell	James Butler
Capt. Francis Hamilton	Francis Beston
	FOOT:
Capt. George Twisleton	Sharington Grosvenor
„ Richard Eustace	Brent Moore
Earl of Conway	Henry Ball
Capt. John Chichester	Henry Handcock
„ Thomas Bridges	William Heimsworth
„ Thomas Fortescue	William Fortescue
Capt. Thomas Whitny	Edward Phillips
Major Christopher Congreve	William Congreve
Capt. Charles Pointz	Henry Baker
„ George Lyndon	Charles Gibbs
Col. William Cecill	Richard Bringly
Capt. George Brooke	Patrick Moody
„ Gustavus Hamilton	Robert Napper
„ Maurice Berkeley	John Hall
„ James Handesyde	Bernarde Warde
„ Arthur Dillon	Mathew Tubman
„ George Slaughter	William Clinton
Sir John Edgeworth	Francis Edgworth
Capt. Frederick Hamilton	David Kennedy
„ Thomas Colt	William Sutton
„ George Colgrave	Thomas Power
„ Richard Courtnay	Ed. Charleton
„ Henry Porre	John Pim
„ Toby Caulfield	Gilbert Butler

Endorsed :—"Officers of the army

Regiment of Earl of Dunbarton.

1680, December 11.—A brief of the muster taken the 11th day of December 1680, at Youghal of the five remaining companies of the Earl of Dunbarton's late regiment.

The Colonel's company consisting of 2 Lieutenants, an Ensign, 3 Sergeants, 3 Corporals, 2 Drummers and 50 private men, besides a Chaplain, Adjutant, Quartermaster, Drum Major and Piper :

Whereof the Ensign, 2 Sergeants, 3 Corporals, 2 Drummers, 20 men, the Chaplain, Quartermaster, Drum Major and Piper appeared at muster :

2 Lieutenants, 1 Sergeant, 10 men and the Adjutant: Absent.

20 men gone to Tangier.

Lieutenant-Colonel Monro's :—The Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain; 2 Lieutenants, Ensign, 3 Sergeants, 3 Corporals, 2 Drummers and 50 men :

Whereof 1 Lieutenant, Ensign, 2 Sergeants, 3 Corporals, 2 drummers and 22 men : At muster Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Sergeant and 3 men . Absent, 25 men : Tangier.

Cornets.	Quartermasters.	Quarters.
Horse:		
Robert Thelwell - -	Arthur Graham - -	Lisburne.
Paulet Phillips - -	Anthony Wrighton -	Armagh.
Charles King - -	George Mongomery -	Donnaghadee.
Charles Colt - -	Thomas Beverly - -	Carrickfergus.
Marke Hodges - -	Anthony Lock - -	Downepatrick.
Phillip Cecill - -	Anthony Beaky - -	Killishandra.
Randall Burd -	- - - -	Monnaghan.
Charles Edwards - -	- - - -	Lisborne.
Thomas Rawdon -	- - - -	Charlemont.
John Caulfield - -	- - - -	,,
Malcum Hamilton - -	- - - -	Ballyganlly.
Edmund Fitzpatrick -	- - - -	Newry.
Walter Weldon - -	- - - -	Loughbrickland.
Daniel Deane - -	- - - -	Carrickfergus.
John Reynolds - -	- - - -	Tandragee.
John Hutton - -	- - - -	Londonderry.
Richard May - -	- - - -	,,
George Keaworth -	- - - -	,,
Thomas Pigott - -	- - - -	,,
John Berkeley - -	- - - -	,,
George Connock -	- - - -	,,
Richard Crofton - -	- - - -	,,
John Dallway - -	- - - -	,,
Robert Cooke - -	- - - -	,,
Stephen Miller - -	- - - -	Colcraine.
Richard Broughton -	- - - -	Magherafelt.
Lewis Widderington -	- - - -	Tangier.
Peter Latham - -	- - - -	,,
Daniell Farrell - -	- - - -	,,
Samuell Salesbury -	- - - -	,,

and quarters the 10th day of July 1680."

Lord George Hamilton's:—A Captain, 2 Lieutenants, Ensign, 3 Sergeants, 3 Corporals, 2 Drummers and 50 men:

Whereof 1 Lieutenant, 2 Sergeants, 3 Corporals, 2 Drummers, and 15 men: At muster.

Captain, 1 Lieutenant, Ensign, 1 Sergeant, and 22 men: Absent.

13 men: Tangier.

Sir William Douglas's:—Captain, 2 Lieutenants, Ensign, 3 Sergeants, 3 Corporals, 2 Drummers and 50 men:

Whereof 1 Lieutenant, 1 Sergeant, 2 Corporals, 1 Drummer, and 19 men: At muster.

Captain, 1 Lieutenant, Ensign, 1 Sergeant, and 9 men: Absent.

Iman: Dead.

1 Sergeant, 1 Corporal, 1 Drummer and 21 men: Tangier.

Major Arnott's:—A Captain, 2 Lieutenants, Ensign, 3 Sergeants, 3 Corporals, 2 Drummers and 50 men:

Whereof 1 Lieutenant, Ensign, 1 Sergeant, 3 Corporals, 1 Drummer and 17 men: At muster.

Captain, 1 Sergeant, and 9 men: Absent.

1 Lieutenant, 1 Sergeant, 1 Drummer and 24 men: Tangier.

Regiment of Earl of Dunbarton.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Men.
Appeared at muster[1] - -	—	4	3	3	14	3	93
Absent[2] - - -	4	5	2	5	—	—	53
Dead - - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
At Tangier - - -	—	1	—	2	1	2	103
Total - - -	4	10	5	15	15	10	250

[1] Besides Chaplain, Quartermaster, Drum Major and Piper.
[2] Besides the Adjutant.

Memorandum.—That of the above party said to be commanded to Tangier, the Lieutenant, 1 Drummer, and 24 men do not appear by the rolls to be gone, therefore they are to be looked upon as absent.

An abstract of three months pay ending 25th of December 1680 to the foregoing 5 companies, with an account of the cheques deductable thereout according to the rolls of September and December musters, 1680, pursuant to the Lord Lieutenant's Order, what then remains due to each or what deductable out of the next warrants.

[Companies.]	Full pay.	Cheques.	Remaines.	To be deducted out of next warrants.
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
The Colonel's company -	349 6	147 0	202 6	—
Lieut.-Col. Alexander Monro's - - -	254 2	157 10	96 12	—
Lord George Hamilton's-	224 14	245 14	—	21 0
Sir William Douglas's -	224 14	193 4	31 10	—
Major George Arnott's -	224 14	226 16	—	2 2
Total - -	1,277 10	970 4	330 8	23 2

1682, June 25.—The abstract of the army in Ireland (excepting that part garrisoned in Dublin) according to the muster taken for three months, ending the 25th of June 1682.

Troops and Companies.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Cornets.	Quarter-masters.	Corporals.	Trumpeters.	Private horsemen.	Private men absent.	Dead.	Discharged.	Run away.	New men entered.
His Grace the Duke of Ormonde's troop.	1	1	1	1	3	1	50	1	–	2	–	2
Earl of Ardglas'	1	1	1	1	3	1	45	–	–	3	–	3
Capt. Ambrose Aungier's	1	1	1	1	3	1	45	1	–	1	–	1
Lord Viscount Blesinton's	1	1	1	1	3	1	45	–	–	2	–	2
Capt. Henry Boyle's	1	1	1	1	3	1	45	–	–	–	–	–
Capt. Edward Brabazon's	1	1	1	1	2 1	1	45	1	–	2	–	2
Capt. Chambré Brabazon's	1	1	1	1	3	1	45	–	1	1	–	2
Earl of Conway's	1	1	1	1	3	1	45	2	1	1	–	2
Capt. Chidley Coote's	1	1	1	1	3	1	45	–	–	2	–	2
Lord Dunkellin's	1	1	1	1	3	1	45	–	–	7	–	7
Col. Cary Dillon's	1	1	1	1	3	1	45	1	–	–	–	–
Lord Viscount Granard's	1	1	1	1	3	1	45	–	2	–	–	2
Capt. Francis Hamilton's	1	1	1	1	3	1	45	1	–	1	–	1
Sir Theophilus Jones's	1	1	1	1	3	1	45	–	–	–	–	–
Earl of Longford's	1	1	1	1	3	1	45	2	–	–	–	–
Earl of Mount Alexander's	1	1	1	1	3	1	45	4	1	–	–	1
Earl of Ossory's	1	1	1	1	3	1	45	–	–	1	–	–
Earl of Roscomon's	1	1	1	1	3	1	45	–	–	–	–	1
Earl of Ranelagh's	1	1	1	1	3	1	45	–	–	–	–	–
Capt. Arthur Rawdon's	1	1	1	1	3	1	45	–	–	–	–	–
Lord Viscount Shannon's	1	1	1	1	3	1	45	–	–	2	–	–
Sir Oliver St. George's	1	1	1	1	3	1	45	–	–	1	–	2
Capt. Stephen Stanley's	1	1	1	1	3	1	45	–	–	–	–	1
Sir William Tichborne's	1	1	1	1	3	1	45	–	–	–	–	–

1682, June 25.—The abstract of the army in Ireland.—*continued.*

[Companies.]	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Private footmen.	Private men absent.	Dead.	Discharged.	Run away.	New men entered.
His Grace the Duke of Ormonde's Company.	1	1	1	2	3	1	60	–	2	1	–	3
Sir Nicholas Armorer's -	1	1	1	2	3	1	60	–	–	–	–	–
Sir Richard Aldworth's -	1	1	1	2	3	1	60	–	–	1	–	1
Captain Maurice Berkeley's -	1	1	1	2	3	1	60	–	–	3	–	3
Capt. George Brooke's - -	1	1	1	2	3	1	60	–	1	1	–	2
Capt. William Butler's -	1	1	1	2	3	1	60	–	–	–	–	–
Capt. Nicholas Brady's -	1	1	1	2	3	1	60	1	2	–	–	2
Capt. George Butler's - -	1	1	1	2	3	1	60	1	–	–	–	–
Capt. Amyas Bushe's[1] -	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	–	–	–	–	–
Earle of Conway's - -	1	1	1	2	3	1	60	2	–	1	–	1
Capt. William Cecill's -	1	1	1	2	3	1	60	3	–	2	–	2
Major Christopher Congreve's	1	1	1	2	3	1	60	1	–	–	–	–
Capt. John Chichester's -	1	1	1	2	3	1	60	3	–	1	–	1
„ Thomas Cullen's - -	1	1	1	2	3	1	60	–	–	1	–	1
„ Thomas Cuff's -	1	1	1	2	3	1	60	–	–	–	–	–
„ George Creyghton s -	1	1	1	2	3	1	60	–	–	2	–	2
„ Thomas Colt's -	1	1	1	2	3	1	60	1	–	3	–	3
„ Edward Carey's -	1	1	1	2	3	1	60	–	–	–	–	–
Sir John Devillier's - -	1	1	1	2	3	1	60	–	–	1	–	1
Sir Charles Devic's - -	1	1	1	2	3	1	60	–	–	1	–	1
Captain Lewis Dyves - -	1	1	1	2	3	1	60	–	–	–	–	–
Captain Arthur Dillon's -	1	1	1	2	3	1	60	–	–	2	–	2
Sir John Edgworth's - -	1	1	1	2	3	1	60	2	1	2	–	3
Captain Richard Eustace's -	1	1	1	2	3	1	60	1	–	3	–	3
Captain Francis Edgworth's	1	1	1	2	3	1	60	–	–	–	–	–
Sir Thomas Fortescue's -	1	1	1	2	3	1	60	2	–	4	–	4
Captain Benjamin Fletcher's	1	1	1	2	3	1	60	–	–	2	–	2
Sir James Graham's - -	1	1	1	2	3	1	60	1	1	4	1	6
Captain James Handcyde's	1	1	1	2	3	1	60	–	–	6	–	6

[1] Not mustered.

1682, June 25.—The abstract of the army in Ireland.—*continued.*

[Companies.]	Captains.	Ensigns.	Cornets.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Private footmen.	Private men absent.	Dead.	Discharged.	Run away.	New men entered.
Capt. Robert Hildyard's	1	1	1	2	3	1	60	–	–	–	–	–
„ Frederick Hamilton's	1	1	1	2	3	1	60	–	–	6	–	6
„ Gustavus Hamilton's	1	1	1	2	3	1	60	–	1	2	–	3
„ William Hamilton's	1	1	1	2	3	1	60	2	–	–	–	–
Sir William Kings's	1	1	1	2	3	1	60	–	1	–	–	1
Earl of Longford's	1	1	1	2	3	1	60	–	1	9	–	10
Capt. George Lyndon's	1	1	1	2	3	1	60	–	1	1	–	2
„ Trevor Lloyd's	1	1	1	2	3	1	60	–	–	4	–	4
„ Capt. Richard Lock's	1	1	1	2	3	1	60	–	–	2	–	2
Major Richard Macgwires	1	1	1	2	3	1	60	1	1	–	–	1
Capt. Anthony Marlay's	1	1	1	2	3	1	60	–	1	2	–	3
„ John Mutlow's	1	1	1	2	3	1	60	–	–	3	–	3
„ Brent Moore's	1	1	1	2	3	1	60	5	–	–	1	–
„ John Muschamp's	1	1	1	2	3	1	60	–	–	8	–	8
Sir Thomas Newcomen's, Knight.	1	1	1	2	3	1	60	–	–	2	–	2
Sir Thomas Newcomen's, Bart.	1	1	1	2	3	1	60	–	–	–	–	–
Sir Swifte Nix's	1	1	1	2	3	1	60	–	–	2	–	2
Capt. Thomas Owen's	1	1	1	2	3	1	60	–	–	2	–	2
„ Paulett Phillips's	1	1	1	2	3	1	60	–	1	7	–	8
Sir John Parker's	1	1	1	2	3	1	60	–	–	1	–	1
Capt. Charles Poyntz's	1	1	1	2	3	1	60	–	–	4	–	4
Col. John Pym's	1	1	1	2	3	1	60	–	–	1	–	1
Capt. Toby Purcell's	1	1	1	2	3	1	60	–	–	4	–	4
Sir Richard Rooth's	1	1	1	2	3	1	60	–	1	2	–	2
Col. Edward Roscarrock's	1	1	1	2	3	1	60	–	–	–	–	–
Col. Theodore Russell's	1	1	1	2	3	1	60	1	–	–	–	–
Lieut.-Col. Francis Rollestone's.	1	1	1	2	3	1	60	–	–	–	–	–
Col. Robert Sandys's	1	1	1	2	3	1	60	6	–	3	–	3
„ John Salkeld's	1	1	1	2	3	1	60	–	–	3	–	3
„ Heyward St. Leger's	1	1	1	2	3	1	60	1	2	2	–	7
Capt. Warham St. Leger's	1	1	1	2	3	1	60	–	–	3	3	3
Col. John Seymoure's	1	1	1	2	3	1	60	–	–	5	–	5
Capt. John Savage's	1	1	1	2	3	1	60	1	–	4	–	4
„ George Stoughton's	1	1	1	2	3	1	60	–	–	4	–	4
„ Arthur St. George's	1	1	1	2	3	1	60	–	–	–	–	–
„ Willim Stopford's	1	1	1	2	3	1	60	–	1	4	–	5
„ Rich. St. George's	1	1	1	2	3	1	60	–	1	–	–	1
„ Nicholas Sankey's	1	1	1	2	3	1	60	–	–	3	–	3

MSS. OF MARQUIS OF ORMONDE.

1682, June 25.—The abstract of the army in Ireland.—*continued.*

[Companies.]	Captains.	Ensigns.	Cornets.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Private footmen.	Private men absent.	Dead.	Discharged.	Run away.	New men entered.
Capt. George Twistleton's -	1	1	1	2	3	1	60	-	-	2	-	2
„ George Talbott's - -	1	1	1	2	3	1	60	1	-	5	-	5
„ Thomas Whitney's -	1	1	1	2	3	1	60	6	2	-	-	3
Part of the Earl of Dunbarton's late regiment: The Colonel's company -	-	2	1	3	3	2	50	-	-	2	-	2
Lord George Hamilton's -	1	2	1	3	3	2	50	-	2	2	-	4
Major George Arnott's - -	1	1	1	3	3	2	50	3	-	-	-	-
Capt. Charles Murray's -	1	2	1	3	3	2	50	1	-	3	-	3
„ John Reuthen's[1] - -	1	2	1	3	3	2	50	-	-	6	-	6

[1] "Besides a Chaplin, Adjutant, Quartermaster, Drum-Major and Piper, belonging to the said regiment."

Endorsed.—"Abstract of the army according to June muster 1682."

1684, April 14.—"An abstract of four English companies lately returned from Tangier, according to the first muster taken of them after their landing in April 1684:

——	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Private men appearing.	Private men wanting.	Quarters where mustered.
Capt. George Colgrave: Thomas Power, Lieutenant; George Colgrave, Ensign - - -	2	3	1	30	30	Kinsale.
Capt. Henry Porree: George Gyles, Lieutenant; Michael Farrell, Ensign - - - -	2	3	1	32	28	„
Capt. Toby Caulfield: Lewis Widdrington, Lieutenant; Samuel Salisbury, Ensign - -	2	3	1	37	23	Cork.
Capt. Edward Charleton: Peter Latham, Lieutenant; Thomas Ramsay, Ensign - - - -	2	3	1	25	35	Kinsale.
	8	12	4	124	116	

"An account of officers of the above four companies for whom no commissions appear:

George Colgrave, Ensign, instead of Michael Power.
Mich. Farrell, Ensign, for Daniel Farrell.
Lewis Widdrington, Lieutenant, for Gilbert Butler.
Edward Charleton, Captain, for Edward Courtenay.
Peter Latham, Lieutenant, for Edward Charleton.
Thomas Ramsay, Ensign, for Peter Latham.

"Establishment of the Military List."

"Officers general:"

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
"The Lord Lieutenant and general Governor of Ireland for his fee per annum viz: for his diet 100*l.* per mensem: "A retinue of fifty horse, 59*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* per diem; an allowance of 1,000*l.* per annum in lieu of cesse; an allowance of 235*l.* per annum in lieu of 345 beves, formerly paid to the Lord Lieutenant out of the county of Cavan; an allowance of 240*l.* per annum, formerly paid to the Lord Lieutenant out of the tithes of Dunboyne; to which add 1,239*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to make up the whole allowance per annum.	6,616	13	4			
"Twenty warders for the Lord Lieutenant's guard and for the service of the Castle of Dublin, to be commanded by the Constable of the Castle, each warder to have 12*d.* per diem. - - -	365	0	0			
"The Knight Marshal of Ireland, for his entertainment, at 3*s.* 8*d.* per diem; a trumpeter at 6*d.* per diem and a retinue of 30 horse at 9*d.* each per diem, per annum-	489	6	7			
"The Muster Master general and clerk of the checque at 18*s.* 8*d.* per diem to be paid out of the checques if they bear it or else out of the establishments - -	340	13	4			
"The commissaries of the musters at 100*l.* each per annum - - -	300	0	0			
"The Advocate general at 6*s.* 8*d.* per diem - - - - -	121	13	4			
"Other general officers to be paid duly when they draw into the field with the army upon expectation of service by order of the Lord Lieutenant.						

"General officers:"

"General of the army at the rate of per annum - - -	4,331	6	0			
Lieutenant General of the army -	465	0	0			
Sergeant Major General of the army -	365	0	0			
Commissary General of the horse -	365	0	0			
Physician-general - - -	422	10	0			
Chirurgeon general - - -	121	13	4			
				5,730	9	4

"Provincial officers:"

"The Lord President of Munster, at 100*l.* per annum for his fee, for his diet, and the councils there at 7*l.* 10*s.* per week; and for his retinue of 30 horsemen and 20 footmen at 22*s.* 6*d.* per diem, in all, per annum - - - -	908	19	9½			

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
"The Lord President of Connaght at 100*l.* per annum for his fee; for his diet, and the councils there at 7*l.* 10*s.* per week and for his retinue of 30 horsemen and 20 footmen at 22*s.* 6½*d.* per diem, in all per annum - - -	908	19	9½			
"The Constable of Dublin Castle for his entertainment - - - -	20	0	0			
"The Porter at Dublin Castle at 9*d.* per diem, per annum - - -	13	13	9	1,921	3	8
"The Constable of Limerick Castle for his entertainment at 10*l.* per annum, and a porter at 6¾*d.* per diem; per annum 10*l.* 5*s.* 3¼*d.* - - - -	20	5	4			
"The Constable of Athlone for his entertainment at - -	8	2	6			
"The Constable of Carrickfergus for his entertainment at 1*s.* 6*d.* per diem, per annum - - - - -	45	16	6			
"Master of the Ordnance and other officers thereunto belonging and train of Artillery:"						
"The Master of the Ordnance for himself at 6*s.* 8*d.* per diem; a Lieutenant at 1*s.* 6*d.* per diem, a cornet at 9*d.* and 18 horsemen at 12*d.* each per diem -	491	4	7			
"Comptroller of the Ordnance for his fee at 5*s.* per diem and for an allowance at 12*d.* for his clerk per diem, per annum	109	10	0			
"The engineer, overseer, surveyor and director general of his Majestie's fortifications 5*s.* per diem, per annum - -	96	5	0			
"Sundry ministers belonging to the Ordnance, videlicet, in Leinster:"						
"A master gunner at 12*s.* per diem: his mate at 18*d.* per diem; six gunners of the train at 13*d.* each; four quarter gunners for the Castle of Dublin at 14*d.* each; one gentleman of the Ordnance at 3*s.* per diem; Clerk of the Ordnance and stores at Dublin at 4*s.* per diem; his clerk at 12*d.*; Gunner's, blacksmith, carpenter, wheeler, each at 16*d.*; armourer, cutler, cooper at 9*d.* each; six matrosses at 8*d.* each; three waggoners at 10*d.* each per diem; at Duncannon a clerk of the stores at 20*d.* per diem; a gunner at 12*d.*; matrosse at 8*d.*; at Passage, a gunner's mate at 10*d.* per diem: making per annum - - -	774	2	1			

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
"Connaght:"						
"At Athlone a clerk of the stores at 20*d.* per diem; A gunner at 12*d.*; A matross at 8*d.* Galway: a clerk of the stores at 20*d.* per diem; a gunner at 12*d.*; a matross at 8*d.* At Sligo, a gunner at 12*d.* Isle of Arran, a gunner at 12*d.* Innisbuffin: a gunner at 12*d.* per diem: making - - - -	176	8	4			
				1,358	2	0
"Munster:"						
"Waterford: a gunner at 12*d.* per diem; a matross at 8*d.* Limerick: a clerk of the stores at 20*d.*; a gunner at 12*d.*; a matross at 8*d.* Cork: a clerk of the stores at 20*d.*; a gunner at 12*d.*; a matross at 8*d.* At Halbowling: a gunner's mate at 10*d.* Youghall: a gunner at 12*d.* Kinsale: a gunner at 12*d.* At the blocke house, a gunner's mate at 10*d* At Crookehaven: a gunner at 12*d.* per diem. At Innisherkin: a gunner's mate at 10*d.* Valencia: a gunner at 12*d.* per diem. In all paid -	270	14	2			
"Ulster:"						
"Londonderry: a clerk of the stores at 20*d.* per diem; a gunner at 12*d.*; a matross at 7*d.* At Culmore a gunner's mate at 10*d.* per diem. At Carrickfergus: a clerk of the stores at 20*d.* per diem; a gunner at 12*d.*, and a matros at 8*d.* per diem. In all -	136	17	6			
"One troop of Horse Guards:"						
"A Captain at 19*l.* 12*s.* each calendar month; a Lieut. at 12*l.* 12*s.*; a quartermaster at 9*l.* 16*s.*; a cornet at 12*l.* 12*s.*; six corporals, each at 6*l.* 6*s.*; two trumpeters, each 6*s.* 6*s.*; four trumpeters more and a kettledrum, each 3*l.* 10*s.*; a farrier, saddler, and armourer, each at 4*l* 18*s.*; one hundred horsemen, each at 4*l.* 18*s.* - - - -	7,525	4	0			
"A troop of forty horse, besides officers:"						
"The Captain at 19*l.* 12*s.* per mensem, per annum - - - -	235	4	0			
A lieutenant at 12*l.* 12*s.* per mensem, per annum - - - -	151	4	0			
A Cornet at 9*l.* 16*s.* per mensem per annum - - - - -	117	12	0			

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Quartermaster at 7*l.* per mensem, per annum - - - - -	84	2	0			
Three Corporals and two trumpets, each at 3*l.* 10*s.* - - - -	210	0	0			
Forty horsemen, each at 42*s.* - -	1,806	0	0			
"One and twenty troops more, which makes in all 22 troops, besides the troop of guards with the same officers and number of horsemen, and the same amounts to per annum - - -	37,926	0	0			
"Regiment of Guards:"						
"The Royal regiment of Guards, consisting of twelve companies, videlicet, a Colonel, as Colonel and Captain, at 28*l.* per mensem; a Lieut. Colonel, and Captain at 21*l.* per mensem; a Major and Captain at 16*l.* 16*s.*; nine Captains more at 101*l.* 4*s.* each; twelve Lieutenants at 5*l.* 12*s.* each; twelve Ensigns at 4*l.* 4*s.* each; forty serjeants at 42*s.* each; thirty-six Corporals at 28*s.* each; Drum Major at 2*l.* 10*s.*; twenty-four drummers at 28*s.* each; a Piper to the King's company at 28*s.* Twelve hundred soldiers at 23*s.* 4*d.* each; a chaplain at 9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; an Adjutant, Quartermaster, and chirurgeon, at 5*l.* 12*s.* each; and a chirurgeon's mate at 3*l.* 10*s.*: making in all, per mensem, at 28 days to the month, 18,804*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, which amounts unto per annum - - - -	24,518	8	8			
				66,451	4	8
"A Company of Foot of sixty soldiers and the officers:"						
"A Captain of foot, per mensem, 11*l.* 4*s.* per annum, 134*l.* 8*s.*; a Lieutenant of foot, per mensem 5*l.* 12*s.*, per annum, 50*l.* 8*s.* Two Sergeants, each at 42*s.* per mensem, per annum 50*l.* 8*s.*; three Corporals, each at 28*l.* per mensem, per annum 50*l.* 8*s.*; one drummer at 28*s.* per mensem, per annum 16*l.* 16*s.*; sixty private soldiers, each at 14*s.* per memsem, per annum 504*l.* In the whole - -	873	12	0			
"Forty-seven companies more, making, in all, forty-eight companies, each of the number of officers and private soldiers at the same pay, amounts unto, per annum	4,159	4	0			
"Temporary payments:"						
"Sir Theophilus Jones, Knight, Scoutmaster General of the army, for his entertainement at 6*s.* 8*d.* per diem, and for an increase of his entertainement at 100*l.* per annum, making in all - -	221	13	4			

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
"To cease post mortem or on the determination of his grant, and not to be paid but when in the field with the army."						
"Arthur [Chichester] Earl of Donegal, for his entertainement at 4*s.* 6*d.* per diem, for himself and for 9 horsemen at 9*d.* each per diem during his life, by virtue of a grant thereof, dated the last of July [1615] in the 13th year of King James [I.], per annum - -	199	4	7			
"The Mayor of the city of Dublin for his entertainement at 8*s.* per diem, per annum - - - - -	146	0	0			
"Sum total of all the payments aforesaid upon the Military list, amounts per annum, unto - - - - -				130,918	0	6

"The King's Guard of horse:"

"Maurice Lord Viscount Fitzharding, Captain.—Francis Butler, Henry Brenn, Lieutenants.—Arthur Forbese, Cornet.—William Harman, Quarter master.

"Corporals:—Henry French, Alexander Parker, William Aughmooty, Andrew Monypeny, John Shalcrosse, James Webb.

"Farrier.—John Wickes.

Names.	Age.	Place of birth.	Colour of hair.	Time of entrance.
Nicholas Auncham - -	43	Middlesex - -	Black -	1668
Joseph Ashbury[1] - -	30	Covent Garden -	„ -	1667
William Aston - -	32	Leicestershire -	Brown -	1674
Alexander Aickin - -	36	Co. Down - -	„ -	1676
Nicholas Borron - -	37	Dublin - -	„ -	1668
Laurence Barry - -	38	Co. Cork - -	Flaxen -	1667
Richard Banister - -	37	Gloucestershire -	Brown -	1670
Oliver Becher[2] - -	38	Northamptonshire -	„ -	1672
Robert Blacker - -	25	Yorkshire - -	„ -	1674
Edward Berkeley - -	48	Limerick - -	Gray -	1676
Daniel Barry - -	35	Co. Cork - -	Brown -	1676
John Cleaver - - -	39	Co. Monaghan -	„ -	1668
Richard Cope[2] - -	22	Co. Armagh -	„ -	1673
Christopher Colley - -	22	Kildare - -	„ -	1674
Thomas Creed - - -	32	Gloucestershire -	„ -	1674
Patrick Carthy - -	35	Co. Galway - -	„ -	1675
John Cade - - -	30	Co. Cork - -	„ -	1675
William Cartwright - -	31	Coventry - -	„ -	1676
James Dillon - -	35	Co. Meath - -	„ -	1667
Charles Dormer - - -	32	Abby Boyle -	„ -	1672
Thomas Downton[2] - -	32	Shropshire - -	Black -	1673
Nicholas Duponte - -	38	Roan - - -	Brown -	1676
Tristram Davis - -	35	Wiltshire - -	„ -	1676
William Ewers - -	24	Co. Kildare - -	„ -	1674
Thomas Elliott, Senior -	42	Leicestershire - -	„ -	1674
Thomas Elliott, Junior -	36	Somersetshire -	„ -	1675
William Ellis[2] - -	27	Essex - -	„ -	1676
Joachim Falconberge[2] -	42	Pomerania - -	„ -	1667
Henry Fletcher - -	48	Cheshire - -	„ -	1671

[1] In margin: "Comedian."—*See* Introduction.

[2] In margin: "Lord Essex's gentlemen."

"Names.	Age.	Place of birth.	Colour of hair.	Time of entrance.
William Frowde	32	Monmouthshire	Black	1674
Fergus Farrell	25	Co. Longford	Brown	1675
Gustavus Fleetwood[1]	23	Oxfordshire	„	1676
John Gore	39	Co. Down	Flaxen	1673
William Gernon	41	Co. Meath	Black	1673
Rowland Gwyn[1]	21	Caermarthenshire	Brown	1674
Walter Graves[1]	21	Sussex	Flaxen	1676
Edward Gover	26	Somersetshire	Black	1676
Thomas Gretton	42	Westminster	Brown	1676
Bryan Hart	31	Roscommon	Black	1672
Hungerford Harman	41	Co Catherlogh	Brown	1668
George Hume	28	Scotland	Flaxen	1665
Abraham Heighmore[2]	56	Dorsetshire	Brown	1668
John Higginbottom	34	Ashby-de-la-Zouch	„	1668
Henry Hammond	32	Warwickshire	Flaxen	1667
Henry Hemsworth	34	York	Brown	1670
Thomas Hawker	42	Gloucestershire	„	1675
Charles Hawes[2]	35	Rutland	„	1677
Parsons Hoey[2]	20	Co. Kildare	„	1676
Henry Joyce	31	Leicestershire	Black	1663
William Jones	33	Wales	Brown	1668
William Jenkins	28	Glamorganshire	„	1676
John Kitchenman	30	Norwich	„	1669
Thomas Kennedy	36	Scotland	„	1669
Robert Kyrle[1]	21	Limerick	„	1675
Oliver Long[1]	27	Wiltshire	Flaxen	1670
Robert Lacy	49	Northfolk	Brown	1667
Charles Leffarrier	37	Paris	„	1664
Nathaniel Leake	42	Lincolnshire	Gray	1675
Peter Lake	41	London	Brown	1675
Thomas Maule[1]	28	Dublin	„	1672
Solomon Marchand[1]	43	Roan	„	1672
George Monypenny	42	Co. Down	„	1675
Johan Leonard Mellins[1]	28	Hamborough	„	1676
Ardel Mathews	31	Dundalk	„	1676
William Mulliner	22	Shropshire	„	1676
George Mayo	36	Herefordshire	„	1676
James Mitchell	26	Co. Antrim	„	1676
Richard Needham	27	Nottinghamshire	„	1676
Charles Norwood	36	Gloucestershire	„	1676
Bryan Mathews	28	Co. Louth	Black	1677
William Partridge	30	Queen's Co.	Flaxen	1663
Thomas Pettitt	26	Westmoreland	„	1674
Walter Pitts	48	Oxfordshire	Brown	1663
John Pooke[1]	36	Dorsetshire	Flaxen	1674
Thomas Pooley[1]	31	Suffolk	Brown	1676
John Prestly	25	Drogheda	„	—
John Richards[3]	36	Isle of Wight	Flaxen	1665
Thomas Rider	28	London	Brown	1671
Samuel Reeves	33	Leicestershire	„	1671
Edmond Ramsden[1]	27	Yorkshire	Black	1673
Thomas Raymond	47	Somersetshire	„	1674
John Rawlines	29	Wiltshire	Brown	1675
William Roberts	27	Gloucester	„	1676
Francis Stedman	23	Brecknockshire	Flaxen	1671
John Sherrard	48	Yorkshire	Black	1663
Walter Syms	33	Somersetshire	Brown	1665
Peter Savignion[2]	—	———	—	—
Charles Simcocks	23	Co. Cork	Brown	1676
Edward Templer	33	Waterforde	„	1669

[1] In margin: "Essex." [2] In margin "Absentee."
[3] In margin "Comedian."—*See* Introduction.

"Names.	Age.	Place of birth.	Colour of hair.	Time of entrance.
Charles Twigg - -	49	Cavan - -	Brown -	1666
Abraham Tilby - - -	40	Limerick - -	,, -	1674
Tristram Thornton - -	27	Coleraine - -	Gray -	1675
Richard Thomas - -	23	Glamorganshire -	Brown -	1676
George White - -	24	Laughlinbridge -	,, -	1676
Michael Wall - - -	33	Waterford - -	,, -	1673
Edward Wall - -	32	Catherlough -	Flaxen -	1674
John Walker - - -	38	London - - -	Brown -	1674
Nicholas Whittaker -	35	Buckinghamshire -	Flaxen -	1675
Thomas Windsor - -	—		—	—
Ebenezer Winter - -	28	Yorkshire - -	Brown -	1677

Endorsed.—"Muster roll of the King's Guard of horsemen."

"Regiment of Colonel Thomas Dongan."

"A list of men dead, discharged or run away from the several companies hereunder mentioned belonging to Colonel Thomas Dongan regiment since their first muster, and of men entered in their rooms:

"Sir Richard Parsons' company."

"Old men:	"New men:
"Thomas Munsloe, drummer.	Daniel Kenny, drummer.
Thomas Archbold.	Andrew Barrett.
Hugh Brady.	John Brookes.
Patrick Cardwell.	Tirlagh Birne.
Nicholas Foster.	John Bringhurst.
James FitzGerald.	Edmund Bryen.
John Hale.	Richard Browne.
William Lightfoote.	Laughlin Birne.
Anthony Morgan.	William Browne.
William Needlesse.	John Browne.
Oliver Rochford.	Derby Begly.
Richard Walker.	James Brice.
Peter Boyton.	John Croghan.
John Birne.	William Callan.
Richard Balding.	Arlantor Cleves.
Barn Birne.	Laughlin Doyle.
William Clerke.	Thomas Dunn.
Thomas Evans.	Patrick McDaniel.
John Feild.	John Eustace.
Abraham Griffith.	John Fling.
Thady Hanlan.	Edmund Fagan.
John Holliday.	Henry Farr.
Daniel Jones.	Edmund FitzGerald.
John Lewis.	George Gibbins.
Thomas Medcalfe.	Richard Henesy.
Miles Maldowne.	John Kenny, Senior.
John Neale.	John Lynam.
Henry Pepper.	Charles McDermott.
Robert Pelleyne.	James Malcale.
Roger Quire.	William Mullally.

"Old men."	"New men."
Clement Read.	Garret Nugent.
Francis Syer.	William Pennington.
Henry Williamson.	Edmund Realy.
Nathaniel While.	Patrick Rochford.
John Berkeley.	Ralph Scrafton.
John Deacon.	John Tracy.
Daniel Elliott.	Johd Trumle.
Thomas Norman.	Richard Worth.
Robert Right.	John Henncy, Junior.
Terence Smith.	Samuel Whitehead.

"Lord Blayney's company:"

Patrick McCormack.	Hugh Linn.
William McCullagh.	Bryan McMahon.
Denis Christian.	Daniel Mooney.
William Cuddy.	Nicholas Nealand.
Daniel Carbery.	Philip Osborne.
John Canlis.	William Porter.
George Cashell.	Thomas Ramsey.
Edmund McCreede.	Thomas Robinson.
Laughlin O'Downe.	William Swindells.
David Davis.	Denis Shevelin.
John McDonald.	George Cooper.
John Elliott.	John McCullagh.
James Foster.	John McCaarty.
James Guthery.	Thomas Cooper.
Thomas Gillibourne.	Bryan McCormack.
John Graham.	Daniel McDonald.
Phelin McGevire.	Phelim Dogherty.
John Clover.	Charles O'Dirney.
John Garvan.	John McGinn.
James Hardyn.	Denis Gill.
Francis Hynde.	Roger McGinnis.
Humphrey Jonas.	Bartholomew Garland.
Hugh McKennan.	James Hand.
Edmund McKevelin.	John Hodgin.
Owen ONeale.	Alexander Jameson.
James Price.	Garret McKeelan.
Edward Roberts.	Laughlin McKerogher.
William Reade.	Hugh Kelly.
John Sherren.	John McKanlis.
Charles Sandford.	Bryan Kelly.
Jean Tiboe.	Edmund Linn.
Daniel Wall.	Owen Linnon.
Robert Waker.	William Wileman.

"Captain William Talbott's company:"

Edward Nugent, Ensign.	Richard Nugent, Ensign.
Patrick Keef, Sergeant.	William Burne, Sergeant.
Thomas Cavalry, Sergeant.	James Coghlane, Sergeant.
James Archbold.	Richard Archbold, junr.
Hugh Allen.	Jonas Barncroft.

"Old men.	"New men.
John Bath.	William Bulmer.
Edmund Chetum.	Owen Burne.
Edmund Carroll.	Thomas Corris.
James Connor.	William Carroll.
Andrew Carbery.	Phelim Connor.
Jonathan Davis.	John Comerford.
Edward Eagan.	Richard Coogan.
Arthur Fagan.	John Craven, junr.
John Fury.	Richard Evans.
Edward Furrs.	Henry Fitz Gerald.
Hugh Jeffreys.	John McGuirke.
Arthur Grace.	Robert Grace.
James Garner.	John Griffin.
William Kelly.	Thomas Golding.
William Kelly.	Oswell Hyfield.
Terence Muckian.	Daniel Kensellagh.
Robert Morris.	Patrick Kena.
Joseph Meredith.	Owen Lyon.
Daniel O'Neane.	John Masterson.
William Price.	Patrick McKean.
Giles Rountree.	John Nevill.
William Staples.	Nicholas Quirke.
Richard Tuite.	William Parthloe.
James Toole.	John Sephens.
John Talbott.	Denis Whelan.
James Warren.	Henry O'Hugh.
George Waddington.	James Farrell.
	Tady Rourke.

"Captain Arthur McMahon's company:"

Oliver Cardwell, drummer.	Gilbert Blackhall, drummer.
Conor O'Breslan.	Hugh McDouell.
John Brady.	Patrick Dowda.
Patrick McErooney,	Bryan Farrelly.
Patrick Coningham.	Robert Foster.
Henry O'Deery.	John Aldrich.
Garrett Dowdall.	George Ardbuckles.
Robert Ferguson.	John Bell.
William Gill.	John Betty.
John McGee.	Patrick Cale.
Patrick Halbert.	Patrick Cawel.
James McKeny.	Charles Conelly.
Patrick McEntoss.	Bryan Clarke.
Mahon McCabe.	William Coghen.
William Norton.	Bryan Cosker.
Edmund McEnereny.	Cormack Caffrey.
Morris Owens.	Bryan Caffrey.
Alexander Deboy.	Manus Counally.
Phelim O'Quin.	James Cann.
Hugh Owens.	John Crafford.
Nicholas Owens.	Edmund Carbery.
Richard Owens.	John McDonell.
Patrick Connelly.	Hugh McDonell.
Bryan McArdell.	Donell McDonell.

" Old men.	" New men.
Art. McCawell.	Patrick McDonell.
Hugh McGowan.	Neale Flaerty.
Owen O'Connelly.	John Gilish.
Bryan McCusett.	George Genis.
Philip McCardell.	William Hamilton.
Art. McGennis.	Donell Hanlan.
Patrick O'Dermott.	Paul Higgin.
Hugh O'Murphy.	Charles Kay.
Connor McCowell.	Thady Kelly.
Terlogh McNelty.	William Keever.
Thomas Smith.	John Kelly.
Rory Neale.	Patrick Kaghere.
Owen O'Murphy.	Neale Lenaghan.
Patrick McCabe.	Anthony McGee.
Donagh O'Sherridan.	Richard Muckle, formerly drummer.
Rosse McCabe.	Awly McAwly.
Tirlogh McKenna.	Walter Murphy.
Edmund Owens.	James Morish.
Tirlogh O'Keenan.	Hugh Mullhallen.
Shane Barkagh.	Stephen Money.
Hugh McKeagh.	John McClava.
Tirlogh McKeagh.	Owen Mullhallen.
Bryan McClessan.	Philip McRuney.
Patrick Morris.	Richard Nolan.
Art. McGwire.	John Quily.
Bryan McCullin.	William Ross.
Patrick Connelly.	Terlogh Rorke.
Dermot Glacan.	Archibald Stewart.
Patrick McGowan.	John Smith.
Patrick O'Quin.	Walter Tyrell.
Laughlin O'Quin.	William Taylor.
Patrick McMahon.	Patrick Talbott.

" Captain John Burke's company."

Peter Smith, Sergeant.	Bryan Camell.
Cornelius Coghlane, Sergeant.	Cormack Cassedy.
John Plunkett, Corporal.	Charles Phohane.
Thomas Brucane.	Christopher Pettitt.
Edward Bankes.	David Williams.
Donogh Connell.	Donogh Warder.
Bryan Carny.	Ferdinando Swiny.
Owen McDonogh.	Fergus Madden.
Laughlin Donoghoue.	Flan Heyne.
Ullick Hallorane.	Garrett Gibbon.
Isaac Hipwoll.	Hugh Kelly.
Patrick Helter.	Hugh Eagane.
Thomas Kelly.	John Coughlane, junior.
William Jones.	John Leedes.
Nathaniel Jones.	John Quirke.
John Jones.	John Gellephole.
Bryan Keane.	John Lewis.
Thomas Knockwood.	John Bengham.
Dermott Laloure.	John Warren.
Thomas Madden.	John Conway.

"Old men.	"New men.
Garrett Madden.	John Sullivane.
Teig Tressy.	Luke Taaf.
Garrett Burke.	Luke Deane.
Teig Barry.	John Burke.
Richard Burke.	Neal Swiny.
Thomas Bellow.	Owen O'Heyne.
John Concannon.	Patrick Reredane.
John Cayley.	Donough Keana.
John Carvane.	Tirlagh Boyle.
Edmund Coleman.	Thady Nava.
John Donegane.	Thomas Madder.
Edmund Daley.	Thomas Kenedy.
Thomas Donellane.	William Cassell.
Charles Dally.	William Gordian.
Morris Donagher.	William Wells.
Thomas Invery.	William Neale.
Teig Gravise.	William Hurley.
Jonack McHooge.	Edward Scott.
John Kearine.	Thomas Trante.
Thomas Kelly.	John Burke.
Cornelius Lyne.	John Mulloy.
Denis Madden.	Ulick Welsh.
David Murry.	Edmund McFeagh.
Patrick Nolane.	Morris Dillon.
Edmund Ronane.	Anthony Hyne.
Teig Segree.	William Scoller.
Nicholas Sarsfeild.	Matthew Skerrett.
Owen McShane.	William White.
Nicholas McShane.	Patrick McHooge.

Endorsed: "A list of men exchanged in the new raised companies of Colonel Thomas Dongans regiment."

"The King's regiment of Guards in Ireland."

"A list of the company of the Earl of Arran, Colonel of his Majesties Regiment of Guards in Ireland:

"Richard, Earl of Arran, Colonel and Captain.

"Edward Jones, Captain Lieutenant. Thomas Smith, Ensign.

"Sergeants:—James Walworth, John Davies, Lewis Roberts, John Robinson.

"Corporals:—Richard Souden, Henry Busson, Richard Rice.

"Drummers:—Edward Dymock, William Lake.

John Aldersey.	Edmund Burke.
Thomas Ayre.	Edward Bayly.
Benjamin Addyson	Bartholomew Bewell.
Thomas Appleby.	Mathew Blesdale.
Michaell Armstrong.	Thomas Bishop.
John Arnold.	Richard Beaman.
Jonathan Adams.	Henry Chetmell.
John Adams.	Phelix Conway.
Roger Bould.	William Crooke.
John Butler.	William Castle.
Thomas Belfoard.	John Cranedg.
John Belfoard.	Allexander Carre.
John Bradshaw.	Edward Chew.

George Chapman.
John Cooper.
Thomas Dawes.
John Davies.
William Eymatt.
John Foard.
George Fotherby.
Henry Foxley.
Edward Fox.
Isaac Gaunt.
John Grime.
William Hill, junior.
Jacob Horton.
Thomas Rulton.
Samuell Hilton.
William Henshaw.
Henry Hodgon.
William Hill, Senior.
Stephen Harrison.
John Hartley.
Nathaniel Jeffreys.
John Jones.
Thomas James.
Richard James.
John Jones.
Piscatius Johnson.
Barnard Jones.
John Junis.
John Jones.
Evan Jones.
William Kyrpatrick.
Thomas Keeling.
John Lowther.
Edward Lam.
John Lowe.
John Mathews.
Richard Mathews.
Richard Mathers.
Edward Morgan.
Samuell Mall.
John Morgan.
Christopher Miller.
Thomas Murrey.
David Owens.
Mathew Phoy.
Luke Phreeson.
Edmund Purpett.
William Pue.
Thomas Parnell.
Thomas Price.
Robert Pease.
Richard Parkyns.
Thomas Prochard.
John Parkyns.
John Robinson.
Duncane Right.
George Rawley.
Thomas Rosse.
John Shepheard, Junior.
John Shaw.
William Spencer.
Christopher Shutlewood.
Thomas Shepheard.
John Sayer.
Richard Syllyard.
Edward Stanley.
Somerset Shaw.
John Strewd.
Patrick Stewartt.
John Shepheard, Senior.
Richard Thompson.
John Thompson.
Israell Taylor.
William Thompson.
Robert Teate.
Morgan Vaughan.
David Watson.
Hugh Wigons.
William Wale.
Samuell Williams.
George Wallis.
Thomas Whitfield.
John Willis.
William Witcherley.
James Deaney.
Patrick Garland.
Tobey Burke.
Richard Davis.
James Farrell.
John Shepheard.
James Burne.
Leanord Tracey.

"This is a true list:—Edward Jones."

Endorsed:—"The Colonel's list."

"A List of the train of Artillery."

"Roger, Lord Broghill, Lieut. General of the Ordnance.
Capt. Thomas Jones, Comptroller of the Ordnance.
Major Miles Symner, Chief Engenier.
William Webb, Engineer to the train.
Capt. Samuel Molyneux, Master Gunner of the field and firemaster.
John Mills, Master Carpenter and Petardeer.

Nathaniel Boyse, Commissary of the field stores.

Daniel Harrington, gentleman of the Ordnance.

Richard Lane, Master Gunner of Dublin.

"Gunners.—William Wellsby, James Bowne, James Smyth.

"Carpenters.—Thomas Diplidge, Thomas Williamson.

"Master Wheeler.—James Bartlett.

"Wheelers.—Richard Weaver, Christopher Andrewes, William Doyle, James Drayton.

"Master Gunsmith.—George Smith.

Gunsmith's mate.—Edward Thomin.

Tentmaker.—Richard Hubbard.

Waggoners.—Thomas Kile, Thomas Stone, Thomas Power, Henry Pepper, Edward Richards, John Martin, Edward Waters, William Portler, John Hoult, Griffyn Hoyle.

Matrosses: — William Webb, Ambrose Yorke, Thomas Hornsby, William Atkins, John Gray, Francis Birde, John Cooke, James Collins, Thomas Seaffery, Thomas Scott.

"Military Surgeons."

"A List of chirurgeons and quartermasters to the several regiments:"

"Horse and Dragoons:"

"Regiments—Chirurgeons:"

Lord Broghill's - -	Oliver Latham.
Sir C. Coote's - - -	John Bullinbrooke.
Sir Theophilus Jones's -	John Gason.
Colonel Ed. Warren's - -	Edward Fewtrell.
Colonel Rich. Coote's - -	John Dorrell.
Sir Oliver St. George's -	Anthony Poulter.

"Foot:"

Regiments.	Chirurgeons.	Chirurgeon's mates.	Quartermasters.
Sir Charles Coote's - -	William Brookes -	Edward Warren -	Philip Sergeant.
Sir H. Ingoldesby's - -	Thomas Pheteplace	- - - -	John Hublett.
Col. Chidley Coote's -	John Murray -	Thomas Rutlidge -	Charles Browne.
„ John Cole's - -	Hugh Davis - -	Mathew Maddox -	William Court.
„ John Bridges - -	William Hill -	- - - -	William Barwicke.
Sir John Clotworthye's -	Thomas Jones -	- - - -	John Britton.
Col. John Gorges' - -	Walter Harris -	Henry Hedges -	Ralph Birtles.
„ Humphrey Hurd's -	Thomas Kirkham -	Richard Doggett -	Thomas Hussey.
„ Thomas Scott's -	John Tooley - -	William Ellis -	Dudley Manwaring.
„ Ralph Wilson's - -	John Crabbe -	John Mundin - -	Henry Leigh.

"Soldiers in Ireland:"

"A brief of the number of private soldiers in his Majestie's army in Ireland, videlicet:"

	Private Soldiers.
"His Grace the Lord Lieutenant's Guard of horse, consisting of	100
Eight troops belonging to the general officers, each consisting of 50 soldiers	400
Twenty-one troops more, each consisting of 45 soldiers	945
Number of horse	1,445
"His Grace's company of horse, consistting of 59 companies more, each consisting of 60 private soldiers	3,540
A ward, under command of Major Robert Edgworth, at Sligo, consisting of	60
	3,700
"The regiment of Guards:"	
"The King's company and the three field officers' companies, each consisting of 120 soldiers	480
Eight companies more, each consisting of 90 private soldiers	720
	1,220
	3,700
Number of foot	4,900

Endorsed:—"A brief of the number of the private soldiers of the army."

IV.

MILITIA FOR IRELAND.

[1659–1660.] "A list of Militia troops to be raised in Ireland and also Militia companies."

"LEINSTER."

Counties.	Forces.	Officers' Names.
"Kilkenny -	One troop -	John Cuffe, Esq.; Anthony Horsey, Lieutenant, George Barton, Cornet; George Lodge, Quartermaster.
Wexford -	One troop -	Col. Nicholas Devereux; Capt. Osborne, Edwards, Lieutenant; —— Cornet; John Graham, Quartermaster.
Queen's County -	One troop -	Gilbert Rawson, Capt.; John Tanner, Lieut.; Francis Brereton, Cornet; Robert Gough, Quartermaster.
Kildare - -	One troop -	Sir John Hoy, Capt.; Richard Tomson, Lieut.; —— Samon, Cornet; John Nelson, Quartermaster.
Wicklow -	One troop -	William Neane, Capt.; Cromwell Wingfeild, Lieut.; Walter Walsh, Cornet; Alexander Heidon, Quartermaster.
Dublin - -	One troop -	Lieut.-Col. Phillip Fernsley, Captain; John Baxter, Lieut.
Companies to be raised in the city of Dublin.	First - -	Robert Dee, Esquire, Mayor, Col.; John Forrest Alderman, Capt., Lieut.; Andrew Sturges, Ensign.
„ -	Second -	Alderman Ridgley Hatfeild, Lieut.-Col.; Isack John, Lieut.; Elias Best, Ensign.
„ -	Third - -	Alderman Daniel Bellingham, Major; Richard Heidon, Lieut.; Anthony Derry, Ensign.
„ -	Fourth -	Alderman George Gilbert, Captain; John Sergeant, Lieutenant; John Beawchamp, Ensign.
„ -	Fifth - -	Nathaniel Fowkes, Capt.; Richard Lord, Lieut.; James Boy, Ensign.
„ -	Sixth - -	Enoch Reader, Capt.; George Hewlett, Lieut.; James Barlow, Ensign.
„ -	Seventh -	John Smith, Capt.; George Surdevile, Lieut.; Reese Phillipps, Ensign.
„ -	Eighth - -	Samuel Saltonstall, Capt.; David John, Lieut.; John Dlaton, Ensign.
„ -	Ninth - -	Richard Phillipps, Capt.; Edmund Todderick, Lieut.; Adam Darling, Ensign.
Meath - -	One troop -	Major William Cadogan, Capt.; John Barnes, Lieut.; Hans Graham, Cornet; Henry Gwithers, Quartermaster.
Westmeath -	One troop -	Sir Hen. Peirce, Capt.; —— Hide, Lieut.; Hans Widdenham, Cornet; —— Quartermaster.
Longford -	One troop -	John Edgeworth, Capt.; James Grigg, Lieut.; Thomas Flood, Cornet; George Ledwich, Quartermaster.
Lowth - -	Two troops -	John Ruxton, Capt.; Brian Horne, Lieut.; John Foulke, Cornet; William Pepper, Quartermaster.
	[And one Company.]	Henry Bellingham, Capt.; Peter Ashenhurst, Lieut.; Samuel Ireland, Cornet; Richard Dawson, Quartermaster. James Smallwood, Capt.; —— Lieut.; —— Mason, Ensign.

"LEINSTER"—*continued.*

Counties.	Forces.	Officers' Names.
"King's County -	One troop -	Henry Lestrange, Capt.; —— Heeler, Lieut.; William Lestrange, Cornet; —— Quartermaster.
Carlow - -	One troop -	Henry Ward, Capt.; Henry Smithwick, Lieut.; William Barnett, Cornet; Edward Jones, Quartermaster.
City of Dublin -	One troop -	Alderman Daniel Hutchinson, Capt.; Thomas Haward, Lieut.; Luke Lowther, Cornet; and Samuel Doughty, Quartermaster.
Suburbs of Dublin	First company	Alderman Richard Tighe, Col.; Hugh Roberts, Capt.; —— Lieut.; William Thurroughgood, Ensign.
„ -	Second -	Alderman Thomas Waterhouse, Lieut.-Col.; Henry Verscoile, Lieut.; Robert Meade, Ensign.
„ -	Third - -	Alderman John Cranwell, Major; Nathaniel Philpott, Lieut.; Thomas Challoner, Ensign.
„ -	Fourth -	Thomas Pope, Capt.; Robert Newcomen, Lieut.; Michael Weston, Ensign.
„ -	Fifth - -	Peter Ward, Capt.; John Webber, Lieut.; William Wilson, Ensign.
„ -	Sixth - -	Capt. William Cox; Edward Batho, Lieut.; Hugh Leeson, Ensign.
„ -	Seventh - -	John Eastwood, Capt.; William Phillipp, Lieut.; William Griffin, Ensign.
„ -	Eighth -	Robert Arundell, Capt.; John Linegar, Lieut.; Robert Brady, Ensign.
„ -	Ninth - -	Thomas Jones, Capt.; Randolph Manning, Lieut.; Robert Conduitt, Ensign.
„ -	Tenth -	John Nicholas, Capt.; William Crosse, Lieut.; John Harrison, Ensign.

"CONNAUGHT."

"Galway - -	One troop -	Henry Waddington, Capt.; Henry Greenway, Lieut.; Robert Millar, Cornet; Henry Dawes, Quartermaster.
Galway Town -	One company -	Gabriel King, Capt.; Richard Barnard, Lieut.; John Peter, Ensign.
Mayo, Roscommon, and Letrim.	One troop -	Richard Coote, junior, Capt.; James King, Lieut.; Nicholas Mahone, Cornet; Thomas Bright, Quartermaster.
Mayo - -	One troop -	Lieut.-Col. Arthur Gore, Capt.; Owen Vaughan, Lieut.; Francis Jackson, Cornet; Philip Galleter, Quartermaster.
Sligo County -	One troop and one company.	Lewis Wingfeild, Capt.; Edward Nicholson, Lieut.; Thomas Woods, Cornet; Henry Hughes, Quartermaster. Thomas Hart, Capt.; David Linsegham, Lieut.; Joseph Galliard, Ensign.
Town of Athlone	One company -	William Handcock, Capt.; Enoch Golburne, Lieut.; John Glasse, Ensign.

"ULSTER."

Counties.	Forces.	Officers' Names.
"Donegal - -	One troop -	Henry Brooke, Capt.; William Duston, Lieut.; Peter Benson, Cornet; ——, Quartermaster.
Londonderry -	One troop -	John Rowley, Capt.; Richard Lane, Lieut.; ——, Cornet; Edward Morley, Quartermaster.
Antrim - -	One troop -	Sir John Skeffington, Capt.; Arthur Upton, Lieutenant; ——, Cornet.
Monaghan -	One troop -	Richard Blaney, Capt.; Jo. Foster, Lieut.; Tristram Cary, Cornet; William Smith, Quartermaster.
Fermanagh -	One troop -	Leonard Blennerhassett, Capt.; Thomas Gickin, Lieut.; —— Leonard, Cornet; Jazon Hazard, Quartermaster.
Cavan - -	Two troops -	Thomas Coach, Capt.; —— Burton, Lieut.; —— Ellis, Cornet; —— Baker, Quartermaster.
		Richard Lewis, Capt.; —— Gunne, Lieut. —— Cappage, Cornet; George Atkinson, Quartermaster.
Armagh - -	One troop -	Major Ed. Richardson, Capt.; William Draper, Lieut.; Ed. Rowley, Cornet; Francis West, Quartermaster.
Tirone - -	One troop -	Henry Mervin, Capt.; Wm. Draper, Lieut.; Humphrey Hewett; Robert Hill, Cornet; John Young, Quartermaster.

"MUNSTER."

"Cork - -	One troop on the north of the river Lee.	Boyle Mainard, Capt.; George Prater, Lieut.; —— Bureman, Cornet; —— Penfold, Quartermaster.
	Another troop on the south of the river Lee.	Col. Richard Townesend, Capt.; Samuel Browne, Lieut.; Jonas Barker, Cornet; Walter Balden, Quartermaster.
City of Cork -	One troop -	Walter Cooper, Capt.; Theophilus Carew, Lieut.; Thomas Evelt, Cornet; —— Quartermaster.
	Four foot companies.	First company:—William Hodder, Capt.; John Flin, Lieutenant; Christopher Rie, Ensign.
		Second company:—Richard Lane, Capt.; —— Lieutenant; Edward Goble, Ensign.
		Third company:—Noble Dunscome, Capt.; Robert Williams, Lieutenant; James Finch, Ensign.
		Fourth company:—Philip Matthews, Capt.; —— Lieutenant; Simon Morgan, Ensign.
Youghal - -	Four foot companies.	First company:—Thomas Warren, Capt.; Richard Gillett, Lieut.; ——, Ensign.
		Second company:—Jasper Cox, Capt.; ——, Lieutenant; ——, Ensign.
		Third company:—Thomas Vaughan, Capt.; George Giles, Lieut.; ——, Ensign.
		Fourth company:—John Farthing, Capt; Lewis Davies, Lieut.; ——, Ensign.

"MUNSTER"—*continued.*

Counties.	Forces.	Officers' names.
"Kinsale - -	Two foot companies.	First company: — Shuckesberry, Capt.; ——, Lieut.; ——, Ensign. Second company:— —— Martin, Capt.; ——, Lieut.; ——, Ensign.
Bandon Bridge -	Two foot companies.	First company:—Abraham Savage, Capt.; ——, Lieut.; ——, Ensign. Second company:— ——, Capt.; ——, Lieut.; ——, Ensign.
County of Waterford.	One troop -	Sir Richard Osborn, Capt.; Alexander Deane, Lieut.; William Bradley, Cornet; Thomas Cooke, Quartermaster.
The city of Waterford and the two baronies of Middlethird and Galltire.	One troop -	William Halsey, Capt.; Andrew Linn, Lieut.; Thomas Christmas, Cornet; Robert Harfuelt, Quartermaster.
The city of Waterford.	Two foot companies.	First company:—John Houghton, Mayor Captain; ——, Lieutenant; ——. Ensign. Second company:—John Lapp, Capt; —— Axton, Lieut.; John Wright, Ensign.
County of Tipperary.	One troop -	Bartholomew Foulke, Capt.; Godfrey Green, Lieut.; William Hoyden, Cornet; — Rands, Quartermaster.
Town of Clonmel	One company -	Col. John Booker, Capt.; Richard Parrett, Lieutenant; Ralph Chadcraft, Ensign.
Town of Cashel -	One company -	Richard Hatton, Capt.; ——, Lieut.; ——, Ensign.
County of Limerick.	One troop -	Lieut.-Col. William Piggott, Captain; John Odell, Lieut.; William Weeke, Cornet; John Sims, Quartermaster.
City of Limerick -	Two foot companies and a troop.	First company: — William Yearwell, Capt.; Peter Ashe, Lieut.; Christopher Leeke, Ensign. Second company:—Thomas Millar, Capt.; John Cummin, Lieut.; Daniel Hignett, Ensign.
	The troop -	Capt. Lewis Griffith, Capt.; ——, Lieut.; ——, Cornet; ——, Quartermaster.
County of Clare -	One troop -	George Purdon, Capt.; John Colpis, Lieut.; John Gore, Cornet; Walter Hickman, Quartermaster.
County of Kerry	Two troops of horse.	First: Arthur Denny, Captain; Thomas Crosby, Lieut.; Edward Shewell, Cornet; William Collie, Quartermaster. [Second:] John Blennerhassett, Capt.; John Blennerhassett, junior, Lieut.; John Walker, Cornet; and James Francis, Quartermaster.

"A true copy: Examined by Arthur Padmore."

Endorsed.—"Thirty-seven troops of horse, forty-one foot companies." "A list of militia troops and also of militia companies to be raised in Ireland."

V.

Philip Alden, Secret Agent.

"The 6th of January 1662.—Colonel Vernon intending the next morning for England, was acquainted by Mr. Phillip Alden, a confidant of General Ludlow,[1] who had trusted him considerably in his affairs and (whom Vernon had engaged to find out and discover to him what the fanatics were doing) that there was a design on foot to subvert the government and engage the three nations in a new war, and gave Vernon the names of the general persons that sate daily in Dublin in a close committee, being most of them members of the then Parliament, which were to treat with all persons, but none else to know their whole design or names or persons engaged, with the heads of their intended declaration, which the said Alden did in order that Vernon should acquaint his Majestie with their design, and that he would from time to time give Vernon an account of their proceedings, to detect and frustrate their intended rebellion.

"But Vernon, stopping his journey for some days, prevailed with Alden to consent that he should first acquaint his grace the Duke of Ormonde, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland with it, and to bring Alden to his Excellency, which he did, and his Grace giving Alden all fitting encouragement for his service, and to proceed in his discovery, Vernon went into England, and by his Grace's directions left his servant Conyers to receive and convey letters from Alden to his Grace under covers that Vernon had left with Alden the better to conceal Alden; and in the beginning of March following, his Grace wrote to Vernon to return into Ireland for the better understanding of Alden in that affair, that proceeded very fast, which Vernon did accordingly.

"And coming to Dublin from time to time acquainted his Grace from Alden, with the Colonels and other officers and soldiers that had been of Cromwell's army, and what other persons were engaged, the numbers and names of the Parliament men, with some officers and soldiers that had been of the rebels' army, and were continued by the Earls of Orrery and Montrath in that army then in being, most of which the rebels were confident would join with them, with the names of the fanatical and Presbyterian clergy both English and Scotch, the great numbers they engaged to raise, their meetings and the persons of quality at their private conventicles to seek the Lord for a blessing upon their intended rebellion, the transactions of Charnock, Henry Cromwell's chaplain, in England, the great sums of money and numbers of friends promised from thence; Col. Gibby Carr's and others' endeavours in and correspondency from Holland and Scotland, and this continued until the 20th May 1663, when it was resolved by the confederates not to stay longer (having great numbers with their arms, garrisons and towns, as they gave out and believed) to second them in that country, in Scotland and England, but the next morning to surprize the Castle of Dublin, and afterwards to march northwards to join the Scots, which his Grace by his great prudence had got the knowledge of, and of the day and manner of their surprize, which was so soldier-like and subtly laid, that the most knowing and watchful governors could not have prevented the taking the Castle in all probability, had they not been knowing of their way before attempted with the persons that were to head and lead on each party of horse and foot, where they lodged, and where they

[1] Edmund Ludlow, sometime Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Ireland and Member of the Council of State.

MSS. OF MARQUIS OF ORMONDE.

were to meet with the numbers each had to command, and the places they were to attack.

"But the secret committee with the officers having met that night and from observations taken by Blood and Chambers and some small disappointments, they thought it was not so safe to fall on the next morning as designed (which if they had it would have been more fatal to them), for that his Grace having commanded those that he could rely upon into the Castle (of which number the Earl of Anglesey was not), and having planted his three sons in the places they chiefly designed to attempt both in the Castle and city, they resolved to disperse themselves the next morning into the country, and leave off their attempt upon the Castle at present; and being confident of their great numbers and friends, and to have some towns and garrisons delivered to them, resolved not only to appear in four days after in arms in Dublin, but in several other places of the Kingdom, as Tredagh, London-Derry, Cork, Lymerick, Waterford and Clonmel and other places.

"But his Grace prevented them by seizing some of the chief officers as they were going out of Dublin, early in the morning into the country, and others at their quarters in the town, and at their houses in the country; and appointing other persons of quality that he could rely upon in the most remote parts of that kingdom to secure the places where they were and seize their persons. And so caused several of them to be tried, some of which were executed, amongst which were Colonel Warren and Colonel Jephson, two members of the then Parliament, and Lakey, the Scotch minister, brother in law to Lieutenant Blood, which Blood was their agent, they sent upon errands, and not the chief of the rebels as generally reported to be.

"It is to be observed that in their debates in order to carry on their rebellious design, they were often divided in their opinions upon three considerable points. The first two were whether to put the king to death, or govern the army by a committee or General.

"Cormack, a Presbyterian minister, was sent to the Scots ministers and officers to know their opinions and resolves, for Mr. Hart, the minister, had made some scruples about killing the King, but upon Cormack's return, who assured them of 20,000 Scots in the north, with Derry and other places to second them, it was resolved the King should be put to death, and the army governed by a committee not by a general, being the Scots refused to trust the nobility, and upon those debates many persons of great quality were named, amongst which Sir Theophilus Jones, whom they all earnestly desired to engage as a person of great courage and conduct, and interest in the country and army; and Jephson was the person employed to Sir Theophilus to treat with him, who waiting upon him at his house at Lucan[1] a day or two before they were to attempt the Castle, Jephson acquainted Sir Theophilus with the design in general and that they had engaged considerable persons, numbers and towns, and proposed if they had success in their undertakings whether he would come in and head them and be one of their Generals, which Jephson said he promised he would, and appointed him a further meeting;[2] but Jephson told the committee he had not acquainted Sir Theophilus with their present design upon the Castle of Dublin.

"Jephson believing he had engaged so considerable a person, with great joy hasted to Dublin, acquainting Mr. Alden and the rest with what had passed between him and Sir Theophilus, which his Grace

[1] In county of Dublin.

[2] See Eighth Report of this Commission, 1881, Appendix i., p. 623.

was presently acquainted with by Vernon from Alden. But his Grace gave not any credit to it as to the prejudice of Sir Theophilus, for his Grace believed if they had been tampering with him, Sir Theophilus would certainly have given his Grace an accompt of it, and accordingly it fell out, for as Vernon was the next morning early with his Grace in his closet, giving his Excellency, an account of that night's transactions, Sir Theophilus, with his brother, came and acquainted his Grace with what had passed betwixt him and Jephson, all which was the same his Grace had been acquainted with from Alden by Vernon.

"The third and last difficulty they lay under in their debates was, whether they should take the Duke of Ormonde prisoner, or kill him in the attempt, which proved so difficult a dispute amongst them, that they did not resolve upon it until the day before they were to surprise the Castle; they of the first opinion alleging his Excellency had been a great patron to the English and Protestant religion, but the violent party over-ruled them, saying, he was so firm to the Crown that they could not be safe, let their success be never so good, for by his interest in the kingdom and army one time or other he would prevail against them, so that at last they resolved by the earnest pressing of Colonel Edward Vernon to kill him in the attempt.

"After the aforesaid rebels were executed in 1663, Mr. Alden broke prison out of the Castle and came to Colonel Vernon, who, by his Excellency's the Duke of Ormonde's directions carried him concealed into England, in order to make a further discovery of that design in Ireland, and to seize some of those plotters in England, and by the Duke of Ormonde's appointment, acquainted his Majestie and the Lord Chancellor Clarendon with him, who was highly satisfied with the discourse he had with Alden, and that they had so knowing an agent, and undertook to take care of him, and gave the Duke of Ormonde an account of it by letter, which his Grace acquainted Vernon with by his letters of the 8th of August 1663, and that my Lord Clarendon's undertaking should not lessen his Grace's future care for Alden, which so encouraged Alden that he mixed with the villains again in London, and continued his correspondence with Ludlow, and others of the regicides then in Switzerland, and from time to time gave a very good account of the transactings of the discontented party, and was chiefly instrumental in discovering the persons that designed a rebellion in the north being the dregs of that plot laid in Ireland.

"And in this posture and employment Mr. Alden continued till the Plague years in anno 1665 and 1666, when he was left by his Excellency the Duke of Ormonde in and about London to keep intelligence with the Duke of Albemarle, then General to his Majestie, and Alden gave the General an accompt of many of the little designs then on foot, and likewise his Excellency the Duke of Ormonde, first to Salisbury, and after into Ireland.

"But an officer of the General's meeting upon a search for some disaffected persons in a house, near Moore Park with a trunk of Alden's, in which he found some letters writ from Sir George Lane and Colonel Vernon to Alden, and making them public before he showed them to the General, Alden for his safety was taken off of that employ that he was so skillful and serviceable in, having a constant correspondence from Ludlow and others out of Switzerland, and having mixed again with that villain Blood and his partners, and more considerable rebels, so that most of their designs on foot were presently discovered by Alden to his Majestie or ministers."

Endorsed: "An Account of the Irish Plot to surprize the Castle of Dublin."

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VI.

1679, April 5, Dublin.—"A Narrative of the proceedings of the Lord Lieutenant and Council in Ireland since the intimation to them from his Majesty of the discovery of the plot in England:"

"By order of his Majesty's council, dated the 30th of September 1678, which was received here the 7th day of October last, the Lord Lieutenant was in particular, to use effectual means to compel all the titular Bishops and other dignitaries of the Church of Rome to depart the Kingdom with all possible speed, and to cause Peter Talbot, titular Archbishop of Dublin, to be seized and taken into custody, and in general to provide sure, speedy remedies for the obstruction of those evils informed of as should be thought fit.

"Upon receipt of which order Peter Talbot was immediately seized by direction of the Lord Lieutenant and committed to his Majesty's Castle of Dublin, where he still remains and was several times examined.

"On the 14th of October, 1678, a proclamation issued from the Lord Lieutenant, commanding all officers and soldiers of the army to repair to their respective garrisons, there to remain and not absent themselves without particular and express licence from the Lord Lieutenant.

"On the 16th of October 1678, a proclamation issued from the board commanding all titular Popish Archbishops, Bishops, Vicars General, Abbots and other dignitaries of the Church of Rome, and all others exercising ecclesiastical jurisdiction by authority from the Pope or See of Rome, and all Jesuits and other regular priests to depart the Kingdom by the 20th of November next. And that proclamation did also require that all Popish societies, convents, seminaries, friaries, nunneries, and Popish schools should be forthwith dissolved and thenceforth utterly suppressed.

"And on the 6th of November, another proclamation requiring all owners and masters of ships bound for foreign parts to receive these Popish clergy on board and transport them accordingly.

"On the 19th of October 1678, letters were sent from the board to Mr. Secretary Coventry giving an account of the seizing of Peter Talbot, and of the issuing of the aforesaid first proclamation, with which letters were sent copies of the several examinations of Peter Talbot, and other persons and a printed copy of the said proclamation, and on the 23rd of October another letter was sent Mr. Secretary Coventry relating to Peter Talbot.

"On the second of November 1678, a proclamation issued, commanding that no persons of the Popish religion in this Kingdom should thenceforth carry, buy, use, or keep in their houses any arms without licence, and within twenty days after the date to bring in all their arms to particular persons named therein to be sent by them to his Majesty's stores and after the expiration of the said twenty days all justices of peace were to search for, seize and secure such arms as should not be brought in and to bind over the offenders to the next assizes or sessions of the county to be there prosecuted for their offence.

"And the said proclamation required all persons of the Popish religion and all merchants, shopkeepers, and retailers, as well Protestants as Papists within twenty days to make return of the quantities of gunpowder in their possession. In pursuance of which proclamation, several returns have been made of seizing of arms and some few of gunpowder in the hands of some merchants and others.

"The Lord Lieutenant, having notice of one William Ryan to be Superior of the Jesuits in this Kingdom thought fit to have him secured and examined, and his papers seized, which accordingly was done by Captain Robert Fitz Gerald, a member of this board,[1] in pursuance of several letters from the board of the 5th and 8th of November 1678, and the said Ryan was brought up with a guard and committed to the Castle.

"On the 5th of November 1678 letters were sent from the board to Mr. Secretary Coventry giving an accompt of the proceedings against Ryan and one Richard Bourke, another Jesuit with the examinations of the said Ryan and Bourke in which mention was made of one thousand pounds given by one Hughes, a Jesuit, to a college of Jesuits, at Poictiers in France, which thousand pounds was said to be lodged in the hands of Daniel Arthur.

"And there appearing nothing material against Ryan in reference to the plot he was by order of the board, dated the 26th of February 1678, put aboard a ship bound from the port of Dublin to some foreign parts in order to his transportation according to the proclamation to that purpose.

"On the 12th of November 1678, letters were received from his Majesty, dated the 5th of November 1678, for apprehending of Colonel Richard Talbot; the Lord Viscount Mountgarrett's eldest son and the Viscount himself, and one John Peppard, a Colonel, and causing them to be examined upon the points mentioned in the said letter.

"Colonel Talbot and Richard Butler, Esquire, the said Viscount's eldest son, were accordingly apprehended and examined and continued prisoners in his Majesty's Castle of Dublin.

"On the 22nd of November 1678, by letters from the board an account of the proceedings against them were sent to Mr. Secretary Coventry and giving him notice that the said Viscount Mountgarrett was not in a condition of health to be removed from his habitation, being above eighty years of age and bedridd and no such person as the Colonel Peppard was to be found or heard of in the kingdom, though diligent inquiry was made for him.

"On the 28th of January and 11th of March 1677[–8] letters were sent from the board to the Commissioners of array in the several counties of the kingdom for making returns of the state of the militia and of the men and condition of their armes and returns were made accordingly.

"On the 15th of November 1678, other letters issued from the board to the said Commissioners of array in the several counties to quicken the officers of the said troops and companies of the militia to be in readiness and good posture for the safety and security of the country, and that they should appoint particular places of rendezvous for the militia if there should be any sudden invasion, and to consider and propose by what ways and means the militia may be so ordered as to be rendered useful upon any occasion for security of the country.

"15th November 1678.—At a meeting in Council the Lord Lieutenant acquainted the board that directions came out of England particularly concerning Peter Talbot, Colonel Talbot and Lord Mountgarrett's son, and commanding the Popish clergy out of the kingdom were observed and put in execution and account thereof given to Mr. Secretary Coventry.

"And for the general direction for obstructing of the evils informed of and mentioned in the aforesaid orders from his Majesty

[1] Privy Council in Ireland.

and the Lords of the Council orders had been given for the disarming of Papists and settling the militia and securing the garrisons, and desired the advice of the board what was further to be done, and thereupon several matters were debated concerning the turning all Papists out of corporate towns and securing persons who might be supposed to be dangerous; and it being considered that if all Papists were prohibited coming to the towns there would be no markets and the inhabitants and garrisons would be in danger of want of necessary provisions, and if leading men or suspected dangerous persons were taken up, how and where they should be safely kept or maintained, and upon the whole debate it was at last unanimously resolved that at present nothing should be done in that matter.

"On the 20th of November 1678, a proclamation[1] issued that none of the Popish religion, or so reputed, should come into the Castle of Dublin or any other of his Majestie's forts or citadels without special order from the Lord Lieutenant, and for keeping markets and fairs without the walls of Drogheda, Wexford, Cork, Lymerick, Waterford, Youghal, and Galway, and that no persons of the Popish religion should be suffered to reside in the said towns, or any other of the corporations who had not for the greatest part of twelve months passed inhabited therein nor to come to any fairs or markets with swords, pistols or any other weapons or fire-arms, and to forbear meeting by day or night in any great or unusual numbers.

"On the 20th of November 1678 a proclamation[2] issued for reward to such as shall discover any officer or soldier of the army to be of the Popish religion or hear Mass.

"On the second of December 1678, letters issued from the board to the sheriffs of the several counties to be communicated to the Justices of the Peace taking notice of their neglect in not apprehending such of the Popish regular clergy as did not transport themselves according to the proclamation, and therefore requiring them to be more diligent and to apprehend such clergy and not only to return their names, but also the names of their receivers, relievers and harbourers, that they may be proceeded against for their contempt of the proclamation.

"On the 9th of December 1678 letters issued from the board to the Commissioners of array in the several counties of the kingdom with new commissions and instructions, many of the former Commissioners being dead or removed out of the county, the said letters requiring that all persons of what state, degree, dignity or condition soever be equally charged with furnishing men and arms and supporting them on the muster day and all persons arrayed to take the oath of supremacy.

"On the 12th of December 1678, proclamation issued requiring all sheriffs, justices of the peace and officers of the army to be more diligent in putting in execution the proclamation of the second of November for seizing of arms and to return the names of the persons licenced and of their servants who are licenced to carry arms, and prosecuting all persons at the assizes or quarter sessions who have not delivered in their arms according to the said proclamation.

"On the 13th of December 1678, a proclamation issued taking notice of an intended conspiracy against the life of the Lord Lieutenant, and giving a reward of two hundred pounds to such person as shall make discovery thereof.

"On the 18th of December 1678, letters were sent from the board to Mr. Secretary Coventry, concerning the conspiracy against the Lord Lieutenant with several examinations relating thereunto.

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[1] See page 356.

[2] See page 356.

"On the 9th February 1678, letters were received from the Lords of the Council, dated the 31st of January 1678[-9], concerning the conspiracy against the Lord Lieutenant, with the examination of Stephen Dugdale enclosed, and in answer thereunto letters were sent to the Lords of the Council from the board, dated the 29th of March 1679, concerning Owen Byrne and the manner of proceeding against him concerning the said conspiracy.

"Within the time aforesaid several letters were sent to Sheriffs, Justices of the peace, officers of the army and others, concerning the militia, the Popish clergy and seizing of arms in answer to their letters to the board.

"It being observed by several returns from the Commissioners of array that many arms were wanting in the troops and companies of the militia, and that if they could be furnished they would pay for them, the Lord Lieutenant made application into England to have arms and ammunition sent thence; and some merchants in this kingdom, videlicet, John Rogerson and John Castleton, of Dublin and George McCartney of Belfast did propose to bring in several quantities of arms and ammunition, and to place the same into his Majestie's stores or to sell and dispose of them in such manner as the Lord Lieutenant and Council should appoint at reasonable rates; and accordingly licences were signed for them, and the said McCartney took out his license by the officer of the Ordnance in Ireland, proposing to bring arms and ammunition out of his Majestie's magazine in the Tower of London, and to furnish the kingdom with such proportions as the Lord Lieutenant should think fit at as reasonable rates as any others could do for as good, serviceable arms; the other two licences were staid, not having been called for, by the said Rogerson or Castleton before the said proposals of the said officer of the Ordnance.

"On the 3rd of March 1678[-9], letters from the board issued to the Commissioners of array in the several counties giving them notice of the expectation of the sudden arrival of arms and ammunition out England and that they should certify to the board the quantity and quality of the arms they would have occasion to buy for the use of the militia and to have the money ready to be paid upon delivery of the arms.

"On the 11th of March 1678[-9], letters were sent to several persons at Galway and Buffin to be diligent in searching and seizing on any arms should be brought in there, intimation being given that arms were at Brest put on board two fly boats belonging to Galway and of which the masters were Papists:

"And directions were given to the farmers of the revenue to write to the officers of the several ports in the kingdom to be very diligent in searching for and securing all arms and ammunition which should be brought into the kingdom.

"On the 26th of March 1679, a proclamation issued against Toryes and robbers, and for the reasons therein expressed for seizing their nearest relations that is to say the wives, fathers, mothers, brothers, and sisters of such of them as shall be out upon their keeping, that is, not amenable to law, and committing them to close prison until such Toryes shall be killed or taken, and also for seizing and committing the respective Popish pretended parish priests and transporting them beyond seas, unless within fourteen days after any robbery, burglary or murder committed within the said parishes the persons who are guilty shall be killed or taken or discovery made within that time as that such offenders may be apprehended and brought to justice.

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"On the said 26th of March 1679, a proclamation issued for reward to such persons as shall apprehend any of the Popish regular clergy who have not transported themselves according to the former proclamation, videlicet, for every titular Archbishop or Bishop and every Jesuit ten pounds, and for every other person, commanded by the said proclamation to depart, five pounds.

"On the 31st of March 1679, an order of the Lord Lieutenant and Council was sent to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of the city of Dublin for dissolving and dispersing the meetings in several mass houses in the city of Dublin, and not to permit any Popish services to be celebrated in the said houses or other public places within the said city or suburbs and to apprehend and commit to prison such as shall offend until they find security to answer at the quarter sessions.

"Letters sent from the board to the chief magistrates of the several corporations of Cork, Limerick, Waterford, Kingsale, Wexford, Athlone, Rosse, Youghall, Clonmel, Galway, Kilkenny, Drogheda, for suppressing the assemblies of the Papists and prohibiting the celebration of their Popish services within and without the walls of the said corporations.

"Letters sent from the board in order to the removing of all Papists, inhabitants out of Galway, Limerick, Waterford, Kilkenny, Clonmell and Drogheda, except some few trading merchants, artificers and others necessary for the said towns and garrisons the same being the principal in the kingdom where the Papists are most numerous:"—5 April 1679.

Mich Armach, C.—John Dublin.—Arran.—Blessinton.—Ormonde, Granard.—Lanesborough.—Henry Midensis.—Robert FitzGerald.—Carey Dillon.—Charles Meredith.—John Davys.—Oliver St. George.—H. Ingoldesby.—George Rawdon.—William Flower.

Endorsed: "Copie: A Narrative of the proceeding of the Lord Lieutenant and Council since the intimation to them from his Majestie of the discovery of the plot in England: Sent inclosed in a letter to Mr. Secretary Coventry, dated 5 April 1679."

VII.

LETTERS OF THE DUKE OF ORMONDE to SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

[1.]—1672[-3], Jan. 18, Burford.—"Whatever the cause may be, I cannot be but glad that it is found reasonable at this time to give ease to the fears of those who have concernment in the settlement of Ireland, of whom very many have purchased (what they think they have) at great expence of money as well as trouble and patience. I hope any thoughts of disturbing them hereafter are laid aside, and that the signification of his Majestie's gracious intentions will be authentically communicated. That the commission would be laid aside or suffered to extinguish, I prognosticated from the time I was admitted into it; and that some had done their work under the shelter of it, you know who has got a pension and that Sir James Shaen is forgiven £4,000 he cheated the King of in his transaction with Londonderry for the purchase of the customs of that place. If the calculation of my lord of Ranelagh's undertaking hold good and he his partners turn accountants; and if some of them scramble off with what they have forgiven themselves; and he with the Vice Treasurer's place, the castle and lands of Athlone and the reversion of a pension or some of these in reward of his good intentions; the winter is well ended and the King's affairs and revenue well improved; and good encouragement given to a set of new projectors.

"I can easily guess whose picture you wish I had well drawn but before the parliament rises it is a pity he should sit.

"His transactions will be so many, as may appear by his laboured piece, out of which I defy any man to determine what his constitutions, principles in religion, morality or policy are, or what denomination to give him other than that of etc. and so I leave him. I determine, God willing, to be at Clarendon house on the 29th of this month but anything from London will find me here till the 27th."

[2.]—1672[-3], Jan. 22, Burford.—"I return all the foreign letters you sent me with the comfort to you that your trouble of such a barren correspondence draws to an end, my purpose of being with you on the 29th instant continuing. I am glad to find that the council begins to recover the right which a very long custom had given it, of being consulted with in Irish affairs. I am sure those affairs were never better dispatched then when it was so. My last gave you my reasons at least my guesses why the commission did not pass. Perhaps there may be other and better; so let it fall gently as my lord Chancellor observes his Majesty's clemency does those persons who deserve harder falls. I cannot be more unreasonably accused of any practice or combination than of such as relate to accounts: my understanding lying very crass to such affairs, but I think, there need little skill in arithmetic, and as little in astronomy to discover that the King is in a fair way of being cheated unless very timely care be taken to prevent it."

[3.]—1674, June 6, Kilkenny.—Considering how frequently and usefully I am diverted by your dispatches I should make oftener acknowledgments but considering that my letters can make no other returns I think the seldomer you are troubled with them the better; provided you are assured, as I hope you are, that I am extremely sensible of your concernment for me and prepared to serve you and yours, and it falls out something extraordinary that I am no less obliged to you for your care of the poor mad fellow that threatened to kill me than for your kindness to my better friends. I have inquired how much of his

land I hold, and do wish he were capable of receiving it and managing it, yet so as that I might not be thought to part with it to him for fear of being killed by him, so I may be threatened out of all, to which I do not find myself disposed.

"I hope my Lord Chamberlain and my son will be returned before you receive this, and will be able to give a better account of themselves than is desired by some. I cannot think them so mad as to venture upon very high things without authentic authority and full instructions."

[4.]—1674, June 17, Bath.—"I think you had not heard from me from this side of the water if your father had not yesterday and this morning visited me and taken the pains so to do from Bristol on horseback; this vigour of his to another son and in another father would be no compliment. Tomorrow I remove hence towards my ship which has lain almost a fortnight ready for me at Minehead; and then also we part with very good company, which made me sometimes forget and after regret my journey.

"My son, Ossory, promises me he will take pains to look upon some of those papers I left in your custody but I cannot depend upon his performance unless you call upon him. These and other things of that nature may make him better acquainted with me than he is; and if they do but shew him my errors the pains may be worth the taking.

"I am able to make little or no remarks upon the temper of the people in this place of more than ordinary concourse. Good cheer, bowling, carding and dancing have been our business. God send us cause to continue innocently jolly."

[5.]—1674, Oct. 9, Kilkenny.—"I am glad to find by two of yours that you are returned to your station and continue obliging me with your letters which make a great part of my divertisement.

"He must be a very ill natured enemy that can be glad of my Lord Chamberlain's[1] loss, and he is a worse natured friend that is not heartily sorry for it. In such cases we should put our selves into the condition of the suffering party and so proportion our trouble for it. I am glad to hear our friend the Earl of Castlehaven was so well as to be at the reconciling interview between the Prince of Orange and in so good consideration with the latter as to be called to it. When the heat of action is over, I suppose mediation for a peace will take place. Thank God I am not so ill a Christian as not to pray for it.

"It is inconvenient to my Lord Derby's affairs that I cannot recover the state of his case and Sir William Jones' opinion on it, wherein he took so much pains, I am ashamed it should miscarry by me."

[6.]—1674[-5], Feb. 17, Kilkenny.—"I should sooner have told you that all yours, including that of the 6th instant (which is the last I could have) were received, but that I was willing to confine myself to whether any encouragement promised to Mr. Nelthorpe[2] and his partners in the design to set up manufacture in Clonmel (and other parts where I have interest) had been withheld or not performed which I the rather hope could not be, because I had a letter from Mr. Nelthorpe giving me thanks for the encouragement which by his chief agent he found I had given them to go on. And since then no application for any further encouragement or better performance hath been made to me.

"It is my great grief that my brother, Mathew,[3] and many other of my relations are Papists; and I would go far and do much to make them

[1] Henry Bennett, Earl of Arlington.
[2] See Sixth Report of this Commission, Appendix, p. 713. [3] George Mathar.

other; but in the meantime our difference, in my opinion, cannot remove our relations to a further distance; and I think ought not to abate our natural affection; and therefore finding him exceeding capable to manage my affairs, and being very confident that his natural honesty (which I hope may be found in many that dissent from us), his kindness to me and care of his credit will make him faithful and diligent. I have trusted him very far in the affairs relating to my estate with good success, and shall do still; the rather that I find him equally careful of my concerns whatever religion the parties are of with whom he has to deal. I confess he lies under some disadvantage by his; for if a Protestant (under which name all that are not Papists will needs marshal themselves) have not his will how unreasonable soever it may be, the reason presently is that my brother, Mathew, is a Papist. Supposing at the same time that I am incapable of seeing or doing any thing of myself, but had given up all my faculties to him, which is in no degree the case, I have been upon this subject because it may upon some other occasion come in question.

"Those who have offered Mr. Nelthorpe greater encouragements then I can allow without much inconvenience, know best their own abilities and affairs; and it concerns him to be well satisfied of their performance. I shall as near as I can suit my promises so as to be able to do more rather than less than my undertaking.

"I must still disclaim in having been any thing more than passive in Mr. Purcell's several imprisonments. If to threaten the lives of the King's councillors and servants with impunity and without any provision made for their security, must grow in fashion, I have been taught to look to myself and may shift as well as another. And though I would be glad to do something charitably for that poor man, yet I confess I have something I know not what to call about me that gives me a reluctancy to do what may look like purchasing my safety, as it may be interpreted; and besides I would have no part in shifting him away upon the approach of a Parliament, of which worse use may be made than of any thing he can say, or than his visitants can say for him or against me.

"Your father[1] made me a kind visit the last week and came in worse weather and without those accommodations which I doubt you would not so well have borne. I am this day writing to him to know if the 'Norwich' be in that harbour and when she may be ready to land me at Milford or if she can be so long spared from her station in the north. I have formerly written to my son, Ossory,[2] with the assistance of Mr. Pepys,[3] to consider of my transportation, desiring if possible that some vessels of the King's may be directed to be in the river of Waterford by the 10th of March. I have desired it so soon so both to give allowance to cross winds, and also, if I can, to be able to spend some days at the Bath, the waters whereof are represented me as the best remedy against the spleen, which hath troubled me much most part of this winter.

"I saw the copy of a letter from a person of honour in this kingdom to Mr. Pepys, most obliging to your father, yet written in the old stile.

"Since I had written thus far I find that Mr. Nelthorpe's agent here is unsatisfied and has unsatisfied him, because a clause in my demise to him was to be inserted, that in case the manufacture should not go on what I had let for nothing in consideration of setting it on foot, should revert to me, the consideration had, and an equal valuation to be made, of the charge of building. And then he to have the refusal; a piece

[1] Robert Southwell of Kinsale. [2] Thomas, Earl of Ossory.
[3] Samuel Pepys.

of the manufacture was to be given me yearly as an acknowledgement, which whether it be a yard or a span is indifferent to me. But if Mr. Nelthorpe will say what he will lay out, and give good security so to do within a reasonable time nobody that can or will perform shall outbid me for his custom, but for a bare essay what he first desired and I have done I take to be sufficient.

"You will find by my Lord of Orrery last letter to me what my last to him has produced, and how far it is an answer to it. The best is an expostulation seems near a period; for his letters grow shorter, and I shall give no occasion to enlarge them. Yet I will contrive to correspond with him in what may really concern and advantage the public service. It is pity that we who so much want a reinforcement of good Englishmen, dare not propose the sending over some of those seasoned troops and companies that must now be disbanded. If we had two or three thousand of them and wherewith to maintain them, and provisions of war to make them useful it would make it hard to invade us with success, and impossible for any to rebel in this kingdom, but to their own destruction. I wish it were as easy to persuade the Parliament there to let us have them as it would a Parliament here to provide for them, but this must pass as a pleasant vision.

"Lord Burlington,[1] having taken pains to bring his brother Orrery[2] and me to a better understanding than for some late years had been betwixt us, I held it fit for me to give him some account how and by what fault, his wishes in that particular were like to be disappointed, and his labour frustrated. With this goes a copy of my letter to my Lord Burlington, to whom, I suppose, his brother will not fail also to write on the same subject."

[7.].—1674[-5], March 3, Kilkenny.—"Though I am not absolutely free from suspecting there may be a possibility that the Parliament will not meet this next April, yet I prepare as if I were very certain it would: the means of getting over with some decency and as much security as the adventure will bear, I am not yet assured of. If I knew I could have none from thence I might perhaps fit myself from Dublin, but I am unwilling that two vessels should attend when one is sufficient.

"I am told Mr. Nelthorpe himself is expected here to visit the begining of his designed manufacture. I think he does wisely, for the representations of undertakers or agents are not always safely to be relied upon: however, I send you herewith the substance of what was desired by way of encouragement and what I have done beyond what was desired, that you may judge of the difference, and if yet more shall be reasonably proposed, I shall not be found backward. By the copies of two letters from the agent to his principal, my conjecture of his undervaluing of what I had done for them appears well grounded and by his saying that in four days he could not get to speak with me, I guess he does not over strictly tie himself to truth. For I dare confidently to affirm that no man ever staid so long for an audience from me that he had a mind to speak with me and come to desire it if I were then in health and in my wits and I thank God I was never so long mad or drunk.

"My Lord of Meath[3] is preparing to pass over with his articles and being (as he certainly is) made a tool of (such as my friend Hudibras says, knaves make use of) I do not doubt but he is well instructed; but to what points of accusation I know not, only I suppose the heads must principally be the mismanagement of the public treasure and prodigious

[1] Richard Boyle. [2] Roger Boyle, Earl of Orrery. [3] William Brabazon, Earl of Meath.

acquisitions; but invention being unlimited, it will be in vain to prognosticate."

[8.]—1677, Aug. 19, Conway.—"I have so punctually kept my stages and you have so well remembered them that I have received all you writ me since we parted, particularly that directed hither with the copies to Sir Gabriel Sylvius and that from your correspondence at Brussels. It cannot be denied that the King of Spain's subjects in the Netherlands are great examples of loyalty to their prince, and therefore as great objects of compassion in the misery they have sustained, and are like to undergo whether they shall submit unto or continue to resist the power of France. In both these considerations I can forgive the extravagance of their suspicions where they discharge their rage against those who really pity them and went to hazard their lives and that very voluntarily in their defence, nor do I blame the Spanish ministers if they have (as far as they could) rather improved than rectified the mistake, since a right understanding of the true ground o all miscarriages could not but produce much danger to themselves. I know not what or rather what not to apprehend from the dismal conclusion of this campaign in relation to the confederates and the Spanish Netherlands; but to look nearer home I hope so gross a jealousy as that which presses the people of that country will not be taken up there of our volunteers; however I would be glad to hear he were on this side the water, that he may not be in danger of being stoned on that side whilst he is put to make apologies on this for his readiness to engage in that service.

"As a justice of peace I shall this day dispense with myself and in the afternoon endeavour to pass under the mountain to Beaumorice and the next day go on to Holyhead, where a yacht and a dogger boat are by my Lord of Essex's[1] favour ready to transport me, as I am informed at Chester by a letter from himself which though written on Wednesday night was with me on Friday noon.

"Before my departure from London, I think it was that morning, my Lord of Ranelagh[2] told me there was some occasion for his deputy, Sir John Champante, passing into England, which he told me in a way of information, yet so as might be understood to desire a permission at least an approbation. I answered to this effect, that for a permission I could have no authority to give it till I should have received the sword,[3] but that I saw no objection against it, but that I supposed in that case his Lordship would appoint some other to act in his place. In my letter to my Lord Lieutenant from Wickham I prepared him for such a request which I thought Sir John Champante might be encouraged to make by the next day's post upon the discourse my Lord of Ranelagh had held with me upon the subject; and so it fell out, for in the aforesaid letter of the 15th from my Lord Lieutenant I find Sir John had made the request, but his Excellency not thinking fit to determine it of himself brought it to the Council where the request was unanimously refused, Sir John having been first called in and having (upon the question being demanded) answered that there was no body deputed from my lord of Ranelagh to act as deputy in his the said Sir John's absence. I give you this state of that matter least it should be suggested that after I had approved of Champante's coming into England, which was no further than I have mentioned, I had also written to my Lord Lieutenant to prevent it. I know what reason I have for this caution. If my son Ossory be with you shew him this letter."

[9.]—1677, September 4.—"I have yours of the 28 of the last and shall dispose of it as you desire as soon as I have made this return. The

[1] Arthur Capel, Earl of Essex. [2] Richard Jones. [3] Sworn in as Viceroy.

matter of Champante seems to be at an end, for he presses not for licence to pass into England, and my Lord Chancellor proves to be in the right that there was more caution on my part than was needful, but that is a fault I can forgive myself.

"I am not yet convinced that any inconvenience can attend the proposal or rather agreement for the advance of three months' pay to the army here, which is not fully recompensed to the king and army another way. And I have by this post owned to Mr. Secretary that I persist in that opinion with such reasons as do till I have better on the other side, satisfy me. That O. G. may be too busy I easily believe, and that he had a part in this proposal I will not deny; but I know it has not fallen into the hands he desired.

"When I desired you to shew my letter to my Lord of Ossory I supposed he might have been with you but since he delays his return, and will be first and last in adventures, that desire is past and out of season."

[10.]—1677, September 29.—"I have yours of the 22nd and shall order it as you desire letters of that kind should be ordered. One and that as good a comedian as any in the farce was with me the next day after I parted with you, and I found him prepared, as I thought, to make one at it. I am content to be neither poet, spectator nor actor. As to the other matter methinks it is hard that we cannot be satisfied full nor fasting, and that nothing will content us but to have (what others loathe) thrust down their throats; the only remedy is to do what is honest and wise if we can light on it and leave the rest to Providence, where it must be left whether we will or no.

"Letters of much civility and no less appearing confidence have past betwixt my Lord of Orrery and me and I hope to draw advantage to the king's service from the abilities and leisure he is master of."

[11.]—1677, October 20, Dublin.—"With yours of the 25th of the last and the 9th of this, I received two very important and well designed papers giving a better account of the temper of the people of Holland than at any time I have seen. I am glad the King has allowed time to hear them read, I am sure no man can comprehend the matter of them better then he can, I desire you would let Mr. Hill[1] know that I think myself much obliged to him for the liberty he gave you to impart those papers to me, and that I would be glad to be instructed how at this distance I might let him see the value I have for him; no man can be a better judge of what is written of others then he who can write so well and judiciously himself: I have therefore reason to conclude that the manuscript you mention and is so well approved of by you by him and P. W.[2] must be proper for the end it seems to be designed, especially when Mr. Hill shall have taken the pains to translate the matter into his language, which if it be not too great and unmanerly a labour for a stranger to put upon him, I should beseech him to do and if he thinks fit to transmit the sheets to me, as you propose, it is possible that out of my memory and papers I may furnish him with what may materially or ornamentally improve that manuscript as he will handle it.

"My Lord of Orrery being at great leisure and having an extraordinary faculty of diverting the pain of his gout by employing his thoughts even upon poetry when he has no more important subject to exercise them upon, I transmit to him the result of all those inquiries

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[1] See Appendix to Sixth Report, p. 738.

[2] Peter Walsh.

I have been and still am upon, to find out the true state of the revenue of this kingdon and I find great advantage from very pertinent observations he makes without any appearing by as to either hand.

By this post I send my Lord Treasurer Mr. Secretary Coventry and my son Ossory such a calculation as the committee of the board have been able to make of the charge and revenue to the end of the present farm which will be in 1682. Supposing that during all that time the Farmers to make punctual payment according to their contract; supposing that the king add nothing to the establishment, and supposing that no part of his Majesty's debts undertaken by the Lord Ranelagh and his partners shall return upon the revenue as some have already done; and as the undertakers say more must do, they having as they pretend over performed their undertaking by payment beyond and beside it, yet such as they were warranted and commanded to make.

"If you call to my son, Ossory, he will give you a sight of the aforesaid calculation and liberty to take notes or copies of them which I wish may be in such a friend's hand, that he may be able upon occasion to speak on the subject.

"I am glad Sir William Petty is satisfied with my reception of him and that my Lord of Essex will place him where he was in the King's opinion, that so I may have opportunity to advantage myself by his excellent parts and conversation."

[12.]—1677, Nov. 6, Dublin.—"I have two of yours of the 23rd of the last, and received them just as we were going to Christ Church,[1] with the solemnity prescribed and used on the 5th of November, where I do not doubt but many offered their thanks and made their vows upon the notice of the marriage declared and designed betwixt Lady Mary and the Prince of Orange, we hope the next letters may bring us assurance of the consummation and then what was drowned of the manifestations of joy by the solemnity of yesterday, may be properly recompensed and peculiar demonstrations made. All I could do was to add two healths at dinner to those we are under obligation to drink on certain feasts of that kind. I wish what your little paper mentions had been forborne since it went no farther, for it will be hard to have it forgotten, and it may be unseasonably if not maliciously remembered one time or other.

"Your testimony has entire credit with me and your recommendation no less weight; I shall therefore enquire no farther after the merit and capacity of Captain John Martin. I will only endeavour to find an expedient to satisfy him, and keep myself as near as may be to the rules I have set myself in disposing of commands in the army. For some time past, commands have either been given or perhaps sold to those who have been strangers to the army or they have been trucked for betwixt the officers so at last some body came in for money, whereby good officers who wanted dexterity, money or favour were never advanced nor could volunteers, who carry pikes in the regiment, ever come to be ensigns, to the great discouragement of all those who have a mind to learn the trade; this I have begun to reform and hope to effect it if I am not imposed upon from the other side, as I hope I shall not; considering how much it imports the discipline of an army to have a due succession observed where some extraordinary case intervenes not."

[13.]—1677, December 18, Dublin.—"I conclude you could add little to yours of the 7th instant by the posts of the 8th and 11th, and the truth is my letters of those dates bring little more.

[1] Dublin.

"The change and transferring of interest, and the discords amongst the Undertakers and amongst the Farmers come so fast on now, towards the winding up of the plot of the play that my head turns round with looking on, and yet or rather therefore, I cannot distinctly discern what is driven at; when this dagling is a little over, and with the assistance of steadier brains I hope I may see more clearly into the intrigues.

"The good Lord of Orrery is, as his friends fear, past recovery. I confess I thought him so ever since I landed and have wondered how he made a shift to walk about ever since.

"Ned Scott has had both hard measure and ill luck. His hard measure may be attributed to the Undertakers, and his ill luck to his friends, who either understood not what orders to obtain for him, or had not credit enough to obtain them. I am sure it is not my province to direct in the case, and I really have grown so miserable of the King's money and so afraid of giving myself to be a subject for harangues on the contrary hand that there is no friend so dear to me nor any sum so little that shall prevail upon me to transgress the rules prescribed at the board.

"I confess I have on all occasions spoke as I thought of our Lord Chancellor[1] and that was with good reverence and esteem, believing him to be a man of honour as well as piety learning and prudence: I fear he has too much of the latter to effect a promotion that will be attended with so much envy if he should have it; since it is barely being named to it has brought upon him undeserved detractions."

[14.]—1677, December 23, Dublin.—"By an enclosed copy of the report brought to the board by the committee of Lord Ranelagh and his partners' accounts it will appear to you how that matter stands, and that little probability there is that his Majesty will come to have a true knowledge of the state he is in in relation to his revenue so soon as it should be necessary for him, whilst those Undertakers keep themselves in such generalities and reserves. I do not think it will be thought reasonable they should have fresh authority to collect what is or may be pretended to be in arrear in the kingdom, least it should fall out that they should leave a considerable debt on the King and go away with the fund that should pay it."

[15.]—1677[-8], January 1.—"I am to acknowledge the favour of yours of the 22 and 25 of the last month in the morning, being to entertain my Lord Mayor[2] and his brethren at noon, and in the afternoon at post and pair; and just now I am assaulted with drums, trumpets and fiddlers. God send us no more dangerous alarms.

"I thought it the most proper time to represent the ill condition of things here when the storm seems to be further off than it is now apprehended to be; but having done so I will make no melancholy repetitions which in the throng of other difficulties may rather distract those at the helm than relieve us. When I see them in a state of relieving us I may then renew my representations. In the meantime I shall be as watchful as I can and stretch the means I have as far as they will go.

"My son Arran,[3] I hope, will be at the sitting of the Parliament and with him goes Sir Cyril Wych, but my Lord of Longford has a wife and a considerable process with her to attend.

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[1] Michael Boyle, Archbishop of Armagh. [2] Dublin.
[3] Richard, Earl of Arran.

"I hope the wise and temperate will over number the violent, the furious and the ambitious in this session; some wipes, by the by, we must expect and bear; and the fishers in troubled water will cast out their angles but their aim is discoverable and detestable, especially in such a conjuncture when all that can be dear to a people is in visible hazard.

"I am glad Mr. Hill has begun his work, but I hope the times will not furnish him with materials for a second part; if it proves a war with France, I suppose the sea service or a great part of it will fall to our share. In that case I suppose a considerable guard will be designed for the west part of Ireland to countenance the trade that shall be left us, which will be, I fear, so little that unless we be helped off of some of our commodities with victualling of a considerable squadron, and by bringing in of prizes, the Farmers will here be able to continue their payments and the remaining revenue must fall into management. I mention this to you because of the employment you have at Kinsale and do mean when it shall be proper to offer it to consideration elsewhere."

[16.]—1677-[8], January 8, Dublin.—"I have not had yours of the 29th of the last above an hour in my hands, and within this two hours my son Arran embarks for England to do his duty in the House of Peers.

"Since mine of the 23rd which you own to have received, applications have been made by the Lord Ranelagh's partners for a new commission and longer time to raise what arrears they say stand out in the country; but even in that application Mr. Stepney, the only original Undertaker, and that acts upon the place, and Mr. John Hayes do not agree who shall be commissioners, nor in other material circumstances; but apparently Mr. Stepney's address as it is best authorised so it is more fair, giving a better prospect of securing future payments and of less oppression to the subject. These addresses are sent to Mr. Secretary Coventry with proper remarks upon them mostly by me and the Council, but the dispatch is of such a bulk and could not be made of a less, that I cannot hope it will obtain a time of reading when or very soon after it is like to be received. It is the opinion of the King's learned Council here that his Majesty is not under any obligation by his covenants with the Undertakers to give them any new commission or further time, nor yet the benefit of Exchequer process; so that if his Majesty shall be disposed to afford either a new commission or the privilege of his process he may charge it with what limitations and with what security of applying the money they shall collect, to the discharge of the debts they undertook to pay, and have not as he shall think fit. If I could have sent you copies of the dispatches themselves I could have spared myself the pains of this imperfect abstract.

"The alarm from Scotland was very warm at first and produced suitable positive directions to me to send a party into the north and fit it for sudden transportation. Accordingly I considered what would be necessary not only to transport but to make them useful if they should be called for, and made proportionable provision as far as my experience and understanding could direct me.

"Now the alarm is cool and the expence looked upon as too great, computing it with what the like expedition cost in my Lord of Essex's time I could not be thought to blame my Lord of Essex's proceeding when I say there was then no care taken for the transportation of the men, artillery, ammunition, victual or horses, nor of carriages to carry every thing with the party when they should be landed; nor of spades, shovels, and pick axes, all which I held necessary in case they should be

employed even in a doubtful and much more in an enemies' country. If the expedition should have failed or the party lost for want of some of these provisions the question would then have been why my Lord of Ormonde would hazard the peace of a kingdom, perhaps of three, rather then lay out a thousand or two of pounds; and now perhaps the same men say the charge might have been spared. If you hear this matter laid to my charge I have given you part of my defence."

[17.]—1677[–8], February 10, Dublin.—"Yours of the second instant gives me a complete account of the great affair there to the end of that day. I wish we may not be found fencing when we should be fighting; a trial of wit is now, I think, very unseasonable, plain dealing and plain face or nothing must do our work. God send a better conclusion to things there than the beginning seems to promise.

"I have gotten credit to begin the fortifying of the harbour of Kinsale,[1] and I hope to carry it on till it shall be finished. Tomorrow I send thither the contract for materials and workmen and I believe we shall have broken up your ground before we can have bargained with you for it. The ordinary course in such cases is, I think, to have the land and damage valued by commissioners, which I think you are to petition for and obtain directions for me to cause to be executed. If it can be done here with less trouble to you upon notice from you whom you would have to be commissioners it shall be done and your satisfaction provided for. If the alarm of war shall cool I may, as in the affair of Scotland, be charged with putting the King to unnecessary expence but I would rather undergo that, than the imputation of negligence when a mischief (like that at Chatham) is done; and how to avoid the danger of both I know not."

[18.]—1677[–8], Feb. 16, Dublin.—"When I have owned the receiving of yours of the 9th with the enclosed paper and given you thanks for both. I have little to say till the great affair there shall be put into such a track as may give leisure to his Majesty and Ministers to consider those things that have been represented from hence for his service here. Several letters take notice of the Duke of Buckingham becoming a courtier again and divers prognostics made upon it. For my part I shall attend the consequences till they shew themselves, with as little disturbance as any man of either side of the water, though I have had the fortune, good or bad, not to be in his Grace's favour."

[19.]—1677[–8], February 24.—"I have all you intended me by the post of the 16th and that a great deal in measure and weight. He that brought it to me will to-morrow, I think, bring me the petition and directions upon it. To-morrow I expect also to hear from the engineers who have by this time viewed your ground and staked out as much of it as will serve the King's turn. I confess it would be a great damp to me to have the government of such a place bestowed so long before to one who I have heard to be a better Parliament man than a soldier whilst we have so many old officers who have come to the stations they are in by degrees and the expence of time and blood; but I hope he will fix his pretensions upon a reward as beneficial and more proper for him.

"I did believe a cry would be raised of the exportation of wool out of this kingdom to foreign parts; and without doubt there is ground for the complaint, and ever will be, till severe punishments shall be promised against and inflicted upon the Customs officers in England, as well as here for the easy obtaining of false certificates of the landing of wool [*blank*] to be sent into England is a main cause of the fraud.

[1] See page 315.

"Here we have since my arrival set forth a proclamation with rewards to discoverers, which have brought many merchants under question and ships under seizure, and prosecution goes on as fast as my directions can drive it, and more then this cannot be done on this side. What we here think may properly be done in England, I have sent in propositions to my son Arran and I think may be worth the considering if they came not too late.

"It is the grievance of the Chief Governor as well as of England that wool is transported into foreign parts, for much the greatest proportion of it is carried away without licence and consequently without paying the duty to him. After what is done here and proposed to be done there I would fain know what any of the gentlemen of the House of Commons will further offer to prevent the mischief. I know how omnipotent a Parliament in England is, and that it may force Ireland to burn all the wool belonging to it and to starve afterwards. But I know withal it is a most wise and a most judicious assembly, and will think it fit to let their fellow subjects live, and live comfortably that oppression may not make them mad, and do mad things.

"If it be supposed the Chief Governor will give licence collusively for his profit, they that think so have a mean opinion of him, that for a pitiful profit would contribute to so foul a cheat. I have been here now six months, and the advantage arising to me by that is not much above 1,000*l.* which in proportion cannot come to more than 100*l.* to my secretary besides 5*l.* to his clerk: all which I would willingly sacrifice to the satisfaction of the House of Commons, if it can be thought that the exportation of wool without licence and the charge belonging to the getting of a licence be a way to keep it at home or that no wool at all shall be transported. I have been so long on the subject that if I should proceed farther I may be suspected to mind myself in the matter more then those who know me well will believe I do.

"I am glad Captain Shale believes I have not gone about to do him any ill office and I am very hopeful his Lord is of the same opinion in relation to himself.

"I am glad Major Huntingdon is so well satisfied and has been so punctually complied with, and do wish that neither the threatened war or the civil war among the Farmers may interrupt the course of his and his partner's future payments; if they should, he and they shall still find that I will do all I can to support the honour of his Majestie's great seal, as long as it can consist with possibility and the safety of the kingdom to which all considerations must give place."

[20.]—1677–[8], February 27, Dublin.—"I have yours of the 19th and that is almost all I have to say by this post. My Lord Chamberlain will have an account of his recommendation of Duncane, the difficulty of preferring him here, where no men are to be raised, and the easiness of doing it there where 30,000 are to be levied is the substance of it; yet if the gentleman has particular affection to this climate or a curiosity to learn an original language, I will try what I can do without knocking any officers on the head.

"Our engineer is sent to let us know how much of your land will be needful for the fort. One thing I am to prepare you for and to bespeak your pardon. When the King named me last for his Government I had my lord of Ranelagh's speech and paper fresh in my memory and they made me take a resolution that whilst I should have the honour to serve his Majesty as his Lieutenant I would never advise him to diminish his revenue or augment his charge upon any private account till his revenue should be able to pay his establishment and

provide for all necessary things belonging or conducing to the safety of this kingdom. And if I shall keep to this resolution in Sir Robert Southwell's case, no other will have the confidence to expect I should break it in his; yet I hope I shall make such a return in your case as will satisfy you."

[21.]—1677[-8], March 7.—"I cannot but thank you for every letter I receeive from you, they all bring me something more important than I find in any other letters which for most part bring me only the result of votes and transactions without any remark on the circumstances and occasional expressions which many times shew as much of the complexion of the House and are better prognostics of a final success then the bare results. I do not pretend by this to inveigle you into more pains but to own the obligation of those you have taken.

"The fort[1] on your land will, I hope, go on apace, and I shall long to see it; if I can get home in Easter week I will make a long step thither, with what diligence I can. Arran will shew you something from me."

[22.]—1678, May 18, Dublin.—"I was almost a fortnight at Kilkenny since I received your last. At my return hither I found by yours to my Lord Lanesborough too sad a reason for the intermission of your wonted correspondence of which perhaps I do not well to make mention, but I should do worse to dwell long on the subject, by offering a common and cold consolation; especially when religion and reason have mastered and digested the affliction.

"It is long since I had anything to write to you in answer to any of yours only one of the 13th of the last [month] mentioning Major Huntingdon's discourse with you might have required a return; but the omission might have been forgiven me since the advantage could come only to myself when I advanced the proposition for the money lent by him and others. I computed the loss it would be to me but was willing to bear it rather then the King's service should have run hazard of disappointment; and I am sure the expedition into the north could not have been performed without that money, and my Lord Lauderdale owns, it was of great use in order to the suppression of beginning of disorder there. This is digression: therefore to the point; my answer is that I will make no scruple of receiving the intended present though I know not how it can come in my way to earn it, since the bargain is a plain one, subject to no account or amendment of either hand: but if it should happen that any controversy should arise betwixt the King and them and I have any share in determining it, their bounty to me will be lost, and gain them no advantage. Upon which terms and in imitation of some of my predecessors I accepted of 1,000*l.* from the present Farmers the last new year's day. If this discourage them not and if I may choose, I had rather have the sum in a lump than by driblets, at their leisure and discretion. I mean the time and manner are left to them."

[23.]—1678, May 20, Dublin.—"Yesterday I received yours of the 14 instant with copy of the report prepared by a committee of my Lords of the Council for his Majesty touching the Earl of Ranelagh's accounts; and though we were here doing all that was possible for us to bring that matter to a conclusion yet we shall now proceed in it with more alacrity and less fear of losing our labour by the shifts and artifices of some of the accountants, since their lordships have been pleased to take it into their care and management as of that which of all things else most evidently and immediately concerns the safety of his Majesty's Government, and the quiet and satisfaction of his subjects here.

[1] At Kinsale.

"By comparing the correspondencies and desires of those Undertakers there, and those that act for them here, I must conclude that either they do not understand one another or that they understand one another too well. There they press hard to be allowed longer time to bring in their accounts; here they told me they are now as ready as they can be at Midsummer and desire that they may proceed daily upon the accounts, which seems to me to be a contradiction, unless they both mean that they cannot be ready at the time desired for a final account; nor to say positively when they will be. And that this may be the meaning of those on this side is the more to be suspected because they tell us of at least 50,000 vouchers that must be produced and examined; and I do not doubt but that the particulars of their demands on the country (which are no less fit to be known) will be said (on a fit opportunity) to amount to the like or a greater number. And those likewise must undergo examination to know which are just and solvent and which are not; that his Majesty, if he finds himself obliged to give them allowance for what he shall forgive his subjects, should not allow for what they ought not or could never receive; and I find that upon solvent or insolvent they are prepared for a new occasion of delay and endless vexation to the people. For though they seem to think it just that they should not be allowed for what they can never hope to receive; yet they say there may be such debts due to them which though they cannot be had in the whole or at one time, may in part or at another by broken payments by compositions. And this head, they say, will afford them great sums though they should compound at low rates and long days. So that if after they shall have brought in the particulars of their demands it must be examined which of them are absolutely insolvent and which may perhaps (God knows when) yield them 12*s.* in the pound, you may judge how long the disquisition may last, rather it is impossible to judge of it.

"The disagreement betwixt those of that side and those on this seems further to be in that those of England have not been able to satisfy these here with the authorities they send them to account. The first sent to Mr. Stepney and Mr. Hayes was found insufficient for want of a full number of hands to it, and this last sent is to persons to whom some absolutely refuse to act at all, and others say they must send to and receive a return out of England before they can say what they will do. But this shall not make that work stand, and I hope it was not intended it should: whether what I have here written may be of other use than your own information in a matter wherein as having an estate here you have interest I know not, but I absolutely trust your discretion with the use you may make of it."

[24.]—1678, June 4, Dublin.—"We expected by the letters of the 28th of the last, if not our doom, yet some more light into what it was like to be than we found. And so it may fall out the next post, though Thursday and Saturday will be included and seem to have some deciding work assigned to them.

"I have it in my purpose about three weeks hence to make a journey as far as Londonderry a place and country I have never seen and yet hear so much of it, that I think it may be for the King's service that I should appear there. I am sure it will be little for my pleasure as those parts and people are described. I have made yet no mention of my intention to either of the secretaries nor will do till I see that my absence from hence will give no interruption to the proceedings in order to a Parliament nor to proceedings upon the Earl of Ranelagh's accounts. And now I mention that, I may tell you, (but not to be

made public use of) that I think it is evident that they cannot bring in such an account as is required from them by the time limited and that if they can help it they will not do it in ten times the time. The skill will be how to make a clear convincing discovery and representation of this, and then what course to advise to be taken with them that they obstruct not in effect all the affairs of the kingdom.

"When I have been at Londonderry I design after a few days rest at Dublin, to take as long a journey southward to see how the work goes on at Kinsale; thence I hope to go to Limerick and thence to Galway; and then if the conjuncture will afford it, hunt and hawk for a week or ten days about Kilkenny, but three lines out of England may frustrate the whole project."

[25.]—1678, June 15, Dublin:—"When I have owned the receiving of yours of the 8th instant you will expect little more in return to it. Yesterday the commissioners of the Earl of Ranelagh and his partners' accounts sat upon them; what satisfaction they received I cannot yet tell; but they went with little hope of receiving any, because they were not offered as final, nor particular enough. They instance as to the last defeat, that they set down a gross sum paid towards the twelve months arrears, but do not set down the particular persons to whom they have made payments.

"The foot of their accounts leaves a balance of about 26,000*l.* due to them from the King, his 20,000*l.* being accounted for, and many debts left to him to pay. In short this is not a fair account or the revenue has not been better managed since my last leaving the Government then it was before, for all the Earl of Ranelagh's speech and paper, the latter of which with my answer to it remains in the Council book there. I suppose by the next post a representation may be sent of the state those accounts were yesterday found in of which duplicates or copies shall be sent to you for the use of my Lords of the Council, that they may be in both offices. As soon as we shall have agreed on some bills to be transmitted in order to the calling of a Parliament I shall begin my journey into the north and I hope it may be whilst the convention is sitting in Scotland, but all that I design here must depend on the commands I shall receive from thence, and those perhaps on the Parliament's proceedings there.

"I do not find but that our work about Kinsale goes on as fast as the ill weather we have hitherto had will permit. I hope we shall not think of stopping it because of a general peace, if it should happen, but remember that that is the time fittest to provide for keeping us in peace or making us considerable in war."

[26.]—1678, June 22, Dublin.—"I must once for all beseech you to believe that how negligent soever I may be in my correspondence, I can never fail you in the more essential parts of friendship. I have sometimes the spleen and cannot then command my laziness, though the employing my mind is the best remedy against it.

"Mr. Secretary Coventry sent me the copy of the order of the 14th concerning my Lord of Ranelagh and his partners' accounts. By the copy of my letter in answer to it, you will see in what manner the accounts are brought in and whether they can be said to be complete. The paper I send with it, though it be but an abstract, is too long to be copied but I suppose you may have a sight of it by Mr. Secretary's directions. I am confident neither my Lord of Ranelagh who says he is not my enemy nor those who are do desire there should be any Parliament here. His Lordship and partners have just cause to fear a

committee of grievances and the representations that may from them by steps ascend to the King, and I doubt he is not so far reconciled to me as to wish I should do the King, and kingdom any considerable service or that it should be done during my time of Government. But as I shall endeavour to prevent whatever may disturb or delay the effect of the disposition I hope to find the Parliament in, though that endeavour should tend to the security of those who have apparently and foully deluded the King and oppressed his people, so I make no doubt of effecting more than I will undertake in spite of their opposition, provided I meet with no discouragement from the Councils there, and that by employing yet more of the money of this kingdom out of it, the Parliament be not put out of humour. I cannot stir hence till bills for the first transmission shall be under the seal and that of confirmation meets with so many objections that I cannot hope it will be ready in less then ten days."

[27.]—1678, July 2, Dublin.—"Whilst you there are determining whether Europe shall have peace or war, we here who must be involved in your resolutions and follow your fortune are preparing for our own defence and your assistance, by such methods and steps as are permitted and chalked to us from thence.

"Three things are principally in agitation amongst us, the preparing of bills in order to a Parliament; the Earl of Ranelagh and his partners' accounts, and the difference betwixt the present Farmers of the revenue, namely Sir James Shaen and his party, Mr. Rider and his; the fair examination and just determination of the two latter heads may have considerable effect towards the good success of our expectations from the Parliament, which will the more easily be inclined to liberality when they see a strict account is taken of what they have already given, and may hope that what they shall farther give will be employed in the King's service and for their safety.

"The Earl of Ranelagh's account, as he observes in his petition, consists of the performance of his undertaking in reference to the King and of his pretence of arrears yet due from the subject.

"The first will this day be sat upon by the Commissioners of those accounts but as to the latter, it is become a question whether whatsoever remains due on the subject doth not belong to the King and not to the Undertakers. If it proves so, that intricate work will be plain and short, and it will remain only to consider how far his Majesty will extend his grace and bounty towards his people, wherein he may be the more munificent in that it will cost him no defalcations.

"And sure the worst it cannot cost him much, since Sir James Shaen hath purchased, as I take it, 8 shares of eleven for 6,000*l.*; and I think he is to have into the bargain a proportionable part of at least 26,000*l.* of a balance that is pretended to be due from the King upon the account now in taking.

"But the main question is referred to the Lord Chief Justice Booth[1] and the Lord Chief Baron,[2] and their opinion will be brought in on Friday. If it makes for us it shall be transmitted; if against us Sir James Shaen is enough under the lash to be persuaded to assign his bargain to the King.

"It sounds wittily at first sight in my Lord of Ranelagh's petition; that—'tis hard when a man accounts fairly for what he owes yet he should be required to bring in an account of what is owing to him by a day prefixed under the penalty of losing his debt;—'

[1] Sir Robert Booth, Chief Justice, Common Pleas, Ireland.
[2] John Bysse, Chief Baron, Exchequer, Ireland.

"But the reason and justice of such a proceeding in this case will be easily comprehended when they come to be considered as they will be if the opinion of the judges should prove favourable to the Undertakers; if not I hope there will be an end of the dispute and then I am content they should be commended for the sagacity of the reflection."

[28.]—1678, July 20, Dublin.—"I have yours of the 13th instant. There were two questions put to the judges concerning the Earl of Ranelagh and his partners' right to the raising any more money on the subject. The first was whether they had any title to it or any assistance from the King towards it after December 1677; but this question being less clear than another which would do the King's and his subject's business as well, they desired the other might be put to them, namely whether if the King after the 25 December 1675 or 1677 should remit to his people by act of Parliament what remained then uncollected or unanswered, whether in such case the Earl of Ranelagh and his partners could demand defalcations from the King. And to this the resolution positively is that they cannot. Perhaps I may send you the question and answers by this post though it lie not by me here at Chapell Izod,[1] though I date from Dublin.

"I think I might forbear to return any answer to what relates to Mr. B[ridges] his letter to his principals, till I see what they write to you on the subject, yet by way of advance I will venture to state the case thus.

"The Farmers ought to pay all their rent in strictness into the Treasury, but when the bargain was made with them it was well known to be neither possible or convenient, if it were possible to bring up all the money in the kingdom to Dublin, and send most of it back again into the country to pay dispersed troops and companies, therefore Sir John Champante desired in my Lord of Essex's time, before Mr. Bridges his bargain, that certain sums might be set down to be every month paid in Dublin, which was agreed to, and this order I was desired to renew, which I have done, I think without any, I am sure without much alterations. And if there be any change it is in favour of the Farmers. Sir John Champante and the Farmers have several times complained to me that Mr. Bridges was so strict with them that he would not give them so much ease as to accept of their best assignments in the best places of the kingdom as Waterford, Youghal, Cork and Limerick. And it being impossible for them to comply constantly with his and all other payments required from them at Dublin, they say this is the reason why they are in arrear.

"It is true my order, I may believe, may be understood to give preference to the two lists, but that is as I am positively enjoined by my instructions: and you may remember what weight was laid in my Lord of Ranelagh's harangue one upon my supposed transgressing of the like instructions in the time of my former Government. Nor does my order, I think, any more than imply that the payments set down in it should be first paid at Dublin, there being, as I remember, no exclusive words that can be understood to postpone Bridges his payments. In an address of his for want of payment, he seems to allege that when payments are not paid at the times, his Majesty will be liable to interest. If that fall out to be so, either the Farmers must indemnify the King or he may make use of the money he shall so pay interest for, at least this sounds like reason to me. If it be otherwise in the contract made with either Bridges or the Farmers, it was very ill worded for the King, as is plain

[1] Near Dublin.

must all the contracts made for him in England concerning the revenue of Ireland have been and I think ever will be. This is enough till the letter shall come, only I must tell you I cannot bear the clamour of the army if paying so dearly for punctual payments they should fall into unusual arrears.

"The first transmission of bills will be about the 27th of this month. If the King shall be at Windsor and the Council dispersed, how shall we have them returned time enough to have a Parliament sit in November. I wish you could be here at least for the first Sessions and your nephew, Percival."

[29.]—1678, August 3, Dublin.—"Since I received yours which brought with it that you had from Sir John James and his partners in the advance money, I have been trying to bring him and the Farmers to accord amongst themselves. And I hope it will be effected if Mr. Bridges will be content with less than impossibilities. This he and all others must reckon upon that if there were never so many patents in the way and those upon never so valuable consideration, the Council and military lists must have preference, for without them nothing relating to the Government can go on or be safe. And yet I am persuaded those gentlemen will have reasonable satisfaction and suffer no loss.

"The first transmission of bills will be with you soon after this letter. They have taken much debate and proportionable time; and I find pains will be taken to give the English ill impressions of that prepared for their final security; not that it carries any prejudice to them, as I think; but that it is thought my work. The best is if they like it not they may lay it aside so they lay not the bills of supply aside with it, which I am confident the wisest and best interested of the opposers will not be able to compass.

"I send you the copy of my letter to Mr. Secretary Coventry and of a paper that accompanies it. You may make use of and improve my reflections and advertisements as you shall have occasion. But I desire you would not own the having of the copies. This is written in more haste than I am usually in being upon my journey westward next week."

[30.]—1678, August 30, Kinsale.—"According to my purpose I got hither last night and miss nothing but the good old gentleman[1] that entertained me here much about this time twelve years. He has left behind him good marks of his industry and better of his memory in the good word of all his neighbours. The pilchards have forsaken this coast, as they tell me, for about three years or seasons. Yesternight before I came to your house I went to see all that is done or further designed about the new fort, and I find it as far advanced as I could expect. When it is finished I am confident it will fully answer the intention of building it; and men that know and have seen more than I, say no harbour in Europe will be better secured so long as we can keep ourselves able but to dispute the field.

"I am just now come from seeing the work again, from viewing of Oyster haven and rounding your territories by the sea, which, with such a port, would make a great Italian principality. In the afternoon I mean to see the old fort and the Old Head,[2] if your good cheer and your very sufficient substitute will allow me daylight for the latter. We have here as long a table as you have seen at the consecration of a Bishop,

[1] Sir Robert Southwell's father.

[2] Of Kinsale, Co. Cork.

the inauguration of a Lord Mayor or a reader's feast, and yet there wants room though not meat, after the rate of Irish hospitality and Irish liberty, and perhaps my Lord of Buckingham will say, Irish understanding,[1] but you will be able to defend yourself against the reproach as well as his Grace will his late sally into France, which I was informed of by one letter of the 17th instant. Tomorrow morning I am to breakfast at Lieutenant Colonel Meade's, to collation at my sister's, and return to the Bishop's at Cork.

"On Monday I pursue my journey to Limerick and design to be at Kilkenny the 9th of the next month there to attend commands out of England.

"This is the single letter I write by this post and therefore if my Lord of Longford be within your reach, I desire you would impart it to him. His Lordship being an engineer and desirous to know how the work goes on, he shall shortly have it in all the terms of art from Mr. Robinson."[2]

[31.]—1678, Sept. 11, Kilkenny.—"I got hither again on Monday last the 9th instant, and having written to you from Kinsale concerning the preparation made for the security of that harbour, I have nothing more to say of my late progress but that I have taken a more particular survey of the city of Limerick than ever I did before, and find it in my judgment to be the most considerable place and the fittest to be most taken care of in the whole kingdom, and so shall represent it in a proper season, if I can light upon it.

"I could not wish the bills in better hands then they are, for as no man can better judge of the equity and suitableness of that for the settlement of estates to the present conjuncture, than my Lord Chancellor, so no man knows better than he how convenient it will be at this time to give rest to the people from the vexations of the commissions of inquiry, that they may the more readily and cheerfully give the King what may put his kingdom into a tolerable condition of defence; and whatever my Lord of Anglesey may think of himself or us (who transmitted the bill) most of us know ourselves to be as good Englishmen as he, though not so much concerned for reprisals. Yet for my particular I can say that I shall by this bill lose at least 1,500*l.* a year, which might have been gotten by this time if I would have tormented the people as others have done; and possibly if the bill do not pass, I may hereafter put in for my share with Sir Thomas Higons his dog. When any doubts shall come from my Lord Chancellor we shall have all due respect for them and hasten back such salutations as we are able to give with submission to his determination.

"I am infinitely obliged to you for your concernment in the affair of my grandson and your purpose not to give it over. If I have not a due value of Mr. Henshaw I desire it may be imputed to my ignorance and want of particular acquaintance with him. I know it is unreasonable to expect from a man of his character and former employment in the world that he should subject himself to the troublesome and tasteless employment of governing and improving a youth; yet he cannot blame me for wishing he would oblige a family in the undertaking. He need not fear to be restrained or limited in anything that he should judge necessary, much less to be put to any farther pains but to see that the servants and proper masters in their respective arts and duties perform their parts. More I cannot say in relation to him, but that I do not intend the youth shall lodge or diet in an academy; I have sent order

[1] Allusion to Buckingham's phrase. [2] William Robinson, Governmental Engineer.

and credit to bring him immediately to Paris, where he shall have fit lodgings and be under the care of Barrington, a sober, discreet young man, till I find one to trust him with for good and all.

"I am here under the pressure of more company than ever I was at Dublin, and have less means of escaping from them, so that by this post I write only this letter and one to Mr. Secretary Coventry about the promotions and removes upon the death of our Primate.[1]

"I have yours of the 23rd of the last and 3rd of this month."

[32.]—1678, October 5, Kilkenny.—"I have yours of the 24th and the 28th of the last. And you will inclosed herewith receive a packet for my Lord Chancellor, wherein will be found all that our men of skill can say upon the observations his Lordship was pleased to send me. I will be no more answerable for the sufficiency of these than I would be for the texture of the bills; but in my conscience I think they are honestly intended, and if they are not luckily drawn they are where they may be mended, and they may be sent where I think the King's commands will be obeyed. I am sure I will want of my will if they are not.

"We heard here that part of the bargain for the Vice Treasurer's place was that all scores touching the Lord Ranelagh's undertakings should be struck off. But if those due to the King shall be wiped out, and those due upon him shall remain; his revenue will be in a bad condition, and some of his subjects undone.

"If Oates his tale be true, the Jesuits have found a short and sure way to put me out of the Government, but I hope I shall rather go alone than in the company they designed me; though it be the best in the world.

"I will cause those pieces Mr. Hill wants to be inquired after and sent (if they can be found) this is one of many letters I have written this day, I must therefore be short."

[33.]—1678, October 10, Grangemeton.—"The orders I was presently to give for the aprehending of Peter Talbot, upon my receiving his Majesty's order in Council for it, as I take it on the 7th of this month, and the preparation I was to make for a sudden remove to Dublin are the reasons why I did not from Kilkenny own the receiving of yours of the first instant, and the paper enclosed with it. And being got thus far in my way something earlier than I thought I should, I have leisure to thank you for the care you have been pleased to take (after all the toil you have undergone) so perfectly to inform me of all the circumstances of that plot, upon which I will make no reflections or invectives, but endeavour in my station to do my duty.

"From Dublin you will know whether Peter Talbot was yesterday taken at his brother's Colonel Talbot's house or no, for there he has openly lived ever since the Colonel last kept house here, and thence (it is at least pretended) he could not suffer to be removed by any ordinary means of travelling by reason of his great pains proceeding from the stone or strangury. The other parts of his Majesty's order in Council will be obeyed as soon and in the best manner I can by the advice of the Council; and that is it, which now hastens me to Dublin some weeks before I designed my return thither.

"I do not think my life of consideration enough to be mentioned or taken care of when the King is threatened, yet I may say Peter Talbot has undertaken or has been assigned much the least wicked part of the tragedy, and that this is not the first time he has been said to have encouraged the acting of it.

[1] James Margetson, D.D., Archbishop of Armagh, died 28 August 1678.

"I know not how my time may be taken up at Dublin, and therefore I take this to pay part of my debt."

[34.]—1678, October 12, Dublin.—"Hither I got the day after I had written what is on the other side and here I found Peter Talbot close prisoner in the Castle. I did not expect there would have been any papers of moment found with him, because I did not doubt but he would have intelligence of the informations given against him as soon as I, at least time enough to dispose of any he had no mind should be found with him, or in his chamber or trunks. One paper he took care should be found with him of which I send you a copy, how far it may enforce what he would have it, is left to the judgment of my Lords of the Council, who will be presented with the original all, (as I take it,) written in his own hand."

[35.]—1678, October 15.—"Before this could be sent away, for want of a vessel, yours of the 5th and 8th came to my hands. How I have followed the advice of my friends on that side will best appear by the return made to the order of Council and what may be said in refutation of the suggestions of my being a favourer of Papists, is a little touched in a letter I have by this post sent my Lord of Longford,[1] who will reserve no secret of mine from you. Peter Walsh is able to say something of Peter Talbot's threats against my life, but I would not have him called to testify any thing without his own free consent; but I think he will not scruple to tell you how few Romish bishops were in Ireland when I left the Government, comparatively to the present number, and that of those few some were not able to get away by reason of age and infirmity, which though it may perhaps opportunely be urged at this time in my defence, yet because it may reflect upon those who came after me, I am loth to make use of."

[36.]—1678, November 6, Dublin.—"Every post has brought me a dispatch from you, for so I may call the many and important papers I have received from you. I cannot give any reasonable guess what all the informations and discoveries that have been made will amount to or produce in the conclusion, but I can assure you that the real or pretended fears of some considerable men, have put the common sort of English and Protestants almost out of their wits, especially in Munster, from whence the terror is diffused through the whole Kingdom, to the greatest disheartening of the English and encouragement of the disaffected Irish; than which I take nothing to be more dangerous or like to draw what we apprehend upon us.

"And therefore I do all I can to give the Protestants encouragement not by bringing them into a belief that there can be no hurt intended to them but that if they are vigilant there can be little or no hurt done them; and that they may see all possible care is taken of them, it is put into their own hands to disarm all Papists without distinction, that have not leave to have arms. I know all the frights of the Protestants arise will be written to my hands, and among the reasons that may be given for it the multitude of Papists gotten into towns will be principally insisted on. And I must needs say with most reason for certainly there are more of that sort of people in towns than is safe, but as all (at least the greater number of these) are gotten into towns since I last left the Government and by the fault of those who now perhaps cry loudest against it, so I know not how it can be of a sudden remedied without laying waste great parts of the towns and sending many to be first Torys

[1] Sir Francis Aungier.

and then rebels. I have given my son, Ossory, the reasons why I have not secured my Lord Mountgarret and Colonel Talbot, the same evidence being said to be against them that sent five lords to the Tower."

[37.]—1678, November 11, Dublin.—"I have yours of the 29th of the last and 2nd of this month, with the bundle inclosed, on which I will make no remarks or otherwise than you desire.

"I cannot yet devise what I can do more than is done to put the Protestants of this kingdom in security or into a belief that they are so, if they will be but as vigilant and as well upon their guard as they may be.

"I confess our army is too little, our forts ruined, and our magazines almost empty, and I acknowledge the Irish may, if they dare, rob and murder such Protestants as live in lone and weak houses among them; but I am confident they will soon after pay dearly for it, as ill as our condition is, and this is so well known to them that I little fear they will attempt it unless in the way of burglary, as may be done in the Strand.

"I offer to your club Sir Cyril Wych, an honest gentleman and a good Protestant, I am confident he is, and since I have, as I think, some proof of my being so too, I persuade he is and will be my friend."

[38.]—1678, November 19, Dublin.—"This little piece of paper will serve to tell you, that I have received your letters as often as it was possible for any to come by the post, and that they are of as much use and satisfaction to me as can be imagined. Though we have here done all that was particularly commanded with all the speed and exactness we could, and what else we thought most like to secure us, yet the real fears of some and the pretended apprehensions of others are too strong to be satisfied or allayed. This day the time limited for the departure of the Popish titular and regular clergy, and for all Papists to bring in their arms, expires, we have directed the Militia to put themselves in a posture of defence and instructed them how to do it; in short we have endeavoured to remove incendiaries to disarm those justly suspected, and to warn and arm the English and Protestants.

"It has been suggested that it may be fit to purge the garrison towns of many of the looser and the most dangerous Papists, and to secure some eminent gentlemen who have lost their estates and yet have numerous dependencies. These hints come from my Lord of Orrery and are calculated for your neighbours of Kerry and the western parts of the county of Cork; and, I confess, when I first heard the proposition, I thought it worth the considering. But when I proposed it to the Council (as from myself) it was from long debate found so hard and perhaps dangerous to execute that the securing of gentlemen only because they had lost their estates and might do hurt was by unanimous vote laid aside; but it was resolved that no Papist should come into the Castle of Dublin without my order nor into any other fort or citadel in the kingdom, for which will issue a proclamation[1] on Saturday next. And orders will be sent for the clearing of all garrison cities and towns of all Papists that shall be held unnecessary and dangerous. If this comes not up to the example of proceedings there the reason is obvious to you, who know the kingdom and how impossible it is for want of the drudging sort of English for great towns to subsist without many Irish. I have brought this to more length than I intended.

"The overtures from my Lord Orrery were not directed to me but I have reason to believe they are sent into England."

[39.]—1678, November 30, Dublin.—"It is not reasonable that taking so much pains to write to me, you should be put to the trouble of reading

[1] See page 281.

so much, as I am upon the matter constrained to send you; but since you have not only undertaken my information but defence, it is fit I should furnish you with all the materials I have to help you. And that you may not be convinced to have taken my vindication in hand barely upon the account of friendship to that end, it is that I now send you the copies of some letters from my Lord of Orrery and of my answers to them. The rather that if I find by computation and presumption very near equal to proof, that the matter of his letters to me and to my Lord Chancellor of Ireland (which he knows are read to me) are transmitted into England and probably get thither as soon as our answers to him; and you may be of the same opinion when you shall have read part of my Lord Privy Seal's friendly advertisements to me which with my answer to his Lordship I have caused to be transcribed and sent you.

"I know not well what style to give my Lord of Orrery's dispatches, for the subject of them and the expression in them may be varied by so skilful a contriver, and when he pleases take the figure of faithful advice from a sworn councillor, and then with as little pains (as goes to turning a plot in a play) by shifting sides and disguises it may rise up in the shape of a formal accusation.

"In short, take all he writes upon this occasion together, and you will find something of the councillor, of the friend, of the accuser and of a great deal of the libeller.

"I know well and so does he, that I am born with some disadvantages in relation to the present conjuncture, besides my natural weakness and infirmities; and such as I can no more free myself from, than I can from them. My father and mother lived and died Papists, and bred all their children so, and only I, by God's merciful providence, was educated in the true Protestant religion, from which I never swerved towards either extreme, not when it was most dangerous to profess it, and most advantageous to quit it. I reflect not upon any who have held another course, but will charitably hope that though their changes happened to be always to the prosperous side, yet they were by the force of present conviction.

"Though this be a short one, yet it is a digression. My brothers and sisters though they were not very many, were very fruitful and very obstinate; (they will call it constant) in their way. Their fruitfulness hath spread into a large alliance and their obstinacy has made it altogether Popish. It would be no small comfort to me if it had pleased God it had been otherwise, that I might have enlarged my industry to do them good and serve them more effectually to them, and more safely to myself. But as it is I am taught by nature and also by instruction that difference in opinion concerning matters of religion dissolves not the obligations of nature; and in conformity to this principle, I own not only that I have done but that I will do my relations of that or any other persuasion all the good I can.

"But I profess at the same time that if I find any of them who are nearest to me acting or conspiring rebellion or against the Government and the religion established amongst us, I will endeavour to bring them to punishment sooner than the remotest stranger to my blood. I know professions of this nature are easily made, and therefore sometimes little credited. But I claim some belief from my known practice: for I have been so unfortunate as to have had kinsmen in rebellion, and so fortunate as to see some of them fall when I commanded in chief.[1] Those that remain I hope have changed their principles as to rebellion, if they have not I am sure they will find I have not changed mine.

[1] See page 7.

"This letter is grown too long and the matter of it perhaps unfitly put together as to any other use to be made of it, than the declaring of my mind to a friend, a thing that brings ease at least if no other advantage."

[40.]—1678, December 2, Dublin.—"Yours of the 26th of the last arrived after my packet to you of the 30th was closed, and as the post-master was calling for it; the wind has not been so fair but this supplement may overtake it.

"Three things in my Lord of Orrery's letter to my Lord Chancellor may deserve particular consideration, and to my thinking make it evident enough that his Lordship's principal drift is to magnify his own wisdom and zeal at the price and by the means of aspersing the proceedings of the Government, as cold and weak at the best. First he says, in reply to my Lord Chancellor who had informed him the whole Council had disapproved of the proposition for securing some principal Irish Papist gentlemen that he could obey Government, but could be convinced in his opinion only by reason; a reply arrogant enough to come from an absent Councillor to the body of a Council unanimous in their sense, and yet more arrogant if he expected or called to them for reasons for their determinations to satisfy him.

"The next in another place is worse, for according to his diplomatical way of reasoning, he argues thus: the Lord Lieutenant and Council would not have raised the Militia in Dublin, but that they believed there was cause for it; if then they thought it needful there in the eye and seat of the Government where there is least danger, why is there no step made towards the raising of it in other places where there is more danger? It is easy to see that he would have it inferred from hence that the Government has proceeded in the matter of the Militia foolishly or faintly, making a show of zeal and great bustle where there was little or no need of it, to colour the exposing of other parts of the kingdom to the mercy or rather massacre of Irish Papists.

"I have not his words before me, but I am sure I have the sense perfectly in my memory; and I think there appears more of uningenuous sophistry and malice in it than of sense or truth; for it is not true that more or earlier care was taken to set up the Militia here than in all other parts of the kingdom, which barely said, as most truly it may, all he has said and would have to follow vanishes; and who is there that knows not (if not blinded with malicious folly) that the Militia of a populous, rich, walled town may be with more ease and speed put into a posture of service than that of a country where those who should compose it are much more dispersed then in England, and yet there, I believe, the Militia of London and other towns will be sooner ready than those in Northumberland and Westmoreland.

"I have for the present (for I write in haste) forgot my third head. I will only say that if my Lord of Orrery did mean fairly he would send his remarks to the King and the Council, or even to the Parliament, who are able to put us into a better condition than we are; and not scatter them to the terror of the English and Protestants and of the defamation of the Government."

[41.]—1678, December 7, Dublin.—"I should not know how to keep up my part of the correspondence, otherwise than by sending you proclamations and other public things, but that my Lord of Orrery furnishes me almost every post with fresh matter. His dispatches (as you will find to your trouble) are very long and consist of many particulars; to some of them, you see, I omit to make any return, but some others are of such a nature, that to say nothing to them were to

allow them to be unanswerable, and myself to be more faulty than I hope I shall ever be found and I foresee those of that kind will give me more work than I am fond of.

"Those that have informed of Peter Talbot's publicly appearing here, and would attribute it to my indulgence towards him, are ill-informed themselves or maliciously conceal the well-known distance I have kept myself at from that busy, hot-headed man whom the very Jesuits themselves thought too busy for their Society; nor do the informers remember how publicly in the time of a former governor he did the honours of his brother's house at feasts and entertainments, his constitution then being able to undergo the fatigue, nor yet that upon some controversy he appeared at the Council Board, being known to be titular Archbishop of Dublin, and yet was suffered to return to the place from whence he came; which I do not say to reflect on any of my predecessors.

"Your two letters of the 30th of the last are received; you shall have an account of the latter by the next post."

[42.]—1678, December 18, Dublin.—"The wind has been so long and so stiff in the east, that it has been impossible for two or three of our later packets to get over, and you have more and other work to do than to observe where the wind sits. So that considering the desperateness of our condition, as it has been represented, I shall not wonder if it be feared there that we are all devoured here; but, God be thanked, we are yet all safe, I mean the Government and the Protestants that live under it. Neither can I discover by all my interest and expense, that there is any formed design of rebelling in this kingdom, by the Papists at least. If there is, I am confident 'tis yet in the knowledge and management of very, very few.

"But I am not in this confidence upon any belief of the want of inclination in a great many of them to rebel, but upon their knowledge that if they should begin it now, it would as we are alarmed and prepared soon be suppressed and they ruined and disabled from rising effectually on a better opportunity, which I am confident they expect and reserve themselves for, and that opportunity they hope for, must be either an invasion or a division at home. Against the first we ought to prepare with all possible speed and industry; and against the last all good men ought to pray heartily and labour in their station with vigilance and the spirit of moderation.

"You will find by the last letters that have past betwixt my Lord of Orrery and me, that I have thought it high time for me to come to plain dealing with him, that his professing to be my friend (perhaps to others as well as me) may not give credit, to what he acts as an enemy. I did not come to this till I was first well assured that his letters insinuating the most dangerous condition the Protestants of this kingdom were in, and the little care that was taken for their security, were addressed to and put into the hands of the properest persons that could be found to diffuse them. You will judge whether this way of proceeding is fair or longer to be borne, without letting him see it is not all the humility and compliment of his style, that can keep his design from being well understood.

"I know not what to say of the discoveries made here of a design upon my life, the examinations taken concerning it, with a letter from me and the Council to Mr. Secretary Coventry, will go this post. It seems now to be the Papists' turn to endeavour to dispatch me, the other Nonconformists have had theirs, and may have again, when they shall be inspired from the same place for different reasons to attempt

the same thing. I know the danger I am and may be in, is a perquisite belonging to the place I am in, and so much envied for being in. But I will not be frighted to a resignation, but will be found alive or dead in it, till the same hand that placed me shall remove me.

"I have some objections to the narrative[1] proposed to me by some friends out of more tenderness to me than I know how to return, but with very hearty thanks and all the service it shall come in my power to do them.

"I have not missed one letter of yours that was sent by the post; let that serve for a more particular acknowledgment."

[43.]—1678, December 24, Dublin.—"I have yours of the 14th and 17th and have nothing to return to the contents of them; but to God I pray, as in the litany, that He would send you grace, wisdom and understanding (though I could) change one syllable of what he writ and you will judge the style is not mine. It is too long to pass to many hands in any other way than by printing; and that I do not think it or the subject worth. I am not yet got above the need of such vindications, in the opinion of sober men. It is time to knock off. I am fain to end here, having taken a written sheet, and left no room for more, if I had more to write."

[44.]—1678[-9], Jan. 21, Dublin.—"Since my son Ossory[2] arrived here with nothing that concerns the public, whatever may be thought there and here, we have had some opportunity to consult about our domestic affairs, of which the principal consist in cultivating the hopes you give me of the youth[3] you mentioned in one of your last, and we are come to a resolution to send him for some time to Oxford. And I am the more for it in regard of the confidence I have in the care and friendship of the Lord Bishop[4] of that See, to whom I have by this post written about it.

"If the Parliament shall meet on the 4th of the next month, I conceive he will be there, and then I desire you would concert with him the time and manner, and all the circumstances of the boy's going thither and being there, which I have not skill enough to mention particularly but leave it entirely to his direction and yours, only I recommend that by Monsieur Drelincourt's going with him or some French servant or servants, he may be kept in the practice of the French language and mien, which are the only two things I have much fancy to belonging to that nation, and I only affect them because they are undeniably the most graceful and because it may be of advantage against an enemy, to be perfect in their dialect.

"I do not wish there should be much time lost or any charge saved, or any expense made, but all may be done conducible to the end I propose of making the heir of my family a good Christian, a good and useful subject and an honest man.

"I have little to say of this place, our intention is entirely bent to what you are doing and shall do in England. Our last letters were of the 4th of this month and yet by interlopers from Chester and Liverpool, we are told from Chester that my Lord Treasurer[5] is fled and that the prentices of London were up in arms. The reporter of this I have caused to be secured to answer his spreading of false news if it prove so. But he that reports only that my Lord Treasurer is employed on some embassy, but says nothing of the rising of the prentices, I have left at liberty."

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[1] See page 254. [2] Thomas, Earl of Ossory.
[3] James, subsequently Duke of Ormonde. [4] John Fell, S.T.P. [5] Earl of Danby.

MSS. OF MARQUIS OF ORMONDE.

[45.]—1678[-9], Feby. 5, Dublin.—"Though this month's labours may belong to some of your brethren, yet I doubt yours ends not with the last, and therefore as I would not, if I had matter for it, give you the interruption of long letters, so I would not expect you should take, that of writing to me, but when you conceive you may have something that may advantage the public, by instructing me in my conduct in the service of it.

"All that has lately been done there is far beyond my comprehension, and it is vain that I go about to sound the depth or end driven at; yet it is impossible for one so imbarked not to fix his thoughts with conjectures, how little soever they can profit or satisfy.

"I hope by this time there is some progress made towards sending James[1] to Oxford, where I wish him every minute I think of him, and that I confess, is oftener than a wiser man would, in such a conjuncture. And therefore I hope you will pardon the solicitude of a friend in a matter not trivial to him though so in itself."

[46.]—1678[-9], March 1, Dublin.—"In yours of the 22nd of the last I received the two dozen of articles transmitted from hence in a letter of intelligence, for to so many they may be computed and fairly distinguished. What I think most worth the observing is that amongst them all, what is averred to be most true and to be proved is false; and most impossible to be proved; some things are affirmed that have some colour of truth, and yet no more than will serve to make the inferences downright lies. I must expect as many of these panegyrics, as there are frothy wits and traitorous principles. To that of my Lord of Anglesey's, I send you an extract of a letter of mine writ to my Lord of Longford, where some of the matters now charged are taken notice of. For the 'red cap and the glass of sack,' let my Lord Primate answer, I vehemently suspect a Bishop that would have his Primate to be the author, or a contributor at least to that collection. If your friend could safely give some light from what hands it came and to what hands it was put, there might good use be made of the hint, but in such cases I never press any man.

"I am glad James[2] is gotten into safe harbour, and into the place in the world I most wish him. I am clear of my Lord Bishop's opinion, that it is in all respects better boarding inferior servants than giving them wages and liberty to shift for themselves; they will have fewer excuses for neglecting their attendance and be kept freer from temptations to debauchery.

"I heartily pray God to prosper the work the two Bishops were called into. This is like to find you busy enough. God direct and put a good end to that also.

"You have herewith a copy of the order I gave for the apprehension of Peter Talbot. I confess it was not very exactly executed; but it is one of the very few truths the intelligencer writes, that he and many other Papists had notice of the discovery of some plot wherein they were concerned early enough for Peter to dispose of his papers before he was seized on."

[47.]—1678[-9], March 8, Dublin.—"It appeared, by the little that our last letters brought us, as if there were a great calm in affairs, I wish it may not be such as prognosticates a storm.

"I approve wholly of Monsieur Drelincourt's conduct in all things but the troubling you with little accounts, which may as well be ordered and adjusted betwixt him and Mulys. My Lord Courcy's sister

[1] Son of Thomas, Earl of Ossory. [2] Son of Earl of Ossory.

is fallen into the small pox, the most terrible disease to a young lady, but I hope she will come off with life and without impair of her beauty. I have consented that my Lord Courcy's steward shall advance her some supply on this occasion. Sir Edward Scott and Colonel Demsy professing that the stop of pensions and reforming has utterly disabled them to help her, as they have done and would do. It is proposed by Sir Edward that when 500*l.* can be raised upon my Lord Courcy's estate it should be put into good hands, as a portion for her and the interest to be her subsistance. This, her birth and the agreeableness of her, and some countenance (they hope) may get her a tolerable husband, as I suppose it would, if they would allow of a Protestant, to whom I could make her more valuable by some preferment in her consideration.

"My Lord of Orrery is incessant in his solicitude for the safety of this kingdom, and the Protestants in it, as he demonstrates with great zeal and ability upon every the least offered occasion, but still his reflections on the subject, are not without some implied ones on the Government. The copy of his letter to my Lord Chancellor, which I send you, may be some instance of it. And because that good Lord seldom covers his candle under a bushel and may have prepared that discourse for other eyes and uses than my Lord Chancellor's and mine, I also send you a copy of his Grace's answer, which, I think, states our conditions and proceedings here, with as much ability, and with much more ingenuity. In a letter of mine to Sir Cyril Wych, I fell occasionaly upon one particular in my Lord Chancellor's, and have said something of it, omitted or at least not so fully handled by his Grace, as the subject might bear, which is extracted and herewith sent.

"I shall let the University of Oxford know they could not have obliged me more than by their compliance with my recommendation in behalf of Mr. Solicitor. I wish his elder brother and he may be instructed in the affairs of this kingdom against they may come to be spoken of in the House of Commons, where very wrong representations of them are to be diffused and infused. This letter grows too long for the time you are like to be found in.

"My son, Ossory, has a copy of my Lord of Orrery's letter but not of my Lord Chancellor's answer."

[48.]—1678[-9], March 16, Dublin.—"A strong continued, easterly wind has kept us in much ignorance of what has passed there since the first of this month; more than what we hear by interlopers from Chester-Liverpool and Whitehaven, that the King's speech at the opening of the Parliament gives great satisfaction in the country; that the Duke[1] as well as the Duchess, is gone for Holland with the King's declared approbation; and that his Majesty has declared in Council, that he was never married but to the Queen, and that he is not the father of any legitimate child.

"As to what relates to Ireland, we are told that twenty companies of foot will shortly be sent over, and that my Lord Dunbarton's[2] regiment is to make as many as it consist of to complete the number. Some expectation I had of that number of companies, but I was utterly ignorant how they were to be commanded and as much to seek how they should be maintained, otherwise than by calling a Parliament, the revenue having been by the last establishment so even with it, that the northern expedition and the extraordinaries upon account of the plot, and some reparations of forts, and arms in contemplation of the dangers from France, have cast us behind considerably. All which has been often

[1] James, Duke of York. [2] See page 226.

and now very lately represented and must be well known to my Lord Treasurer and my Lord of Ranelagh; who certainly have been consulted with, about providing for the support of so great an addition of charge. A Nonconformist friend of mine, in friendship to me, and indignation against the writer of the original of the copy, you sent me of a letter of intelligence of the 5th of February, has drawn up the remarks and confutation I send you herewith."

[49.]—1678[-9], March 20, Dublin.[1]

[50.]—1679, April 23, Dublin.—"I am now at once to answer yours of the 8th, 12th, and 15th of this month. With one of the former you sent me a letter of the Oxford tutor informing the miscarriage of Monsieur Drelincourt at which I was as much scandalized and offended as my Lady Berkeley could be or her Lord if he had been alive, and I began to resolve to have no more to do with Frenchmen in that function. But by a letter from my Lord Bishop of Oxford, I find that the matter was not so bad as represented; and that the tutor has made a shift to put himself as much in the wrong as he represented the other to be, seems evident to me if Gendy's letter be true. In which case possibly it may be fit to find another tutor for James. I am sorry it has come to that pass, that it is needful to print vindications, but if it be the received fashion it must be followed.

"When I had writ thus far I was called upon to go to church, and was so taken up all that day that I could not finish my letter, and now I am overtaken by two of yours of the 19th. I do not wonder that a man of so fruitful an invention as Sir William Petty lets it loose now. It is most certain he has very many useful notions but they must for the most part be separated and singled out for practice and he bears not retrenchments either of land or notions with much patience.

"I thought I had fully satisfied him. I am sure he said I had before the whole Council, that it was not possible for me in his case and upon the letter he got from the King to do more in his favour than I had done; and if he has gone ten years out of his way and is now directed into it, can he justly be angry with me? Colonel Fitzpatrick is gone beyond sea and according to the time I was told he took shipping, I suppose he may be landed somewhere. As to the grant (which they say is his) I am sure it is not in his name; so that if he were here, he might consent to the resignation but could not, as I think, actually do it. I know not how that grant comes to be so violently fallen upon, and others more obnoxious not thought of or questioned, but of this more hereafter.

"Your longer letter must be a little studied before a resolution can be taken upon it; though it states things as clearly as it is possible and is as directive as such times will permit. But in such a labyrinth it is impossible to be sure to make a right step and sometimes it may be best to make none but stay for more daylight. Yet even so no man may stay too long and be quite benighted. I shall hardly bring myself to throw away what I am hunted for; and shall be glad to find that the greatest fault I have committed is the receiving vast grants, and do not fear, but that if I may be heard to that, I shall well justify the receiving them, as I did. This comfort I have, the King, his Council of both Kingdoms, and the two Houses of Parliament, all Protestants once thought

[1] See "History of James Duke of Ormonde," by Thomas Carte, M.A., vol. ii., Appendix p. 91, London: 1735–1736, 3 vol. folio.

they were not too much or me unworthy of them; but of all men the 'Adventurers' are most ungrateful if they repine at it, for I not only departed from what would have been worth 20,000*l.* a year for their accommodation and for which I never made above 23,000*l.* of in money, but when their whole settlement was brought into danger by a commission set on foot by the negotiation of Colonel Talbot, plenipotentiary for the Irish, I do not remember any one Councillor but myself, that declared against that Commission and for the English interest; and this I continued to do till the Parliament prevailed by an address to have it superseded. I was then cried up as much, as I can be now cried down, by the whole English of this kingdom, and sure I am I have since done nothing to change the tone. I will proceed at this time no farther on this subject, but tell you that I am now going to Chapel Izod,[1] where my wife is not well, and where I shall dine with Sir William Petty."

[51.]—1679, April 30, Dublin.[2]

[52.]—1679, May 3, Dublin.—"Yours of the 26th of the last has put us into more than ordinary expectation what it could be that required the sitting of the Parliament on a Sunday: and though you hinted things of the highest importance, yet I cannot see why they might not have staid for debate till Monday.

"I have received directions from his Majesty by Mr. Secretary Coventry, to send a list of the Privy Council with my opinion what officers I think ought always successively to be of it. But I am not commanded to give any character of persons, and I am glad I am not. In the number of the Council that shall be, it will certainly fall out that some concerned in all the interest you mention will be found though none but officers should be named; but it will be impossible to dispatch the business of the Council here, with so few as is designed to be of it."

[53.]—1679, May 7, Dublin.[3]

[54.]—1679, May 17, Dublin.—"I approve of the determination of my friends, and have accordingly herewith sent a new letter with a flying seal and blank date; and leave it and myself to their Government.

"The alteration was necessary. My Lord Primate, upon good ground, desiring not to be named for a Justice, which I rectified in a second letter to Mr. Secretary and unawares sent it him, not remembering that the main letter might not so soon be put into his hands, though I think I told my Lord Ossory I had no reserve for him, so that if he was not made acquainted with the whole affair it is time he should be; else he will not understand the meaning of my second letter.

"I am in expectation of a letter from his Majesty acquitting me for the expense of the Northern expedition, made by his command, which will also give me authority to proceed upon the fort of Rincorran and make necessary payments for it, of which that for the purchase of ground ought to be amongst the first and though I will interpret it so, yet if I had an express command for it in a letter apart, it would not be the worse.

"Yesterday I received a letter from Sir Philip Percival being newly landed at Kinsale. I am glad I live to see so hopeful a person to succeed my old friend of the same name, and shall be more so if I can shew the kindness I have to his memory and family."

[1] Near Dublin. [2] See Carte, ut supra, p. 91. [3] See Carte, ut supra, p. 92.

MSS. OF MARQUIS OF ORMONDE.

[55.]—1679, May 24, Dublin.—"I have found some difficulty to bring myself to write to my Lord Shaftesbury at all, and when I had overcome that with the help of the deference I have for the opinion of my friends, I found it harder to pen such a letter as could at once meet with their sense and satisfy the great man and myself. You will see what I have at length produced; and all I could obtain of myself to say upon the occasion. If it prove not agreeable to what my friends would have, into which number I desire Mr. Secretary Coventry may be always taken, I do not expect it should be delivered but returned or destroyed.

"By the state our last letters of the 17th left things in, I do not see it possible but that some very determining resolutions, must be fixed upon by the end of this week for high points were close driven."

[56.]—1679, June 17, Dublin.—"You will perhaps hear my letter to Mr. Secretary, in return to the order of Council, read there; if not you will easily get a sight of it.

I know it is not unusual to require from Governors of garrisons and provinces an account of what men they can spare towards a campaign, and many are the circumstances that govern their returns. But few cases have been or can be like mine in all particulars; they are too many, and many not fit to instance. This may perhaps have occasioned more caution and obscurity in my letter than will be satisfactory, but I hope I shall be found clear enough in my actions.

It is already murmured at here that these men they have fed in times of peace and safety are taken from their defence in times of danger; but I must conclude it proceeds from such as would not have the rebellion in Scotland suppressed too soon; or from such as do not consider how much better it is to meet a growing enemy betimes, and at a distance from home, than to stay till he gets to his full strength and comes to our doors.

"I have not anything to entertain you with from hence at this time."

[57.]—1679, June 23, Dublin.—"It was time to send us good news out of Scotland; the brethren in all parts of this kingdom, especially in the North, were growing very bold, and ready to come in to bear a part, if those of Scotland had had success; but I think they will not be so ready to share in their misfortunes.

"It was not possible for me with more care to endeavour to preserve the friendship of that noble Lord you mention than I did: and even in the particular he seems to take so unkindly, I was disposed to do all that I was warranted or could justify to the King in the conjuncture or to myself in prudence; this will and must appear if any order shall come requiring the payment of that sum, and if in my own defence it shall appear the revenue was not rightly stated by that Lord nor so carefully managed as it might have been, and that whatever accounts were sent of concordatums, the fund was left in debt, I am not to be blamed."

[58.]—1679, July 2, Dublin.—"I have yours of the 24th of the last, and by one of the 25th from Mr. Secretary, sent by an express, I was assured of the Duke of Monmouth's great and seasonable victory over the rebels of Scotland. I am heartily glad it was obtained by the loyal courage of his Majesty's subjects of that kingdom, a circumstance of great dejection, I hope, to the disaffected in the other two.

I was so hopeful that God would bless the King's arms with success, that I took early care to lay hold on all stragglers that after a defeat might fly for shelter into the North; and it hath already had some effect, and I doubt not will have more. I am in hope that the leisure this victory may afford his Majesty and his ministers will be usefully employed to prepare against the like or any other dangers at home or

from abroad; and that in consultations of that nature, some thoughts will be bestowed on this Kingdom, which I think needs only authority and directions to provide for its own security. I have, as my duty binds me, taken this occasion to mind his Majesty of proper persons of it, and there left it, as I will at this time any further troubling of you."

[59.]—1679, July 5, Dublin.—"I have two of yours of the 28th of the last, of which that written in your own hand requires my answer. The enclosed copy of my letter to my Lord Essex,[1] will let you see I have desired the return of the draughts I sent long since to be drawn and signed in form, or that the Lords of the Treasury would vouchsafe to let me know what they object against them; and this I think is but a reasonable condescension towards any man in my station; though the subject of my dispatches did not so directly and highly concern the King's service.

"I hope the original of this copy I send you may produce at least some answer, the want of which for so long a time I rather impute to the importance and multiplicity of business nearer home than any neglect of the affairs of this kingdom or of me, who have the management of them.

"My instructions and the establishment require that when there shall be any defect of money to answer all the charge upon the revenue, the pensions must in the first place suffer the disappointment: and whoever is found in the catalogue of them by the general rule must either be wholly unpaid or to bear a deduction in proportion with others in his case; if that will even things.

"But since it is impossible with certainty to know what defalcations out of the pensions will make ends to meet, or rather since it is upon the matter evident, that the stopping of all pensions will not these twelve months bring the revenue to answer the establishment as it is now enlarged, not reckoning the expense of Rincorran.[1] I thought myself indispensably obliged to give order that pensioners should not for the present be paid, wherein I was the more early and positive when I found difficulty was made of allowing me a discharge for the expense of the northern expedition in 1677, and when I remember how rhetorically my Lord of Ranelagh charged the great arrear I left the army in, when I last governed here, upon my mismanagement.

"Mr. Secretary Coventry has given me occasion in the case of my Lord Castlehaven to offer something to his Majesty upon this step of pensions which may produce directions in the case of my Lord Courcy, but whatever happens you shall not lose what you have or shall advance for his supply.

"I hope I am not your first informer of the death of your good mother; but you who have borne a more unexpected loss than this reasonably could be, cannot need the cold consolation I am able to minister upon such an occasion; if it be any to you, that I take the part of a true friend in all that concerns you, you may be most sure of it.

"I am not able to judge whether you will not so far want the care of so excellent a manager of your affairs here as your mother was, as to change your purpose of going to Tunbridge, and employ the vacation you expected, in a voyage into Munster. In that case I hope you will have leisure to come as far as Kilkenny.

"In the meantime I cannot blame the thoughts you have of retiring from public affairs, having myself the very same; but I draw near that age that almost obliges to a recess; you, I hope, have many more years

[1] See pages 325–327.

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and may live to see a time when your long and painful services may be thought worthy of reward by more easy and profitable employments. I add to this consideration that one of the reasons that would induce you to sell will hinder others from buying, at least at any reasonable rate.

"Thank you for giving me a share in anything that relates to you, and will think myself more obliged if you tell me how I may, with any advantage to you, shew that I am your most affectionate and humble servant."

[60.]—1679, August 24, Kilkenny.—"I made no great haste to answer yours of the 9th of this month, believing you could have little use of a return till yours to London; which I guess may be about this may get thither, where if you find the story of my having written to the King so disadvantageously of the Protestants of this kingdom still insisted on, you may make what use you think fit of the inclosed extract of my letter to Mr. Secretary Coventry, which may have given any colour for such a report, for to the King I have not written twice since I last came into this Government, not once since the discovery of the plot, and never concerning the Scottish rebellion.

"With those extracts you will have a copy of a joint letter from this Council and me, which I hope will not only be a very full confutation of that malicious and irrational calumny but a seasonable manifestation of the duty and loyalty of all that deserve the name of Protestants in this kingdom, which if a few fanatics will needs usurp and appropriate to themselves, I do not doubt they will find themselves as much mistaken in their computations as they are in their opinions.

"I will cause a petition to be drawn and transmitted with my opinion which being solicited there will obtain his Majesty's directions for the payment of my Lord Courcy's pension, unless my Lords of the Treasury shall obstruct it there.

"I have received copies of their Lordships' report upon the several letters I desired from his Majesty for his service and my own exoneration. In it I find the restriction you mention or rather the liberty I desired restrained, but, with all respect to their Lordships' judgments and authority, I think very unnecessarily, for since it is or may be, if they please, apparent to them, that 100,000*l.* more than we have in prospect, will not answer the charge of providing ammunition, building and repairing of forts and store houses and providing and mounting of guns for forts and a marching army. I say since all this is or ought to be known to them, representations of all these necessaries and defects lying before them, or where they may have them, I suppose it is rather an extraordinary or unusual trust, if it should be left to a Lord Lieutenant to dispose of two or 20,000*l.*, towards the doing of that work, which he, upon the place, would judge fittest first to be done.

"And yet that was not all or the principal reason why I desired that letter; but to free the King from the importunity of pretenders to pensions and bounties, and to appropriate the overplus when any should be, to the uses aforesaid which stand in need of more than we can hope for out of the revenue of this kingdom; though the present Farmers[1] should continue to make their monthly payments never so punctually, of which there is no certainty, but rather much doubt.

"And to justify my apprehensions and desires upon it, it has fallen out that since I desired that appropriating letter, what I apprehended is come to pass. Several orders are come, charging payments on the overplus, and many more I expect, all which had been prevented if I might

[1] Of the revenue.

have been trusted, (not with the money) but where to employ it when it should come in.

"I confess in this I depended most on my Lord of Essex, who must be presumed to remember how empty he left the stores, how ruinous the store houses and forts, and how utterly unprovided the whole kingdom of all things that belonged to war, but the bare bodies of men; and very many of those antiquated and unserviceable; and in this state it must continue till there shall be wherewith to mend it.

"I have heard more than once of his Lordship's exceptions to that item of 700*l.* for cleaning of arms, to which if he would have added that of fixing, it would not have appeared so unreasonable, for the number fixed is about 6,000 and will arm with the addition of pikes, which we also have provided, 8,000 men completely; and that is worth 7,000*l.* Nor had the item been now so great if in five years his Lordship had thought it worth his care.

"He cannot but also remember how often he complained and how much he was discouraged when he found any inconsiderable sum that seemed to be saved from the establishment, begged as soon or before it was due, but the tables are turned, and so end your trouble and mine for the present."

[61.]—1679, September 27, Kilkenny.—"I have yours of the 20th and congratulate you on your return to Spring Garden. It can be no great matter whether you find, at least whether you answer, any letter I writ you from hence, the copy you mention must be of a letter in my vindication against a false report raised of me on occasion of the Scotch rebellion. It has been thought better to disperse more copies of it than to print or yet to produce it in Council wherein I acquiesce.

"If it were not too late to put on the armour prepared against the next conflict (as I think it is), yet I am convinced that it would be of no defence against the great guns that are expected, at least to me, who know no reason why I should fear anything beyond the changing of my station, and I have the vanity to think it may concern others more than immediately it does me, that I should hold it for a time. It is true it may therefore concern others to remove me, but then a yellow horse will not bear me off unless the rider sit fast.

"I would be glad you could see Oxford for I am told the youth there needs good advice and I fear there are some that give him bad, and infuse into him other thoughts of himself and family and fortune than will do him good. I have endeavoured by letters to caution him against the poison of such vanities, and the pride, sloth and ill nature they would produce. These documents fortified by your prudence, and assisted by the kindness I hope he has for you, may do good. If he be fond of being out of that place it may be told him the shortest way is to make haste in his studies but you will best discover his inclinations and apply aptest councils.

[62.]—1679, October 8, Dublin.—"I do not doubt but that yours of the 30th of the last is as perfect a description as could be made of the face of things as they then stood; and I think there can be little variation till the Parliament shall meet, unless it may be in the time of their sitting.

"I find that the informations of some masters of ships, taken upon oath at Cork, having been transmitted into England by my Lord of Orrery, have there made a great noise, of an invasion of this kingdom suddenly to be expected from France, and of a shipload of arms that were to be imported to arm the Irish Papists for the reception and assistance of a French army; and the ship was named that was to

bring and land these arms in some place betwixt Waterford and Dungarvan.

It fell out, that I was at my house at Carrick when these informations were sent me by my Lord of Orrery, within less than 20 miles of Waterford and Dungarvan; and though I did not believe there could be any such preparations on the French coast, as to transport an army fit to invade a kingdom, but that we must have some other kind of intelligence of it, and that out of England; and though it seemed very improbable to me that such a number of fire arms (5 or 6,000) should be consigned to such a part of the kingdom, where our troops and companies, both of the army and militia lie thickest, and where the country is well inhabited by English.

And though I found my Lord of Orrery had taken the alarm warmly, and had issued suitable orders, yet I immediately sent mine to the same effect, and all we can yet find is that the vessel mentioned to bring the arms is since come into the port of Waterford, but upon strict search found to be laden only with salt.

"We are informed that this good Lord is fallen dangerously ill,[1] and I believe it the rather that amongst others some of his own family have already made applications to succeed him in some of his employments; yet I have reason to believe that before he fell into the state he is in, he sent over some notice of a conspiracy for the raising of a rebellion in this kingdom, and that about Limerick.

The informer is a gentleman of the Fitzgeralds, a Protestant, to whom the design was imparted some years since but as he says continued to this time; the sheriff of your county gave me notice of Fitzgerald's desire to inform me of all he knew, and thereupon I sent for him and the sheriff by the permission of the Judges (for Fitzgerald was then in gaol and under trial for treasonable words) brought him to me to Clonmel; there he gave me in writing, under his hand, whatsoever he could then think of relating to the design, but told me that being much wearied by his journey and his mind much disturbed by the malicious prosecution against him, he might afterwards recollect more, which he would be sure to come and inform me of as soon as he should be at liberty, which that it might be the sooner I writ to the Judges that he might have a fair and speedy trial. He accordingly had it was acquitted and set at liberty.

Yet till about three weeks after his acquittal I heard nothing of him, so that I had caused a letter to be prepared to the sheriff to find him out and bring him to me; but that night the letter was to go, Mr. Fitzgerald came to me to Kilkenny, as I remember the 27th of September, four days before I came thence. I immediately spoke with him and desired him to give me the further account he had promised, but being Saturday night he took till Monday morning to bring it to me as he had done his former informations in writing.

"Accordingly he brought it, and told me that some affairs of his own required his going into the county of Longford, but that by the 10th of this month he would come to Dublin and there give me yet further information and here I expect him.

"But betwixt the time of his acquittal at Limerick and his coming to me to Kilkenny, he gave some notice of the discoveries he was going to make to my Lord Broghill, who sent it to his father and his father into England, where what use will be made of it before I have all that Fitzgerald can say, I know not, but thus that matter stands for the present."

[1] Lord Orrery died on 6th October 1679.

[63.]—1679, October 8, Dublin.—"I have caused a petition to be drawn here to be presented to his Majesty in behalf of my Lord Courcy for the continuance of the payment of his pension, whereupon if his Majesty in observance of the rules of Council shall require my opinion it shall be favourable towards his Lordship.

"The next post Mr. Secretary shall receive what I have to say to the report of the Lord Commissioners of the Treasury upon some letters desired by me from his Majesty upon one of which your satisfaction for the land taken for the fort of Rincorran, depends.

"I have acquainted my Lord Primate with part of your shorter letter of the 30th of the last month and he will write to his brother Bishop to clear himself from the least injury done by him to the person the other is so concerned for; I read no part of your letter to him, but took liberty to smother the matter in my relation without naming of persons."

[64.]—1679, November 8, Dublin.—"The letters out of England have had so quick passage this fair weather, that I think I have one by every post from the 18th of the last to the first of this month from you upon my hands unanswered; that is to say unacknowledged, for ordinarily little else can be returned from hence.

"The pains you took to visit the youth at Oxford, and to describe him in all his dimensions and qualifications is one of the greatest obligations you could have laid upon me. And certainly whoever considers his temper cannot think it fit he should be ventured under any government far from those he is in some awe of till his discretions have better mastered his passions. It must be to you a very tasteless correspondence you hold with him, yet the advantage to him makes me desire you to continue it.

"You will find in another hand the best reasons I can yet give for our manner of proceeding for disarming the Papists and arming the Protestants. I am in search for the orders given in 1663, as I take it, for the calling in the King's arms out of the hands of some of the dregs of Cromwell's army, who had then newly conspired to surprise me and this Castle, and to raise a fresh rebellion against his Majesty. If I can I will cause the examinations concerning it to be found and put together, and I think it will appear by some of them that Sir H. J. was tampering in the matter.

"I have not had one syllable from my Lord of Shaftesbury in return to the letter I was advised to write to him.

"A little before Lord Orrery's death there were as there are still three informations on foot of designs laid by the Papists to disturb our peace here.

"One was an accusation of the Earl of Tyrone[1] by one Burk. The next, as I take it, in point of time, was one David Fitzgerald against the Lord of Brittas and one Colonel Pierce Lacy and against many absent Irish officers, who came about four or five years ago to get recruits. And the third was the informations on oath of some masters of ships of many arms sent out of France to be landed betwixt Waterford and Dungarvan in order to fit the Papists for the reception of a French army then, as they said, ready to sail for Ireland; all the persons accused and within our reach but the Earl of Tyrone are secured, but yet we can make little progress in the discovery. David Fitzgerald, the man of best sense and quality of them, being or pretending to be sick.

[1] Richard, Lord Le Poer.

"Our endeavour is and will be so to piece all these informations that what may be wanting in direct proof may be supplied by circumstantial probabilities and brought into one formed design; and I believe in this the deceased Earl had taken some pains which we shall much want the benefit of; having left no man behind him his equal in that art.

"I have of late been troubled with sore eyes to which this exercise is not a friend, I am therefore just quitting it for that of hunting."

[65.]—1679, November 8, Dublin.—"Proceedings about arming and disarming:" "Though I might take more to furnish my friend with answers to the objections raised against my proceedings for the securing of this kingdom since the discovery of the plot, yet that I may, as well as I can, set them at rest in my behalf and particularly my Lord of Burlington and receive their opinion of the defence I make before the meeting of the Parliament, I will, as well as I can remember them, set down the reasons why time was given to the Papists to bring in their arms:

"It must, in the first place, be understood that here, there is no law in force prohibiting the Papists, as such, to have arms or authorising the taking of them from them; nevertheless considering the state of affairs as they really were, and the terror the English and Protestants were with industry put into, it was by me first proposed in Council that the Papists should be disarmed, presuming that they durst not object to the legality of it, believing that nobody else would do it for them; and hoping that no malicious inferences would be made from thence as if the Government might another time assume the power of calling whom it would a Papist, and disarm them or by parity of reason whoever else it might suspect to be ill affected to the Government.

"The thing being resolved, the question was how it might be best and most effectually done.

"It was considered that as there are many laws in force in England against Papists, that are not here, so the disproportion in the numbers of the one and the other is very differing.

"In Ireland Sir William Petty, our best computer, supposes, there are about fifteen Papists to one Protestant.

In England I have heard there is not one Papist to an hundred Protestants. So that there it was easy and safe and without question just to disarm the Papists. But to employ one Protestant to disarm fifteen Papists and to execute it all in one day was impossible: and to do it on several days was to give them the warning that is complained of.

"Nor was it found easy to distribute orders for doing the work throughout the kingdom, without their having notice of it, and time sufficient to hide any arms they had.

"How incompetent a number then would the army have been who are numbered with the Protestants, and how safe would it have been at such a time to empty our garrisons, and scatter our men upon such a service, exposing them to the mercy of the Papists if they had arms, and to the loss of their labour and many other inconveniences if they had none or had conveyed them away.

"If the Papists had a design to surprise our garrisons and destroy the Protestants and were provided with arms to execute their designs, doubtless no greater advantage could have been wished for by him, than to have left our towns without soldiers; and to send the army in loose files amongst them to be destroyed even with clubs, stones, swords, and skeins; and yet so they must have been dispersed, for in a year they could not have searched all Papists' houses in complete troops or companies.

"Besides, I am well acquainted with the disorders soldiers are very apt to commit under the countenance of such commissions, how they have searched for pikes and muskets in desks trunks and cachettes of two or three foot long; and sometimes mistaken Protestants' money and other goods for Papists' arms. Nay I have by complaint and proof found that where a Papist had a sword with a silver hilt, the officer would needs interpret the taking it away to be within the proclamation; and inferior officers have taken away swords and restored them again for half a cob.[1]

"For these and other reasons, and pursuant to examples left us by my Lord of Essex upon the occasion of disarming Papists in his time,[2] we judged it was best to give them the time it was impossible to take from them, and so render them the more inexcusable, and liable to the punishment threatened in the proclamation, if arms should be found in their possession after the time limited. And we have found the fruit and they the smart of this course, for some arms have been brought in, and some severely punished with whom arms were found after the prescribed time for bringing them in.

"I confess it is possible some arms may yet remain concealed in the houses of Papists, and it may be safely affirmed there are, for it cannot come under proof that there are not; and the number may be called what anybody pleases, and credit may be given to it, as well as to the report in the beginning of the rebellion in England that there were thousands of Danish horse hid in cellars. But in all probability if there be any such concealed arms they cannot be many, nor very serviceable, as they must be kept, for I find it hard enough to keep arms fixed in stores and magazines with all the care of officers that are appointed and paid for it; how then shall they be preserved under ground or walled up in our moist climate.

"But it is (and as it is thought unanswerably) objected, that there was a time when Protestants were disarmed, and they had no such warning given them. I confess there was a time when some who call themselves Protestants were endeavoured to be disarmed; but there are many circumstances that difference the case; though they on whose behalf the objection is made, should be allowed to be Protestants because they are not Papists.

"First: The direction was not to disarm them as Protestants, but now the order was to disarm the Papists as Papists without any distinction or exception.

2. "The Protestants, and I think the only true Protestants, and they only were employed to disarm some of those that call themselves Protestants. Whereas to make the case parallel: Papists should have been employed to disarm Protestants as Protestants; and they only were now to disarm Papists.

3. "The arms taken from some of the Protestants were not their own but the King's; whereas those now taken from the Papists were their own proper goods, and nothing but reason of State can justify the taking them from them any more then the taking away their estates, and perhaps a good estate in bad hands may do more mischief than three or four rusty guns or cases of pistols.

4. "The way of searching for arms was, by experience in the case mentioned, found so ineffectual, and the authority given for it so much abused, that it was thought best now as well as in the time of the Earl of Essex, to make trial of this other way, which has succeeded better.

[1] Silver coin. [2] See page 337.

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"In the last place though there was a formed design of rebelling; and of surprising me in the Castle of Dublin[1] contrived and brought very near execution, by those who I will never believe to be true Protestants, however they effect and scandalize the name, yet when some of the principal conspirators were executed by due course of law, and that it was conceived that example had taken good effect and that the pretences for that purposed rebellion were discovered to be groundless, not only all the arms of such as could pretend title to them were restored, but when a war with France, Denmark and Holland was proclaimed, the Protestants and only they were armed out of his Majesty's stores, at his charge and formed into a Militia; and so they have continued ever since, though the late rebellion in Scotland might have given ground for disarming some in this kingdom that are well enough known to be of the same principles having given sufficient testimony of it.

"It does not much belong to me to answer for the price set upon arms and ammunition, having no share in the merchandise, yet I called those who had, to the Board and there regulated it the best I could, computing what reasonable gain was to be allowed the importers over and above the charges of freight, insurance and the interest of their money; and if people would not buy them at those rates, though a shilling or two more than ordinary in firearms or a penny or two more in a pound of powder, it was an argument that either they did not want them; or that they were not really in those apprehensions that were represented. However I know not what could have been done more by the Government than to cause arms and ammunition to be brought and exposed to sale; and that only to Protestants.

"Yet because complaint was made that the prices of those arms were exorbitant, licences for the importing and selling of arms and ammunition have been given to divers merchants, and it is six months since I sent to the late Earl of Orrery ten or twelve blank licences to be given to such merchants as he thought fit; and I am informed that those commodities are sold by merchants full as dear as those sent from the Tower; and that without the trials they undergo there."

[66.]—1679, November 9, Dublin.—"In a letter of Mr. Secretary Coventry's, he says the bills in order to a Parliament here, would be considered by a committee of the Council; but in a later letter than that he makes no mention of the prosecution of that purpose.

"Possibly the new discoveries about the plot may have laid aside the thoughts of these bills, and that it may be forgot to resume them when the discovery is driven as far as it will go. As I remember you were appointed to attend that business when heretofore it was under consideration; if you were not I am sure it is fit you should be, the rest of your brethren being strangers to the affairs of this kingdom. I desire you would from time to time let me know how the matter stands or how it advances, that I may not be importunate by pressing or too remiss in a thing that so much, in my opinion, imports the safety of the kingdom.

[67.]—1679, November 11, Dublin.[2]—

[68.]—1679, November 16, Dublin.[3]—

[69.]—1679, November 27, Dublin.—"I forgot to return you your Oxford letter. The style, I confess, may be mended and the spelling, but I am satisfied to find that the business he would be at is told. He

[1] See page 251. [2] See Carte, ut supra, p. 92.
[3] See Carte, ut supra, p. 93.

tells you true: I have allowed of his keeping another horse; but if he will trust me, I will early in the spring send him one fit for his turn, but is suspected he is put upon the desire for the divertisement of somebody else, yet he shall have no excuse for laziness.

Now I have a pen in my hand again, let me confess my dulness to you that I cannot comprehend from whence the question about the meeting of the Parliament or the day appointed arises. I see something about it gives—or at least is taken for—an occasion of great offence. If on the one hand cause is given to suspect it shall not meet I cannot commend the conduct. If there be no such cause given, I cannot see why it should be doubted it will not; and doubted to such a degree as to importune his Majesty for a binding declaration that the day shall hold; and to quit their stations because such a declaration is not sent forth, thereby manifesting that the rising of the Parliament is not the effect of the King's desire to satisfy his people and settle distractions, but of the zeal of some his Councillors. Having no part in Council—not so much as to be told whether they tend, this inquiry of mine might perhaps more prudently have been omitted, but I know to whom I write.

"It is said my Lord of Ranelagh and his friends here, and by their letters into England brag much of the prospect of his Lordship's coming off upon his accounts with advantage and triumph.

"I cannot find by his best friends that are in commission for taking his accounts that they are of that opinion. Witness the enclosed scantling of that matter given me by one of the Commissioners but last night and to that many items are to be added. These gross sums I remember: 24,000*l.*, borrowed by the King to discharge the quarter ending Christmas 1675. And yet that quarter is not discharged by about 11,000*l.*; 10,000*l.* paid by his Majesty to me, conceived to have been undertaken by them; 6,000*l.* to the Office of Ordnance in England for arms and ammunition sent hither. This sum the Earl of Ranelagh in his harangue at Council confidently affirmed was then paid, but now it appears the least part of it is not; 6,000*l.* to Colonel Lane's daughters clearly within the undertaking, but by the Earl's dexterity and interest transferred upon the last establishment on pretence that the undertaking had been over performed. For this the King has paid interest ever since the establishment; 4,000*l.* or thereabouts due to the City of London for the purchase of the Customs of Londonderry. Add these to the foot of the enclosed brief and you will not think it easy for those accounts to clear themselves of a considerable balance resting upon them.

"What is become of the 80,000*l.* they were to put into the King's coffers and all his debts paid at the end of that farm, or in two years after by half-yearly payments I can give no account of."

"The right honourable the Earl of Ranelagh and partners are debtors to the following sums due and claimed by several persons since the 11th August 1679, to this day, being the 25th of November 1679.

	£	s.	d.
"To several persons for assignments yet unpaid, drawn by Sir John Champante and the Commissioners for which the vouchers were delivered up as appears by the particulars - - - - -	22,293	13	8
"To several for eight assignments, mentioned in Sir John Champante's list, and have not been as yet brought before us, being on December pay, 1675	1,568	18	4½
"To several for so much imprest and deducted in the Treasury out of the pay due to the army, as per the account - - - - -	3,351	0	2

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	£	s.	d.
"To eight companies of the regiment Captain Henry Jones' company and Colonel Cromwell's troop of horse, for so much abated out of the 12 months arrears, on the composition made with the Commissioners as per the particulars - - -	4,571	5	1¾
"To several persons, for so much due on the 'forty-nine security,[1] as appears by the account - -	4,234	12	3½
"To several for so much due to several troops and companies for their additional pay for duty in Dublin - - - - - -	440	18	1
"To John Weaver, junior, and Mr. Thomas Boyd, for so much due to them for their interest in the lands in the Park[2] - - - - -	2,157	17	0¾
"To the Earl of Anglesey for so much claimed by his steward as due to his Lordship, as per the account - - - - - -	2,050	0	0
"To several for so much due to them on the civil list for which they produced the debentures - -	5,172	16	6¼
"To several for so much due on the military list, as appears by the several debentures - -	2,351	5	6
"To several, for so much due on the 12 months' arrears as appears by the several debentures - -	9,614	12	0
	£57,806	18	10

"Memorandum: there were several other deductions made in the Treasury which have not come before us.

"As also there were endorsed on the debentures for the 12 months arrears for debts due in the several quarters 8,130*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*"

[70.]—1679, December 10, Dublin.—"Yours of the 29th of the last and 2nd of this month contain matter of amazement, rather than instruction. And yet when the matter will bear it, you can make dark things clear enough. An honest endeavour to do my duty, and a calm resignation to God's will is what I aim at.

"I think London and Whitehall at this time so little divertiseing, and the Oxford student's being there at this season so dangerous to his health, and in other regards that I cannot consent to his remove but am content to purchase his willing stay where he is, at any rates you shall charge me with, either in house, clothes or what may more please and not hurt him."

[71.]—1679, December 14.—"I forgot with my last to return you the Oxford student's letter, I suppose you are chary of them to observe how the style and orthography may improve.

"We are on this side preparing a new transmission of bills upon his Majesty's late commands in order to the calling of a Parliament in this kingdom, and as the best and speediest way, we advise the laying aside all those bills which have so long lain before the King and Council, that some of them are become less proper than to us they seemed to be, when they were sent. I wish those we shall now send may not have the same fortune.

"With all the pains the Bishop of Meath and the committee he presides at can take, we have not yet brought Mr. David Fitzgerald's discovery and informations to such a conclusion and method as that they are fit

[1] Officers who served the King in Ireland before 1649.
[2] Phœnix Park, Dublin.

for transmission to the Council of England nor can we yet make them materially concur with discoveries made in England, or to be of one piece with them.

"My Lord of Tyrone is more considerably attacked, though by men of less credit than the gentlemen of Limerick, by Fitzgerald.

"What gives me most trouble for the present is the misunderstanding betwixt the citizens and soldiers at Waterford; but a short time will let us see whether it be really from the violence and disorder of the soldiers or whether it be not a continued clamour and combination against them."

[72.]—1679, December 24, Dublin.—"Yours of the 6th,[1] 9th and 13th came all in one post bark, so long we kept from knowing those transactions on that side which must produce some great change, God send it may be to the better."

[73.]—1680, November 19, Dublin.—"As I was striving to pay something to you in return to your condoling letter from Berlin, I had notice of your nephew's[2] death, which I confess stopped my pen and was a surcharge to the affliction I was under. From that time I have been in expectation of your return, and was last night assured of it by yours from London of the 10th inst., by the computation of it, I suppose this may find you in the country, where I heartily wish you may find the quiet and satisfaction your health requires.

"The order for retrenching the salaries of three of the commissioners of inspection is come, much to the disappointment of Sir Robert Hamilton, who arrived the day before with a recommendation from the King upon a reference of another pretension of Sir Robert's, very unsuitable to the thrift designed, whereof failing as he is like to do, and being in danger to lose what he thought himself sure of, his surprise must be great and displeasing.

"The order directs not who shall be left in, nor doth it expressly give me authority to name the persons; so that my purpose is, for the present, to suspend four of the six, and leave it to his Majesty to determine who shall be the three standing commissioners. I am by your arguments and my own experience as much disposed to serve Mr. Gwynn[3] as he can wish, but what shall I say, if it comes to be objected by Hamilton or Wild, that one is continued who never was here to exercise his office, nor never can come to do it, whilst others are retrenched that are and have been upon the place. I confess I am puzzled between my inclination and the difficulty of fairly following it; and when men cannot come to a satisfactory resolution, they commonly seek for a good colour to delay it, and that I shall do. I say nothing of public affairs or of the part I am like to bear, or rather suffer in them; I am at great quiet within, and cannot be in a great fright."

[74].—1680[-81], February 19, Dublin.—Yours of the 12th of this month is the third of yours that lie on my hands unanswered. The two first principally concerned the young Lord Courcy in relation to the disposing of him for the time to come, wherein considering the time and all his circumstances it is very hard to advise.

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[1] See Sixth Report of Royal Commission Historical MSS., Part I. p. 736, London: 1871.

[2] Sir Philip Perceval, Baronet, whose mother was sister of Sir Robert Southwell.

[3] Francis Gwynn, successor to Sir Robert Southwell, as clerk of the Council, London.

"I take it for granted that he is past profiting in learning what is taught there; and if he be well established in point of religion I can, in his behalf, console myself for his want of proficiency in his other studies. I would very gladly receive him here in my family, but that it will be hard to keep his Popish relations from him; and I doubt as hard to keep them from endeavours to pervert him. And if they should prevail upon him, it would trouble me extremely it should be whilst he is under my care.

"To travel, his fortune is too small to do it, with any advantage to him; and in his travels he would be as much exposed to perversion in religion as in Ireland, and something more, by splendid sights, and seeming mortifications of Popish churches and churchmen.

"Upon the whole matter I am come to this opinion that he should stay at Oxford till the first sessions of the next Parliament shall be over. During the sitting we must find an expedient to have his pension taken out of the rule for suspending the payment of the moiety of all pensions; and when the sessions is over, it shall be determined what to do with him.

"Your agent (whose name I cannot for my heart remember, as I am writing) was with me yesterday, and I then ordered him to go to Mr. Solicitor with your deed of conveyance. Tomorrow I shall speak with the Solicitor and betwixt us I hope we shall fix your payment. I wish all the good success in the world to Sir John Percival in his match and all things else; and shall be glad to see you both here and at Kilkenny.

[75.]—1681, November 12, Dublin.—"Though yours of the 26th of October is said to have taken a turn to Kinsale, yet I have just now received it. I am glad your passage was so quick and commodious and hope your lady's sickness was but a kind stratagem to hasten you over.

"Nicholas Armorer and I were this day talking of your voyage and concluding it was lucky, there having been much foul weather before and after it.

"The description of the two young persons are very differing, but I believe both true, she that visited my Lord Chancellor with her daughters made a further pursuit after her elder into France, and is returned no doubt much improved by her travels. I will soon put an end one way or other to that negociation and then acquaint you with what it is.

"Your correspondent at London has before now informed you of the success of my Lord Ranelagh, and Sir James Shaen. The latter supporting his proposals for a new farm of the Irish revenue, and the other, attacking them as cheats, offered to be put upon the King, and ruinous to this kingdom.

"In the meantime we here who are to bear some part in the execution of what shall be determined, and have considerable stakes in the kingdom, do not know about what or wherein the contest lies. But in due time, I hope, we shall in some measure be consulted with and heard. This place affords nothing to be written but what you receive with more speed and certainty from London.

[76.]—1681, December 12, Dublin.—"I have yours of the 3rd instant, and have signed to one part of the account betwixt you and my Lord Courcy, as I shall to an order for the payment of what rests due to you when Mr. Tisdal shall call for it. I have ordered a hundred pounds to be sent to my Lord Courcy, which I conceive Mr. Joubert should know, that what may be necessary in the first place be taken out of it, may be demanded. As soon as I hear out of the country from his

Lordship's steward I suppose another hundred may be transmitted. I believe my Lord Chamberlain's address to his cousins is no secret, but what their intentions are is yet a great one to me, and possibly they are not perfectly well acquainted with their own resolutions; I can well enough allow this winter to see an end of your negotiation, but towards the spring I shall desire to be at a point.

"The ground that my Lord Ranelagh seemed to have lost at the last debate was upon a collateral point, which he forced in, to sustain his other reasons against the new proposals, and therein would needs suppose that because we on this side were for calling of a Parliament here three or four years ago, therefore we were so still, as if nothing had happened since or been done by the King to change our opinions; but after all my Lord of Ranelagh's mistake on that point is no ground of triumph to the other side, nor does it make their proposal a hair the better. There is an argument that must weigh strongly on the proposers' side, and that is if the money have been touched and refunding expected, to which any expedient may be preferred.

"All I shall say to the matter is that the support of the Government of Ireland is preferable even before the security of Tangier. If they can both be provided for, well and good; but if one be abandoned, the choice is easy.

[77.]—1682, April 1, Kilkenny.—"A great part of this last winter I passed here, surprised by a fit of the gout, when I proposed but a week's stay; and it took me so severely in my right hand that it was long before I could manage a pen with it, so as to subscribe such orders as my place required; and in this state I was till a little before I heard of the calamity befallen you, which seems to be the most sensible trial of your patience and fortitude and resignation.

"And if self interest would let us consider that every day somewhere, somebody is under the like affliction, and that perhaps with circumstances less tolerable than our own, it might turn part of our grief to compassion, and so alleviate the burthen.

"We are not only born to die, but to misery whilst we live. Truth itself tells us so somewhere, and yet something is provided to render misery and death itself (if not desirable yet sufferable) else mankind would be the most miserable part of creation; but I wander out of my proper road and usurp an improper talk and figure. God give us grace to make the right use of all he sends.

"I have received the report in the case of the Lord Maguire: and I hope shall shortly have opportunity personally to acknowledge the favour to my Lord Chancellor and Mr. Solicitor, as well as to you. The King has given me permission for a short time to pass into England, my business thither is to dispose of a youth, my son, Ossory, left me; and his leaving him increases my care of him, beyond the concerns of a thin family. Though I could not be wanting to provide for succession I make no doubt but other reasons are given for my voyage which became known just as that of the Duke's from Scotland was. When I get to London I shall find means to cause further inquiry to be made after the pictures. I heartily wish all good success to the remedies you shall make use of for the perfect recovery of your health.

[78.]—1682[-3], February 3, London.[1]

[79.]—1684, December 3, Dublin.[2]

[1] [2] See Carte, ut supra, pp. 110, 115.

[80.]—1685[-6], February 2, London.—["Upon the Earl of Arran's death:"]

Sir, "It is an undeserved blessing to me that so many good men condole my late loss with me, who have been much less sensible than I ought to have been of the like calamity befallen others or even upon myself. At least I have not been sensible in the right way, nor made the right use of former inflictions of the like nature. I hope God will give me grace to do it now. About a week or ten days hence I shall go to Cornbury, and I hope when you hear I am there you will come over that fine country. I am sure your visit will contribute much to the comfort and satisfaction of your most affectionate and humble servant, Ormonde.

[81.]—1685[-6], Feb. 17, Cornbury.—"Yours of the 8th came about by London hither as I doubt this must take the same circuit. Our young Lady and her Lord, my Lord of Derby and his wife and I hope my Lord of Chesterfield and his daughter will be here this week. I send one to meet the former couple where the worst way begins to guide them by the best it will afford, and you may be sure strict charge is given to the coachman to drive safely and carefully when he meets with rugged steps. Thus I am fain to draw as many as I can of these God has sent, and left me together, that I may turn my thoughts to them and divert them from my losses as far as that can be. But I will take care that whatever is within, my guests shall find no discomposure or trouble from it. As much as I wish to see you here I would not have it with the least danger of your relapsing by taking cold and therefore I pray let your health be confirmed before you venture on the journey.

"If you please, let the formality of titles and beginning and ending of letters be laid aside betwixt us hereafter.

[82.]—1686, April 8, Cornbury.—"James Clarke tells me he has given you an account of my intended motions; first to Badminton, and then to London. Yet not thinking myself sure enough of meeting you there till I see you, I give you notice I shall be at Badminton, if God please, on Tuesday next and that by dinner time if I can get the young ladies up early enough.

Colonel Vernon being of necessity to be in Ireland by the beginning of the next term, and fearing to meet with interruption in the ordinary way for Dublin, will endeavour to pass by the Severn. And I have directed him to your house, from whence it is like he may be informed whether there be any vessels bound for Ireland in Kings Road, or any other part of the river. I know you will afford him your advice, and the assistance of your servants upon his own account, though I had said nothing. Especially if you were convinced as I am that he is put to these shifts by at least a very extraordinary proceeding against him.

[83.]—1686, April 29, London.—"Your son,[1] dined with me on Sunday last, and shewed me some part of the good advice you gave him.

"I think he stands in as little need of admonition as any youth I ever saw. I am no judge of his proficiency in letters, but the time I have lived and the company I have kept may justify my taking upon me to say that he will soon know how to behave himself in good company; and that he is like to succeed in all things he shall undertake.

"The Earl of Tyrconnell got hither on Tuesday night; many of the Protestant officers having command in the army of Ireland are come over with the Lord Lieutenant's leave to shift the best they can for

[1] Edward Southwell.

themselves. God speed them well, and help those that cannot come to expose their cases. If the number of 80 commissions shall be disposed of to Roman Catholics they will be about as many as will remain of the other.

"This day my grandson, Ossory, is twenty-one years old and he says he will henceforth begin to take knowledge and care of his own affairs.

"I think we could not yet hear of Vernon's landing, nor have I heard that his letter is delivered, perhaps it will be time enough when he returns.

"There was a petition of Rupert Brown's read to the King at the committee of foreign affairs praying that his Majesty would give order he might receive the 7,000*l.* in the receiver of the Duchy's hands, but it was not thought fit to grant his request; for that would imply that the money was in the hands of the proper officer; and consequently that his late Majesty had received consideration for the grant, which would be a contradiction to a main foundation of my Lord Chancellor's decree.

"So Brown is left to seek his remedy against Vernon and the receiver, and thereupon to consult his learned counsel.

"I am sorry to find from several good hands, that the English and Protestants are so highly alarmed, that they give off trading. I, for my part, think they have less reason to fear insurrection and massacres now than if our King were as much a Protestant as you and I do wish him, at least during his life. My reason for this opinion would be too long to set down, and be of little use.

[84.]—"1686, May 3, Hampton Court.—"Though I was myself so indisposed when I received yours of the 3rd of this month, that I feared I should fall into a fever, yet I had that apprehension of losing such a friend as Sir John Percival as added to my disquiet, in which I shall continue till I know how God has disposed of him.

"Though, I thank God, I feel myself much better since my letting blood yesterday; yet, I intend to stay here out of noise for a few days longer. I am confident I shall never have cause to retract anything I have writ of your son nor you to repent the fatherly care you have of him.

"My grandson at Paris, I am sure, profits in all things I expected; but he is not come of a book-learned race; the court and the camp he shall be as well fitted for as his natural parts with so little learning will permit.

"That the Protestants of Ireland are afraid and that they do not conceal their fears, I do not wonder at; but I think they are something mistaken in the grounds of them. It must be by degrees and it will take a considerable time and it will require some art to destroy that interest by juries and judgments, and time produces many unthought of accidents, whereas insurrections or armed power makes short and irreparable havoc.

"I am informed out of Ireland by those that have good means of knowing it, that the Kings revenue sinks apace, in so much that my Lord Lieutenant has ordered the Receiver and Paymaster General not to pay any pensions till it shall appear that the revenue will reach to the payment of the civil and military lists; the establishment directing that the first failure should fall upon the pensioners, who, for much the greater part, are poor Irish and R[oman] C[atholic] noblemen and gentlemen, and their necessities may sooner pinch them than the expected restitution to their fortunes will relieve them.

"The last time I was at the committee of foreign affairs the proceeding with the priest, O'Sulivan, at Bristol was spoken of; and the King was not more displeased at it than he was confident of O'Sulivan's indiscretion. And I am told that the bishop Layborn and all the English R[oman] C[atholics] are very weary of the Irish priests and friars that pester and vex them here, but Sir John Knight's adventures and zeal (as against Connell) could not then be represented but will, I suppose, be to-morrow; I shall not be at it."

[85.]—1686, May 18, Hampton Court.—"I am in pain not to hear of Sir John Percival, but since his disease or he must be ended, and that we hear nothing of him, I think we have reason to hope he has got the victory.

"Upon the death of a captain of the regiment of guards in Ireland, one Baskerville, my Lord Tyrconnel[1] told me the king would expect my Lord of Ossory's recommendation to fill it up, and that he had been that morning to visit me at my lodgings at Windsor, whither I went to attend the King at the committee of foreign affairs.

"James Clarke has had a letter from Vernon, but all we can decipher out of it is, that he was then at Dublin and that his cause was to be heard the sixth of this month. If Sir John Percival had been dead it would have made noise enough in that place and given him occasion to mention it, knowing his relation to you. I have also a letter of the 8th of this month from my brother, Mathew, that takes no notice of it; but before this comes to your hands I hope you will have had assurance of his recovery."

[86.]—1686, May 26, London.—"The account you give of Sir John Percival's going out of the world, and the disposition of his affairs he left behind him, shews what he was and what he would have been if it had pleased God to have left him longer in it. Nor was it the least argument of his prudence that he bethought himself in time of what could never be done too soon and gave you so great a share of trust.

"The Earl of Tyrconnel is gone towards Ireland but with what powers or instructions is not known, at least to me, nor as I think to others that know abundantly more than I do.

"One of the commissioners of the revenue of Ireland by name Mr. Strong is lately arrived here and was two days since presented to the King by my Lord Treasurer. I had little discourse with him. I suppose by this time he has given an account of the state of the revenue in present and in prospect. It is said and I think truly, the last quarter from Christmas to the 25th of March came to more than the same quarter the year before, but I fear that is no good argument to conclude the following quarters much less the following years will increase in the like proportion or keep up to what they have been, for there is some distance of time betwixt giving of commissions to buy commodities and the exportation of them and the return of the produce; and it is like the commissions were given when men employed their money in traffic more freely than it is to be doubted they will now.

"This is a melancholy prospect to those that cannot well live in Ireland, nor subsist here upon what they have there. And therefore I quit a subject that cannot be mended by thoughtfulness, foresight or industry. If the charge left upon you shall occasion your passing into Ireland you will there meet my brother George Mathew and with him consult how the favour you offer me of pyed deer may be conveyed to my nearest

[1] Richard Talbot.

park; but if not order may be sent to deliver them to my keepers as shall be sent in the most proper season to receive them and that I think will be after the rut.

"To-morrow morning I am for Hampton Court and on the 29th of this month for Windsor, to celebrate the memory of that joyful day,[1] we have not valued or been enough grateful for the mercy of it, and it is most just we should be put in mind of it by sadder."

[87.]—1686, August 17, Windsor.—"On the 24th of this month the King will be at Badminton and will lie there that night, and the morrow he will be early at Bristol, where he will stay all the next day to view the situation of the place, and so far and so long I shall attend upon him, to the end that men of quality that shall come to pay their duty to him, may know where to dine and sup; and there I hope to meet you that you may inform me whom I am to invite, and yourself invite whom you please; for I would have others, as well as you, know how much you are at home with me. From Bristol the King will take such long journies that there I have leave to knock off and take my own way either to London, Windsor, or Hampton Court, for those three places are prepared to receive me; and I have pleased myself with changing my quarters betwixt them.

"It is possible I may from Bristol seek some way back again that I have never gone and that must be through Dorsetshire, for I am or may come to be, of the number or profession of those who are never out of their way. I should about the time I speak of be at Cornbury; but our young big lady is not willing I should be so far from her, till she is well laid in the straw; and I cannot refuse her anything, I think she wishes, if the thing be in my power."

[88.]—1686, October 4, Whitehall.—"The young lady having set me as well as a young gentleman at liberty, I begin my journey to Cornbury to-morrow early; having just now obtained the King's leave to spend some time there.

"I have it from infallible authority that the next Council day it will be declared that the Parliament shall be prorogued to some day in February. I think I do not transgress the secrecy required, because the thing will be as public as the proclamation can make it about the time you will receive this letter; and I tell it you that you may see we are not like to meet at London so soon as you computed, unless something else brings you thither. The Duke of Beaufort and his family will by this means be permitted to follow their inclinations to the country, and possibly you and I may meet at Badminton if you cannot be spared so long as to come to Cornbury. All are as well in the younger family as so good a friend as you can wish them.

"I think I shall have it in my power to take Sherborn for as long as I desire to have it.

[89.]—1686, October 29, Cornbury.—"Though I believe the Duke of Beaufort is at Badminton, yet I am not assured of it, and if it were the time of the year for visits and that of my stay here is so far spent; that I have put off the thoughts of that or any other journey till the spring, and consequently the satisfaction of meeting you, for I can guess at no reason for proroguing the Parliament till February that is not like to be the same for a longer day.

"I have been to see Sir Ralph Duttons at Sherborn and was never more taken with the outside of a house, nor more deceived when I

[1] Restoration of Charles II.

came in. Two parts of the three being either not finished or so fallen to decay, that there is not room to receive my family much less my friends, though I should retrench the one (as it is like I shall) and though the number of the other should diminish in proportion, to the little service I can do them; but that I may get as near as I can I am like to treat the new widow Lenthall for the house belonging to that family in Burford, where the want of rooms in the house will be supplied by very good ones in the town.

"I had the same intimation you had, and possibly from the same hand of my Lord Primate's being at the point of death; but I have not heard since that he was worse than I left him, but that was ill enough to grieve his friends and make it fit for me to take your advice. But I believe all his writings, papers and money (if he has more than he remitted hither) are in Ireland, and in the custody and trust of Denny Muschamps to the great dissatisfaction of his son, who has not all the confidence in him, that the father has. I will do what I can to recover my letters, if I cannot get them I hope nothing will be found in them that can hurt me or any body else, into what hands soever they may come.

"Sir William Petty is not so very confident of the assurance given him, but that he thinks it prudence to secure himself by application to men in power, and if he cannot save all will strive to save one. I brought a cold with me from London and have not yet quite lost it here. I hope by the 9th of the next month the time I propose to begin my journey, I shall be free of it and ready for a new one which that air seldom fails to give those that come out of the country.

[90.]—1686, November 18, London.—"I am got to London and have been here just a week this day, and have yet missed a cold which usually is taken here when men come out of a pure air.

"I am the next week to take a shorter journey and stay away a less time. It is to see a little house in Hampshire, and if I like the situation am resolved not to make exception to the smallness of the house, because I shall either be able to build to it or shall not need a bigger. I know the country thereabouts is open and the way to it good; and I am told the gardens are pleasant and well furnished with good fruit, which is an inducement to an old man that must shortly lay aside the thoughts of field sports, and the steps downwards are very natural from the field to a garden, from a garden to a window, from thence to a bed, and so to a grave.

"I am glad the good lady is so well delivered of her burthen and in your house; I wish the family a long so it be a happy continuance. My small great grandson thrives as well as I could wish, and the women take upon them to give him resemblances.

"I understand not the mystery how it comes to pass that the quarter ending Michaelmas last is about 7,000*l.* more then the same quarter last year, and yet exchange continues at 9 in 100. and generally men complain of the ill payment of rents. You understand I speak of Ireland and of the Kings revenue.

[91.]—1686[-7], January 13, Hampton Court.—"I have had time enough since I received yours of the first of this new year, to thank you for the good wishes you sent me in it, but being sure they were not confined to that day I thought I might at any time and always make a seasonable and reciprocal return.

"Since I heard assuredly that my Lord Clarendon would soon be recalled from the Government of Ireland (if in truth and reality he was ever in it) I thought it fit for me to write him that the leave

he gave me to make use of his house at Cornbury might be renewed, being uncertain whether he or his lady might make not use of it. I believe I shall receive his permission, and then nothing but want of life and health is like to keep me from thence longer than till about the middle of February.

"There are several circumstances in the change of Ireland, new and extraordinary, such as are obvious need no mention. But it has been unusual that the Chief Governor and the Chancellor should be removed at one and the same time; but I think it is without example that their successors should be on the road towards Ireland before either of them know they are to be removed; and yet I hear it is so in this case. I am taking coach for London, but shortly to return hither.

[92.]—1686[-7], February 5, Hampton Court.—"The last I received from you was, as I remember, of the 22nd of the last month, as I was ready to come hither, and to go from hence to look upon a house recommended to me by many, as a house fit for my purpose in all respects. And I find it has as many conveniences as I can hope to meet with anywhere, except that it is further from Badminton, and I fear something further from Kingsweston, than Cornbury is. It did belong to one Sir Francis Rolles, who is lately dead, and his widow liking London better than a house she saw her husband die in, is willing somebody else should be at the charge of keeping it in repairs, and so I am like to become tenant. If I may have liberty of bestowing the rent, we can agree upon to put the gardens into good order, which they much want. My purpose in writing to you now (however I am fallen into the description of a house), is to let you know that I intend to ask the King's leave to begin my journey to Cornbury on the 21st of this month, and having obtained it, to keep that day if God continue me in the health I now enjoy.

"I do not find there have been any great alterations at London since I went thence; but they say we should hear of many and great ones in Ireland, if the wind would favour the Earl of Tyrconnell's passage thither. He was yesterday, was a sennight, at the Head,[1] and I do not observe the wind to have been in the east ever since. Some men but more women are come lately thence, but I think a less matter than the dread of my Lord Tyrconnell will fright a lady from Ireland to London.

[93.]—1687, July 14, London.—"I might something sooner have owned the receiving of your letters and the papers sent with them in May last, having had the use of my right hand as well as of my feet in some lame measure some weeks since. I presume you have by this time made further progress in the work so well begun. If we may account upon future changes by those that have happened in a very few years past, it is possible that what may now be convenient to publish may in a short time be as fitly kept in a box.

"It is now above four months, that I have not seen the Court. When the King went to Windsor, I was not able to present myself before him and the stairs there have frightened me from going thither till now, that I have tried my strength and find I can scramble up and down with the help of servants' arms to lean upon. The complaints of want of money in Ireland continue, and the only commodity that yields any reasonable rate is wool.

"I do not find that there is any other preparation for a Parliament there, than the condemnation of many charters; no bills are prepared

[1] Holyhead.

to be transmitted and all the lawyers that should prepare them are on circuit or at their country houses, and Mr. Solicitor Temple[1] writes that he is coming over for a month or two.

[94.]—1687, August 3, Hampton Court.—"Ever since I received yours of the 18th of July, I have been in motion betwixt this place, London and Windsor, and in some perplexity in my mind, by reason of my grandson Charles[2] his falling sick of the small-pox at Harwich as he was ready to embark for Holland, in order to go into Italy, and to spend the next winter there. Those that attend him write that the pox have continued growing till the 9th day and that then they seemed to be quite filled and ripened, they would make me believe that he is past danger, but I can never think any body so in that disease till the pox be dried or at least begin to dry, as I hope I shall this night hear at London, his do, whither I am going this evening, as well as to be satisfied concerning him as to prepare myself to attend the King in a great part of his intended progress which will begin the 16th of this month, and reach outright from Bath to Chester and Holyhead.

"I expect every hour to have a list of the places he will lie and dine at, when I have it a copy shall be sent you that you may know where to find me. His Majesty will dine at the Duke of Beaufort's in his way from Bath to Glocester, and I design to lie there a night or two at least before the King comes, and thenceforth follow him.

"My goods and servants to furnish my house in Dorsetshire are arrived at Pool, which, I hope, will be done by that time I shall think it fit to beg the King's leave to go thither, as long as I have that place my daughter, Ossory, will not need any other country house, if she thinks not that too far to go to; nor is it half a day's journey further from Badminton than Cornbury, taking the goodness of the way into computation. I have lately inquired into the young people's management and condition in their domestic affairs, but I find Mr. Pett is either unskilful in keeping or somewhat unwilling to give in an account. Already I find they were considerably in debt, though they were put into a free condition with an advance of a quarter's allowance, all things for housekeeping provided for them; their house rent paid for them beyond my obligation; and an access of 800*l.* a year fallen to them, and this at a season when our rents are so ill paid in Ireland. Pett says he will this week give in a more methodical and certain account, which I have ordered James Clarke and Valentine Smith to take and bring to me. When we meet, we shall have time to discourse of the work you are upon."

[1] Sir John Temple.

[2] Earl of Arran.

VIII.

FORTIFICATIONS IN IRELAND. REPORT BY LORD DARTMOUTH AND THOMAS PHILLIPS.

"Rules, orders and directions for regulating the office of the Ordnance in Ireland.

"Together with exact surveys of the chief harbours, forts, and fortifications in the said Kingdom, and estimates of the charge for fortifying the most important places therein.

"By directions of his Majesty King Charles the second unto the Right Hon. George Lord Dartmouth, Master general of His Majesty's Ordnance in England, and performed by Thomas Phillips, anno 1685.

"May it please your Majesty:

"Your royal brother, his late Majesty[1] of blessed memory, having taken into his princely consideration some proposals by me offered to his said Majesty in Council, as rules and orders to be established in Ireland for the better preservation of his Majesty's Ordnance, ammunition, and habiliments of war in that Kingdom, the particulars whereof are as followeth.

"It being for your Majesty's profit as well as security, to have such rules and orders established in Ireland as may best preserve the Ordnance, ammunition, and other habiliments of war under a check, that your Majesty may from time to time know the state and condition of your magazines and stores in that Kingdom; it is humbly proposed.

"1.—That some officer of your Majesty's Ordnance in England may be commanded into Ireland to take a remaine of all ordnance, ammunition, and other habiliments of war that are in any town, garrison, castle or fort in that kingdom.

"2.—That the master of the ordnance in Ireland may be directed to appoint persons to attend the taking the said remain, that they, as his deputies, seeing the accounts taken, the master of the ordnance may be charged therewith.

"3.—The remain being so taken a copy to be delivered to your Majesty's Lord Lieutenant there, and another copy brought over and lodged in your Majesty's office of the Ordnance in the Tower, to remain there for a check for future accounts.

"4.—That the Master of the Ordnance in Ireland do annually transmit a general remain into England, to shew all the expense, decays, or wastes of the year preceding, to the end your Majesty may be truly informed of the condition of the magazines.

"5.—That the most proper places for the making of magazines being resolved upon, they be reduced to as few as may be with safety, for lessening of the charge, and for other considerable reasons.

"6.—That all ordnance and arms (where there is no established garrison) be removed to the magazines.

"Which said proposals his Majesty was not only graciously pleased to approve and to give his royal commands and directions, by his order in council, bearing date at Windsor, the 24th of August 1684. That the said rules and proposals should be observed and put in execution by the Master and officers of his Majesty's Ordnance in Ireland, but likewise further to require and authorise me, as Master general of his Majesty's ordnance in England, to appoint some fitting officers to go into Ireland

[1] Charles II.

to take a remain of the ordnance, ammunition, and other habiliments of war there.

"In pursuance of which his late Majesty's orders and commands, I did immediately appoint Mr. Thomas Phillips, one of your Majesty's engineers, and Mr. Francis Povey, late store keeper of his then Majesty's garrison at Tangier, to repair to the said kingdom of Ireland, as commissioners to join with William Robinson, esquire, surveyor and storekeeper of his Majesty's magazines in Ireland, and Robert Alloway, gentleman, clerk of the Ordnance there, to take an exact survey and remain of all the ordnance, ammunition, arms and other habiliments of war in the several magazines within his Majesty's kingdom; with further instructions to them, the said commissioners, to compare the remain so to be by them taken, with the remain taken in the year 1674, by Jonas Moore, and William Robinson, esquires, and with another remain of the said William Robinson, dated the 25th March, 1684, and thence collect what stores had been received, issued, and returned within that time, and to demand an account of the several storekeepers how the said stores, etc. had been expended and disposed of, for what service, and by what warrant.

"Particular instructions were likewise given to Mr. Phillips, the engineer, to take an exact view of the several forts, castles, and garrisons of the said kingdom, and to draw exact designs as well of their present condition, as what might be thought necessary therein; and to cause estimates to be particularly drawn of the necessary repairs of all, or either of them; as likewise of the charge of fortifying each place in such manner as he should conceive most advantageous for putting them in a good posture of defence for his Majesty's service.

"In return to which commission and instructions by me given as aforesaid, the Commissioners before mentioned have given in and delivered to me the following accounts, now remaining in the office of your Majesty's ordnance, videlicet:—

"1.—A book, containing the general remain of all ordnance, carriages, arms, and other stores and habiliments of war remaining in the several and respective places within the said kingdom of Ireland, distinguished under three columns, expressing what stores are serviceable, what repairable, and what unserviceable, together with a total of each nature or species of stores annexed to the end of the book.

"2.—Two ledger books, containing an account of stores received, returned and issued from March, 1674, to the 25th of March, 1685, distinguished under three denominations of serviceable, unrepairable, and unserviceable, with specification of what stores are wanting, and to be made good by the respective storekeepers of every place.

"3.—A book, containing the copies of all general warrants and orders for issuing of stores.

"4.—An abstract of what stores are to be accounted for by Captain Montgomery, who was storekeeper before Mr. Robinson.

"5.—This book or report, given in by Mr. Phillips, the engineer, of the present condition (according to a survey by him taken) of the several garrisons of the kingdom of Ireland, and what may be done for the present defence thereof, as likewise what may hereafter be done, whensoever your Majesty shall think fit to be at the charge thereof, with the particular estimates of the respective fortifications of each place, which are as followeth, videlicet:—

" Dublin,
Duncannon,
Cork and Waterford,
Kinsale,
Limerick and Island of Scattery,
Galway,
Athlone,
Derry Woragh,
Culmore,
Belfast,
Carrickfergus Fort.

" Of all which places the said engineer declares he does not find above six or seven, videlicet; Dublin, Passage upon the river Waterford, Kinsale, Limerick, Derry Woragh, instead of Charlemont, [and] Culmore upon Londonderry river, that are capable of being fortified so as to be able to resist a considerable army. The consideration of which gives me a just occasion to beseech your Majesty to refer the concern of so weighty an affair to the prudent circumspection and judgment of the right honorable your Lord Lieutenant and Council of that your kingdom.

" The said Commissioners have further represented unto me the necessity of having the several storehouses in the respective magazines of that kingdom to be fitted up and repaired, being extremely decayed, by which means the greatest part of your Majesty's stores, especially arms, have received much damage.

" This I conceived myself more particularly bound to lay before your Majesty and humbly to desire that some places may be forthwith considered of by the Lord Lieutenant and Council of that your Kingdom for lodging the magazines in for the present, and that fitting storehouses be pitched upon to be well repaired and secured that the present serviceable stores of war may not longer be exposed to ruin.

" And finding that the state of stores by the said Commissioners represented, with the several vouchers for the issues thereof, have been so fully examined, that a charge is drawn upon the storekeepers of the several magazines, it is earnestly desired that the same may be examined further (if found necessary) by command of his Excellency, the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, and that they would please to see your Majesty repaid the worth of the arms in money that shall appear to have by the said storekeeper been embezzled.

" I further humbly move that the unserviceable stores in any of your Majesty's magazines may be forthwith sold, and the money thereby accruing with so much more as may be necessary, or can be spared, may be immediately laid out for making good and serviceable, the repairable arms, which will be the cheapest and easiest way for supplying your Majesty's army for the present. And that great care may be taken to examine and prove all stores that shall upon a strict survey appear proper so to be done, especially the muskets, carbines, and pistol barrels, which, after due proof, are not to be fixed up in the old fashion, but to be stocked and locked according to the best patterns.

" Next that till some places can be well fortified, if Limerick and the Hospital at Dublin be approved of for the present chief magazines, it is humbly proposed that the trains of artillery, mortar pieces and the most considerable stores for land service be removed and brought timely thither and well guarded by a good force of men till some places can be made strong.

" Likewise that the unserviceable and disproportioned old brass guns, now remaining in any places in Ireland, be by your Majesty order to be sent for to the foundries here, to be re-cast into such serviceable pieces as your Majesty shall please to direct.

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"Lastly: It is humbly by me offered that if any thing more considerable may occur than what hath been by me intimated from the best information that I have hitherto received of the state of the several places of strength, or the magazines of that your Majestie's kingdom may be referred to the consideration of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and your Majesty's Council of Ireland, as not presuming to rest upon my own single opinion herein, but humbly submitting both that, and all other considerations of the safety of your Majesty's forts and well ordering and disposing of your magazines there to better judgments: March 24th, 1685–6"

"DARTMOUTH."

"At the Court at Whitehall, March the 24th, 1685–6.

(Seal.)

Present:

His Majesty,[1]

His Royal Highness Prince George of Denmark,	Lord President,
Lord Chancellor,	Earl of Middleton,
Lord Treasurer,	Lord Dartmouth,
	Lord Godolphin.

"His Majesty having in Council taken the said report into his royal consideration was pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered accordingly, that the same be referred to his Excellency Henry, Earl of Clarendon, Lord Lieutenant of his Majesty's kingdom of Ireland, to consider maturely of the whole matter, and report to his Majesty what is requisite to be done therein for his Majesty's service, and his Excellency is to transmit this book back with his report, whereupon his Majesty will give such further directions as he shall think fit.

William Bridgeman."

"May it please your Lordship:

"According to your Lordship's commands and the instructions given me to survey the several garrisons of the kingdom of Ireland, and to make a report of their present condition, and of what may be done for the present defence, and also what may be done hereafter, whensoever his Majesty shall think fit to be at the charge of fortifying any place there; In order to which I have taken exact surveys of the most considerable places, amongst all which I do find not above four or five that are capable of being fortified, so as to be made to resist a considerable army, by reason that most of the inland towns were thought strong by being encompassed with bogs and rivers and as great passes.

"All which I do now find to be quite contrary, for the improvement of the country hath drained the bogs, and the passes that were most considerable are now of no use, neither is it worth while to fortify them as passes, by reason there are several bridges made and new ways across the bogs, and more are daily building, and making for the benefit of the several counties bordering one upon another, so that it will be to no end for his Majesty to be at the charge to secure all passes, when that there is no stop or hindrance to be put to the improvement of a country that is and will be of so great a value to the Crown.

"So that according to the best observations that I have made, and having carefully considered what is absolute necessary to be done out of hand for his Majesty's service, I humbly refer your Lordship to the following report of each place in particular.—THOMAS PHILLIPS."

[1] James II.

"Dublin, being the metropolis of this Kingdom, and the seat of the Chief Governor, being very numerous of people, and next or nearest port to England, it ought therefore to be secured against all attempts whatever, lest the loss of which may endanger the whole kingdom, for I find not any where all over the kingdom the country so well inhabited, and no want of ill-minded people, which I have well observed upon all occasions, especially at this time.

"At present: The Castle or chief seat of the Governor being all in rubbish by the late fire, and when in perfection not capable of securing his Majesty's stores of war, without great hazard of their being destroyed by fire, it being so pestered up with houses, and other offices, both within and without, and that if it were capable of being made strong, it would not be convenient to have the residence of the Chief Governor near the general stores, by reason that all people covet to have their offices, as near to the Court as possible, so that in time the place becomes so blocked up, that the stores become more exposed to danger, than in an open place.

"The Hospital at present is made fit to receive the powder, and the train of artillery lately sent over, it being the most entire thing of itself, that is at this time, there being no hazard of fire, and is of an indifferent strength, but not convenient to be continued a magazine, or garrison, it being too far from the seaside, so that it can in no way be supplied, or relieved, whensoever need should require it, were it capable of being made a place of strength, which it cannot be, for the several hills that command it.

"And since the Castle of Dublin and the Hospital, as appears by the aforesaid report, to be incapable of being made magazines, or places of strength, fit to receive his Majesty's stores of war, or to secure the records of the kingdom, it is humbly proposed to build a citadel, as hath already been proposed, but not on the same place, by reason, that if it should be placed there, it would lie under the same circumstance of being commanded by hills as the others are, for the strand of Ringsend is eighteen feet below the level of the hills of Stephen's Green, and that of Stephen's Green is level with the tops of the houses of the city; so that whatever charge his Majesty shall think fit to lay out, it must be between the city and the seaside, as the draught and survey explain more at large the situation thereof. And that whereas the citadel staked out at Ringsend, if built there, every foot of earth, stone, timber, and all other materials, must be brought in carts, and the same when built, will be commanded by the aforesaid hills, upon which hills, there rises all manner of materials but wood, and iron, so that the situation itself (not the only reason) but that materials rising upon the place, and the hindrance of the city building that way, which if the aforesaid citadel be built at Ringsend, in time it would become buried amongst houses and hills, as his Majesty's Tower of London is, for that way that buildings increase, the ground rises by the rubbish, and foundations, which are thrown out of the vaults and cellars, etc.

"As for the accommodation of relief, it will be the same thing as in the other place, it lying all open to the strand or seaside.

"Things to be considered before the building of the fort, upon these hills, the purchase of the land and houses, which are near St. Stephen's Green.

"All which must be done by Act of Parliament there."

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"MUNSTER."

"The fort of Duncannon is a small block house, situated upon a rock, under a hill, not capable of being made strong, nor to receive a sufficient number of men for its defence, it being small, very irregular, and not to be enlarged to any greater extent, without laying it more exposed to the hills over it; this being all the security that is at present, for one of the most noble rivers in all the three kingdoms, having a very large and spacious road coming in, above which about five or six miles up, three rivers spread themselves into the heart of all the south part of this kingdom, being navigable for thirty and forty miles each of them, and passes by several of the most considerable towns for trade in the whole kingdom. This river of Waterford, having no place of strength sufficient to guard the same, from any attempt that might be made to the destruction of such ships as should put themselves under its protection, or any that shall attempt to invade this province, Waterford having been hitherto a garrison and a place thought fit to lodge his Majesty's stores in, but is altogether uncapable of being fortified, by any charge whatsoever; and were it to be fortified, it would be uncapable of relief, being so far up in the country.

"And since his Majesty's stores of war which for the defence of this kingdom, are in several places not sufficient to keep them from surprise, or out of the hands of those that might make use of them, to its destruction, it is humbly offered, that a place below at Passage, where the entrance of the river is so narrow, that no ship whatever can pass, without great difficulty, if any place of strength be raised there, there being a hill which is capable of being fortified, and fit to be made a garrison at a small charge.

"This hill having none that commands it, being upon a rock, and at the foot of it, is the town of Passage, and a fort built by the Spaniards for the security of the river, in which place is a battery to be made for the hindrance of shipping coming up. The King hath near two thousand acres of land lying about it, which belongs to the government of Duncannon, this being completed according to the design and estimate, the same garrison that is at Waterford will keep it against any army whatever, it being capable of being relieved with great ease. This will be sufficient for this place, the estimate is 41,788*l.*, the charge of a chain and boom included.

"Cork harbour being the middle of the south part of this kingdom, and one of the most convenient places for an enemy to invade this kingdom, having a very large island in the middle thereof, fit to receive 100,000 men, and may be kept by 10,000 against the like number, there being several islands and places which are naturally strong of themselves, which would invite an enemy to attempt it here above any place whatever, where nature itself hath done so much work already to their hands.

"Although it is to no end to fortify and secure all places that seem convenient for an enemy to make their descent into a country, yet it will be necessary that some care be taken in the most convenient places, that might give a stop to an enemy, till such time that a force might be brought against them; so that it is proposed, to secure the passes that go from the Great Island, on to the main, and a boom and a block house upon the Hawlboline to secure the channel or West Passage, another boom at the entrance of the East Passage, which redoubts or blockhouses will cost 14,198*l.* each with the booms, and if his Majesty shall think fit to secure the whole harbour it must be done at the mouth of it, which will amount unto at least 70,990*l.*, according to the design drawn upon

the ground plan of the harbour, which if done the other may be omitted.

"As to the city of Cork it is the second place of the Kingdom, both for the number of people and trade, and the city itself being incapable of being made strong, by reasons that at either end the hills command it to that degree that no person can move in the streets, one of which is at Shandon Castle, the other where the Old Fort or the Hill called the 'Catt,' the latter being not commanded by hills just over it as the Shandon is, will be the most proper place to erect a place of arms for his Majesty's forces, that shall be quartered at this place, and to lodge the stores in, which at present are in a very dangerous condition, being amongst the middle of the houses in an old tower decayed.

"The strengthening of this place may be a cover for all this part of the kingdom, by reason of lying near the centre, and are within a day's march or less, both to the east, or west, to the relief of the other ports, as Youghal, Dungarvan, etc., and Kinsale, and others to the westward.

"The whole charge of fortifying the harbour, and the magazine, or citadel, over the city amounts to 70,990*l*., as aforesaid.

"Kinsale: The harbour is not comparable to that of Cork, but only for the conveniency of being soon out, and the town lying so near the entrance of the harbour that it is the more ready to supply merchant ships that come in to victual, etc., and it being a little more southerly than the other ports, is all that can be said that might induce his Majesty to be at the charge of securing of it. I know no reason that his Majesty be at an extraordinary charge for the security of this place, more than any other, when there are several other harbours of larger extent and deeper water, which are quite neglected, and full as convenient as this, for the defects of it are as much as the conveniences, for it is narrow and shoal, and daily will be so if not prevented, for with the same winds as brings you out of this harbour, doth the same out of all harbours on this side of the kingdom, being not capable of receiving so great a number of ships as it hath been formerly and daily as our trade increase our ships grow bigger, and merchant ships now draw more water than ordinary; as for its security of ships, if the boom be well made as it ought, (as I see none that are in all our three kingdoms,) and if well placed it may prevent and give a stop to an enemy that shall attempt it. As to the present condition this harbour is in, as to its security of ships, it is but indifferent, the boom quite rotten and destroyed, the new Blockhouse or Charles Fort, I must needs say, is well built, as to the materials, and workmanship, but as to the strength to landward, or its terror to sea, I can say nothing, for it being so very ill situated under the command of hills, that it is a very hard matter to cover the inhabitants thereof, on any occasion that they shall have to stand by the guns, or the sea batteries, the hills being so very near, so very large, and irregular, that no work whatever can take the whole in, as it ought to be, to make it a place of strength, as will be more plainly expressed in the draught of the same; in which I have proposed what charge it will take to close it, to keep it from a sudden surprise if his Majesty shall approve of it, which being done I must needs say, that it cannot be sufficient to resist a considerable force that may come against it, for do all we can, we can never go to the expense of taking in all grounds that command it, and for what purpose I know not, for when all this is done, this Blockhouse is no more to pass by, than a broadside of one of our second rate ships, by whose broadsides we have known small ships to have lain several hours, and I am very confident it is much worse than the best battery ashore after the first shot, we having not a sufficient

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number of gunners, answerable to one battery; although it may be answered, that seamen may supply that which is not sufficient, for land carriage is to a seaman as unhandy as the soldier to the sea, when not used to it, and a ship is a moveable object, and therefore it requires more men, and skill at shore, than at sea; for one man commands the whole ship, and moves or alters a broadside sooner than guns or platforms ashore can be altered or directed to a ship, so that unless batteries are so placed, and so ordered, that it will unfailably destroy a ship at once, or at least have time, to have several firings, it can be of no effect by the aforesaid reason.

"This port of Kinsale will be secured against any foreign attempt that shall come in by sea or land, by having a good substantial boom placed as in the draught, and the securing the pass by Shandon Castle with a small redoubt at the entrance of Sandy Cove, with the repair of Castle Ny Park will make this place fit to receive the whole country, and keep the whole harbour of Kinsale to itself, for what relief soever, for the charge of 29,202*l.*

"These three ports, as Waterford, Cork, Kinsale being secured, all other harbours, and creeks, are of no use to an enemy upon the south part of this kingdom, in which we must expect if ever anything be attempted, it will be there, although there are an infinite number of harbours, upon all the Western part, yet the country so wild, and so barbarous, that there is scarce living for friend or foe, neither will an enemy attempt landing so far from his business, that time might be given, that head might be made against him.

"Limerick having been reported to be the strongest place in all this kingdom, it is quite contrary, the walls having gone much to decay, by the neglect of the Corporation, the improvements made upon the bogs hath made the approach to it more easy, it being two towns of an indifferent circuit, and neither of them of any great strength, especially the Irish town, and it would be too great a charge for his Majesty to strengthen both towns, and to lay them into one it cannot well be done without weakening them, for the Irish town hath grounds that command it, and the English town not, so that should the Irish town be lost, it would be the loss of the other, by reason it stands much higher, and there is no coming at the other town well but by the Irish town.

"Having considered well upon the place, what manner of strength this place will require, nothing can be more for his Majesty's service, and the strength of these two places than to have a citadel that commands both, and lay both towns open to it, this place being the greatest inlet, and in the heart of the country, and key of all the western trade, it is left to his Majesty's consideration, whether it is necessary to strengthen it, it being the most proper place for a magazine, next to Dublin, in the whole Kingdom.

"There is also below at the entrance of this river, the island of Scattery, which is very convenient and absolutely necessary that some small charge be laid out for the security of his Majesty's Trade, or Customs, it commands the channel, and one of the most noble rivers in this Kingdom.

"In Limerick at present his Majesty's stores lie in an old castle, having two or three files of men to guard it, the castle itself is not tenable, without a great charge, and when done, the town itself would be lessened by it, and the charge of no effect when the main work shall be finished.

"Wherefore if his Majesty shall approve of what is laid down in the survey or plan of the place, or that this place be any way fortified,

the charge would be thrown away, so that it is better to do it at once, than to be always doing it. The charge of building the citadel amounts to £78,310.

"The Corporation to be questioned for not keeping the walls in better repair, etc.

"CONNAUGHT."

"Athlone is represented to be the most proper place for a store, or, chief magazine, being in the centre of the kingdom, and the fittest to lodge a train of artillery in, to the relief of all other places. It was esteemed as a great pass, but now, that is out of doors; for there are several bridges built, both above it, and below it, so that it cannot be esteemed upon that account; neither can it be made a place of strength, by reason of several hills that command it, and is not in the centre of the kingdom, only upon the east, and west line, the kingdom being at least six or eight days' march longer the other way; so that there must be two or none, for there will be several other places, more ready to supply the northern, and south parts, than this can possibly do.

"This place is only fit to be made a horse quarter, it being the fittest force to relieve any place that might any way be oppressed, and as for a train of artillery, it cannot be in one place alone, by reason of the extreme difference there is in the length of the kingdom, that if it should happen so that the train should be marched into the north, or into the south, either of which would be liable to want succour or help, so that it is not convenient that the train should be lodged in Athlone, when it is not a true centre, and if any disturbance happen, it is commonly near the sea side, or at least at some of the sea ports, where relief can be given them, and since it is more necessary, that the sea ports should be fortified than any inland town whatever.

"It is humbly proposed, that Athlone be only made convenient to receive a considerable number of horse, and dragoons, which are the most proper force to defend this kingdom, and in all the sea ports and garrisons, to have the foot, for I have observed the foot to move very slow, especially in some part of this country, where the ways are so insufferably bad.

"The Castle of Athlone itself at present is in a good repair, the house itself fit to receive any officer whatever, but since there is no allowance to the officer commanding in chief, there is no body dwelling in it, by which means it runs much to decay.

"It is not fit to lodge a train in, by reason of its being so high, but if it shall be thought fit, that the said Castle of Athlone should be repaired or strengthened, it must be by taking down half the town, on that side, which will not quit cost.

"If his Majesty should be of that opinion to have a place of strength, in the centre of the kingdom, it must not be near the town of Athlone, but at a distance from it, as may be seen in the survey thereof, towards a pass into Connaught, where a very small charge may do that service, if it be thought necessary £56,064 being laid out will be sufficient for this place.

"Galway is a place of indifferent trade, having gone much to decay by its having a very bad road without it, but being a place of indifferent strength, and the chief port of this Province, it therefore requires some care to be taken of it, that it might not be liable to a surprise, it is to no end to fortify, or take in the whole circuit of the place, it being irregular, and when done there are several grounds that command it.

"It is humbly proposed, that the upper citadel, be enlarged according to the draught and survey of the town, and that a small

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redoubt, be built upon the Green Hill, and another upon Mutton Island the latter to be built first, all which will amount to at least £25,418 10*s*.

"The country all this way is wild and barbarous, especially towards the west part, and all the sea coast is full of small harbours and creeks, fit to entertain pirates and for those who shall endeavour to run the custom of their goods, it being not to be prevented, but by a sea guard, which I humbly leave to better consideration.

"ULSTER."

"Charlemont is a pass having a small sconce[1] standing upon a rising ground, and it is encompassed almost three parts round with a bog, it having been made, in the time of the late war, a considerable defence against an inconsiderable force, which hath given the place a name of great strength, but it is not to be made so, for there are several hills that command it, within shot, it being not capable of receiving any number of men, or to lodge stores in, the fort being not so large as to contain men to defend it, nor house room to receive such stores, as shall be lodged there.

"Again it is no way proper to lodge stores, but in places of considerable strength, and that might lie to the best advantage of dispersing them, when occasion shall be into all parts of the Province, the magazine is intended for, to which end this place is no way capable of, that by reason it would be both hazardous and too far about to supply any place of the North from hence; so that it is humbly proposed, that it be continued as a pass, it being kept by a single company, it is a quarter for two or three if occasion serves, and about five miles below it, at the foot of the river Blackwater, stands a piece of ground called Derry Woragh, it is advanced into the great Lough Neagh, which is in the heart of all the North, and being navigable, to all the towns and places, bordering upon it; from whence in four hours time, you transport your arms, to all parts, which by any other means cannot be done under two days march, besides the hazard, and the same charge that shall strengthen, and repair other places which shall not have this accommodation, will do this.

"That if his Majesty shall think fit to approve of this design, it amounts to 44,990*l*., which shall be a place of greater strength, and of greater use, than any place in all this kingdom, it being in the heart of the country, and is at present a place of far greater strength by nature, than any I have found artificially fortified, as appears in the draught more at large.

"Londonderry hath the appearance of a place of strength, it being capable of being made an island, but when that is done, it is with the hazard of destroying a noble river, which is the nourishment of that city, besides the hills overlook it so on all sides, that there could be no rest for the inhabitants, whensoever an enemy should attempt it.

"The place at present is walled round, having several guns mounted, all which are at the charge of the several Companies of London: His Majesty hath a magazine there, with a small quantity of stores, as many as are fit to be trusted in a place of such indifferent force, or strength to secure them; this place being much incapable of being fortified, and having no way of relieving it but by the river, out of the Lough Foyle, which is commanded by a small fort called Culmore.

"It is necessary that this fort of Culmore, if approved of, be fortified, and taken in according to the works already begun. It will be much to the security of this city, and country, and a place of very great strength and to be kept with the same garrison, that now is at Derry.

[1] Fort.

"The charge of refortifying this place of Culmore, amounts to 18,095*l.*, according to the design if approved of by his Majesty, there being no place of strength in all this part of the kingdom, and here are two of the most noble harbours in his dominions and a place of considerable trade.

"The situation of this place is more plainly expressed in my surveys of the same, leaving room for whatever may be objected to any designs that I have proposed.

"Carrick Fergus as doth appear by its situation, to have no command of the channel, or river of Belfast, which is now the third place of trade of this kingdom, but it having an old strong castle, and being fit to receive his Majesty's stores in at present, it hath been therefore mentioned to be a place, the most fit to be repaired and made a garrison.

"But I cannot say much to the usefulness of it when it is so, for it is not capable of having vessels of any considerable burthen come up close to it, besides they lie dry six or eight hours at every tide, there being a very large strand before it, as appears in the draught of the river, being very shoal, and the channel lies above a mile and a half off from it, but above this place is one of the most considerable places in the kingdom, having never less than forty or fifty sail of ships always before it, the place very rich and numerous, and not well affected, having nothing that can any way give a check to anything that might happen, either by foreign or domestic attempts. I therefore humbly leave this part of my report to the judgment of those in whose power it is to discern more of the necessity of this affair. I only give my opinion as being upon the place, what is capable and what not, the necessity of some beyond others, and as for this place alone, I cannot think that his Majesty should be at any greater charge than to repair the castle for the present, and put it into a posture of receiving the present garrison ordered for this place, and whenever that money can be spared to let the most considerable work be done at Belfast, according to what the survey and estimate make mention of. The repairing of the castle of Carrick Fergus and the purchasing of some houses before the gate, doth amount to £14,703.

"THE CITADEL OF BELFAST, £42,054."

"This report I have made to answer with what hath been already given to his Majesty, and being commanded by my instructions to survey the particular places mentioned in this report, I have accordingly given your Lordship my opinion concerning the same. And whereas it often happens that attempts and disturbances seldom are where places are prepared against them, so when if all that we have proposed were done, to the security of these places, there are yet twice as many more unsecured; so that it will be endless to think to fortify all places that require it, for the more fortifications the greater the army, and the greater the number of fortifications, the more the army is dispersed, and of less use than in being in considerable garrisons, so that I humbly propose only to strengthen or to fortify six principal places in this kingdom, and that those might be made as considerable as it is possible, and that two trains of artillery may be lodged, one for the north, the other for the south; and in the several by garrisons or harbours that may be thought fit for an enemy to land in, to have only strong booms, and good redoubts to secure the entrance; to be done at the charge of the province, which will be a safe retreat for such merchant ships, etc., as may upon all occasions shelter themselves in them, which booms or stops, being made at the entrance of the most

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considerable harbours, will be a work of great importance, to the strength of this Kingdom, from all hostile attempts.

"Memorandum: that to all walled towns, there is and hath been considerable allowances towards the repairs and keeping them in the posture they were put in, but the same hath not been applied to that use, but diverted to private uses, which if well looked after, I am of the opinion, that it may go a great way in this work.

"An abstract of all the Ordnance in his Majesty's Kingdom of Ireland. [See Appendix, pages 334, 335.]

"A draught of the citadel to be built over Dublin: - Coloured plan.
"A draught of the Castle of Dublin at present: "
"A survey of the city of Dublin and part of the harbour below Ringsend: "
"The profile of the citadel of Dublin: "

"An estimate of the charge of building a Royal magazine near Dublin in the kingdom of Ireland, according to the newest method of fortifications now used, by Thomas Phillips.

"The side of the poligon being 1,000 English feet, the line of defence not exceeding 700 feet, and the flanks are 150 feet, which is more than any proportion hath yet allowed.

"The charge for purchasing the land not estimated, but must be done there.

	£	s.
"The charge of clearing the foundation being in length, 24,445 feet, all the sides and angles of the figure added together, and the mean breadths being 10 feet, one with another, and the depth 20 feet, which makes 4,889 squares at 20*s.* per square - - - - -	4,889	-
"The charge for pumps and other engines to drain the water out, and for materials about the foundation - -	1,500	-
"The charge of the main wall which supports the rampier, being in length 5,125 feet, 25 feet high, and 11 feet thick in the middle, which makes 32,031 perches at 10*s.* per perch, if done with stone, the rubble work will amount to - -	16,015	-
"For 25 quoins, to be brought up with ashler or hewed stone, each quoin containing 100 feet at 12*s.* per foot, amounts to - - - - - - -	125	-
"For 10 stay cases or sally ports in the shoulders of the bastions, with passages into the counter mines, each stay case or port at 125*l.*, amounts to - - - -	1,250	-
"The charge of the counter mine upon the two faces of each bastion, to be done with brick, being 1,300 perches, each perch to be two feet thick, which with the earthwork, and the centres at 20*s.* per perch, will amount to - - -	1,300	-
"For making or turning of 180 round arches under the rampier, each arch to be 14 feet wide, 12 feet high and 18 feet long, to be of brick, within the walls, each arch to have a chimney and three standing bedsteads, with cupboards, tables, and fire grate, a double door to each arch, and a large light and shutter, being lined half way up with boards, and made convenient for men to lodge in, each arch to lodge six men, at two men to a bed, which at 60*l.* per arch, will amount unto - - - - - -	10,800	-

	£	s.
"For five magazines or storehouses arched over to stand in the gorge of each bastion, upon which are to be cavaliers of earth, and to be lined fit to receive stores, with doors, locks, bars, etc. being estimated at 2,800*l.* each comes to	14,000	-
"For ten stone sentinel boxes at 35*l.* each amounts to	350	-
"For 300 squares of buildings for the entertainment of the governor, and other officers at 39*l.* per square is	11,700	-
"For the main guard in the centre of the citadel, with seven by guards; the main guard at 1,000*l.* and the by guards at 300*l.* each, amounts to	3,100	-
"For the chief entrance in the middle of the curtain, with portcullis, etc., and ornaments suitable to the work	2,000	-
"For rain backs and wells with other water works	750	-
"The charge of the main work without the graft, and other out works, amounts to	67,779	-
"The charge of the walls in the front of all the out works being in length 7,470 feet, the height 20 feet, the mean thickness 7 feet, which makes 23,768 perches, at 10*s.* per perch, is	11,884	-
"For 48 coins to be of hewed stone at 5*l.* each	240	-
"The counter mines in front of the counter guards, or the large half moons being in length 4,500 feet and two feet thick which makes one perch in every foot, at 20*s.* per perch, amounts to	4,500	-
"For ten stair cases or covered ways out of the ravelins down into the counter mines at 100*l.* each, amounts to	1,000	-
"The walls of the inside of the out works next the main work being in length 4,740 feet, 16 feet high and 5 feet thick in the middle, which is 8,618 perches, at 10*s.* per perch, comes to	4,309	-
"There is contained in the main graft, being in length 5,500 feet, 18 feet deep, and 150 feet broad, and for the ground between the flanks all being added together, makes 14,850 squares of earth, which if his Majesty finds materials it can be done for 15*s.* per square, and amounts to	11,137	10
"There is in the ravelins and the outer trench, the breadths being various, according to proportion, 7,320 squares, being 12 feet deep, which at 15*s.* per square is	5,490	-
"For the lining of the outside of the graft with brick or stone, being in length 7,500 feet, 14 feet high, and two feet thick, which makes 4,772 perches at 10*s.* per perch, amounts to	2,386	-
"For five sentry houses upon the points of the ravelins, at 20*l.* each, is	100	-
"For drawbridges and gates to the ravelins over the graft, per estimate	1,000	-
"For palisadoes to be set up where need shall require, the circumference of the place being 7,500 feet, at 2*s.* per foot, comes to	750	-
"For working materials about the earth work to be used upon the King's account	1,000	-
"For extraordinary smith's work	1,000	-
"For paving and levelling the figure or superficies of the whole work within	1,000	-
"For platforms of stone for 250 guns at 5*l.* each amounts to	1,250	-

	£	s.
"For 250 iron guns mounted on standing carriages, with furniture all complete to each gun, excepting ammunition, is - - - - - - - - -	8,725	–
"Allowing for salaries, and for accidents, freight and other contingencies that may happen - - - - -	3,000	–
"The whole sum to complete this design according to the draught is - - - - - - - - -	126,750	10

"Memorandums: That in these great works there will want great repairs which ought to be considered. Now, the repairs of carriages, palisadoes, and the healing[1] of houses will come to yearly as followeth, videlicet: As to the palisadoes allow one-eighth of the value, and the same allowance for the carriages which will keep them in repair, and amounts to for carriages 187*l.*; for the palisadoes 87*l.*, which in all makes 274*l.* per year; allow for locks, bolts, and bridges 200*l.* more, and for the healing 60*l.*, which makes in all 621*l.* per annum.

"The ground plot of Duncannon - - -	Drawing in colours.
"A prospect of the fort of Duncannon -	" "
"A survey of the mouth of the river of Waterford - - - - - -	" "
"A ground plot of the narrow part of the river, and the work designed for the Hill over Passage - - - - - -	" "
"A prospect of Passage and the river down to Duncannon - - - - - -	" "

"An estimate of the charge of fortifying the entrance of the river of Waterford by taking in the Hill over Passage, and making a battery below where the Spanish fort is.

	£	s.
"For clearing the foundation of the main wall of the rampart and the counter-mine arch, being in length 2,120 feet, 20 feet wide, and 20 feet deep, which makes 848 squares, at 40*s.* per square, amounts to - - -	1,696	–
"For building the main wall, which is in length 2,120 feet, 18 feet high and 9 feet thick, containing 7,805½ perches at 12*s.* per perch, amounts to - - - -	4,683	6
"The charge of the counter-mine arch, being the same length as the rampart, and in every perch running there is 24 perches, so that there is in the whole length 4,704 perches, at 12*s.* per perch, comes to - - - -	2,822	8
"The round table stone at the top of the rampart, being 2,120 feet, at 4*s.* per foot, amounts to - - -	424	–
"There is contained in the walls of the two detached works, or bastions, and the ravelin without, and the counter guard before the main work, being in length 1,810 feet, the charge of clearing which foundations containing 3,470½ squares at 3*s.* per square, amounts to - -	521	5
"The charge of building the wall of the said out works or counter-guard, with the counter-mine arch amounts to 6,802 perches, the wall being in length 1,810 feet, 16 feet high, and 7 feet thick; the arch of the counter-mine being 24 feet over, and 2 feet thick, contains the number of perches before mentioned at 12*s.* per perch, comes to - - -	4,081	4

[1] Roofing.

	£	s.
"The walls that face or line the inside of the ramparts, or the outside of the graft, being in length 2,500 feet, 5 feet thick, and 12 feet high, which makes 3,409 perches at 12*s.* per perch, amounts to	2,045	–
"For sinking the graft, being 80 feet wide, 1,000 feet in length, and 14 feet deep, makes 1,120 squares at 20*s.* per square, comes to	1,120	–
"For the two traverse walls that cover the lower battery, with the two redoubts at each end, amounts to	12,000	–
"The charge of avenues and sally ports	675	–
"The charge of sentry boxes of stone	100	–
"The charge of barracks to be under the rampier arched and for store-houses	5,000	–
"For the battery below with earth embrasures	800	–
"For palisadoes for the outer counter scarf, being about 120 running perches or rod, with a breastwork of stone before it, at 8*l.* per perch, comes to	960	–
"For casemates and arches where need shall require, for defence of the place	1,000	–
"For smiths' work, glazing, plumbers, and painting, estimated at	1,560	–
"For draw-bridges	200	–
"For guard-houses	600	–
"For piles to he driven in below to the water side	500	–
"For carriages and platforms	1,000	–

"There is nothing mentioned for the lower platform they being to lie all upon skids upon the battery.

"There is nothing allowed for accidents by reason it is put into the price of the perch work, and is to be done cheaper than what is set down.

"The sum total for completing this design for fortifying Passage by taking in the Hill, amounts to	41,788	3
"The charge of a boom and chain to be drawn across the river at Passage will amount to	2,500	–

"What is necessary to be done at present, is to repair Duncannon with such alterations as may make it useful for the defence of the channel, which must be by having better batteries and bigger guns; as to its strength towards the land, there can be no way thought of to make it tenable for want of room, and the sum it will ask for its present needful repair is as followeth.

"The repairing and enlarging the graft before it containeth 2,400 squares of earth, at 20*s.* per square, amounts to	2,400	–
"The building of 20 arches under the rampart to lodge stores in, and upon occasion for those that defend it, at 60*l.* per arch, amounts to	1,200	–
"The repairs of the platforms and palisadoes	500	–
"The repairs of the present lodgings and store-houses	350	–
"The sum for the fort of Duncannon is	6,950	–

"Memorandum: That if his Majesty shall think fit that Passage be fortified, then this of Duncannon may be omitted.

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"The city of Waterford" -	Drawing in colours.
"A general map of Cork harbour" - -	Coloured plan.
"Cork harbour at large" - - -	" "
"The city of Cork" - - - -	Drawing in colours.
"A ground plan of the redoubt for Cork" -	" "
"Profile of the redoubt" - - -	" "
"The manner how booms ought to be made"	" "

"An estimate of the charge of fortifying or securing of Cork harbour:

	£	s.
"The charge of making three redoubts, which are to be placed at the fastening of the booms or chains, the redoubts are to be arched over at the top, and to be double redoubts, with a battery at the foot of each, which redoubts with booms will cost for each - - - - -	14,198	-
"The batteries below them, as is expressed in the draught will amount to the same sum as followeth, videlicet:		
"There is contained in the walling of the redoubt, the walls being 20 feet high, and 12 feet thick, the circumference is 400, which is in all 2,181 perches at 12*s.* per perch comes to - - - - - - -	1,308	12
"There is contained in the roof and upper redoubt 2,000 perches, at the same rate, which amounts to - -	1,200	-
"For completing the same within to make it fit for men to lodge in, with bedsteads, doors, shutters, and all conveniences as to the service intended is - - -	300	-
"The charge of the battery below being 800 feet about, the wall 14 feet high and 7 feet thick, makes 1,781 perches at 10*s.* per perch amounts to - - - -	890	10
"The charge of arching the outside of the graft all round, being 630 feet about, and the arch 30 feet over, and 4 feet thick which makes 1,718 perches, at 10*s.* per perch comes to	859	-
"For making 5 double traverses at the point of every angle, to keep the platform, at 369*l.* each, amounts to -	1,845	-
"The charge of platforms of stone, and smiths' work for rings for the walling near the embrasures, amounts to -	3,800	-
"For the chains and booms to be drawn from these redoubts to such place as shall be appointed comes to -	4,000	-
"There will require 3 of these redoubts and chains to secure Cork harbour from any attempt whatever, which will amount to the sum of - - - - -	42,594	-

"If it should be thought necessary that anything should be done over Cork city, it must be at Shandon Castle, and upon the hill which is called the "Catt," which by building two of the before mentioned redoubts; the one upon the "Catt," the other at Shandon Castle, in which may be lodged the usual force that is quartered there, which will be sufficient for that place, and where there is 4,000*l.* for the booms in each of the other redoubts, that money will go towards the further strengthening the said redoubts.

"These being things that are kept by few men, and are not to be any way surprised.

"The two redoubts over Cork amount to - -	28,396	-
"The whole charge to complete Cork with securing the harbour amounts to - - - - -	70,990	-

	£	s.
"But if his Majesty shall not think fit to be at the charge of the whole, it is humbly proposed, that the harbours mouth be secured for the present, by having a good strong boom with a good redoubt, at the end of which to lodge a company or two upon occasion, and to keep a guard at all times, with a look out, upon the hill over Cross Haven, which boom and redoubt, and amount to - - - - -	14,198	–

"Kinsale harbour: - Drawing in colours.
"Charles Fort at Kinsale - " "
"A prospect of Charles Fort " "

"An estimate of the charge of fortifying Kinsale harbour.

"The new Blockhouse or Charles Fort being situated upon the side of a hill, and can no way be made tenable, but with great cost and charge, and the securing the same from a surprise, can no way be done, but by this following design, videlicet:

"The main wall of the two half bastions being 1,526 feet long, 40 feet high, and 10 feet thick in the middle, batterring an inch and a half upon a foot, which contains 13,872 perches, at 10*s.* per perch comes to - - - - -	6,936	–
"The wall of the two detached works or bastions being for the defence of the main work, their lengths 647 feet, their heights 35 feet, and their thickness 8 feet, makes 4,117 perches at 10*s.* per perch, amounts to - -	2,058	10
"The wall of the cavalier in the middle of the horn work is 558 feet long, 16 feet high, and 7 feet thick, containing 1,420 perches at 10*s.* per perch is - - - -	710	–
"The wall of the horn work without the said cavalier being in length 948 feet, 12 feet high and 6 feet thick, makes 1,552 perches at 10*s.* per perch, comes to -	776	–
"The wall of the ravelin advanced before the horn work, being in length 240 feet, 12 feet high, and 6 feet thick, makes 390 perches at 10*s.* per perch, is - - - -	195	–
"The wall of the counter guard of blind against the light house hill, being 933 feet, 40 feet high and 10 feet broad, makes 8,481 perches at 10*s.* per perch amounts to -	4,240	10
"The earth work of the several grafts, contains 2,333 squares, at 100 feet to each square, cannot cost less than 20*s.* per floor, and amounts to - - - - -	2,333	–
"For palisadoes, gates, and draw bridges - - -	800	–
"For sentinel houses and guards, for barracks, store-houses and magazines under the rampart, which must be arched over; estimated at - - - - - -	3,600	–
"For platforms and carriages for 70 guns, the platform of stone, the carriages of wood, as usual at 15*l.* per gun, amounts to - - - - - - -	1,050	–
"For retrenchments in the counter scarf and the facing with dry walls, the earth work on the outside, comes to -	365	–
"The whole charge for the further strengthening of Charles Fort amounts to - - - - -	23,064	–

– "For the present repairs are the several embrasures and parapet which wants coping.

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	£	s.
"The several barracks and store-houses are defective by being joined to the rampier, which must be altered out of hand, lest that it ruin the whole furniture and timber work of the houses.		
"Which with coping the embrasures and parapet to prevent the wall from decaying, amounts to - -	300	–

"There are several guns wanting to complete the batteries, those which are already there, being of different natures, and much less than they ought to be, for that purpose will require a great charge to supply the same place with new ordnance, or else they must be brought from other places of the kingdom where they are of less use, which charge cannot well be computed, till such time it is determined, when his Majesty shall think fit to have it done.

"Castle Ny Parke":

"In the meantime there is a necessity of repairing of Castle Ny Parke, and making a new boom to secure the entrance into the harbour, the charge thereof will amount to as followeth, videlicit;

	£	s.
"For repairing the earth work of Castle Ny Parke being all ruined and gone to decay, contains 59 perches running measure, each perch amounting to 20*l.* that is, facing the outside of the rampier, and lining the inside of the breast-work with brick or stone, and making embrasures where shall be appointed, comes to - - - -	1,180	–
"The graft wants to be deeper, in which there is contained 312 squares, being 40 feet wide, and 6 feet deeper, and 1,300 feet about, at 20*s.* per square, amounts to - -	312	–
"For repairing the several platforms below this fort, which being all earth-work, there being no platforms; each platform with those in the fort containing 40 pieces of cannon, which new platforms wanting, to be of stone at 8*l.* each, amounts to - - - - - - -	320	–
"For the present repairs of the carriages, they are mentioned, there state and condition of the stores, and are now repairing.		
"The charge of repairing the store-house of the old block-house, and redoubt being gone to decay, amounts to -	96	–
"For repairing the draw-bridge and gate house comes to - - - - - - - - -	130	–
"For building two rows of barracks within Castle Ny Parke, each to contain a company of foot of 60 men; both estimated at - - - - - -	800	–
"For building a small redoubt below at the pass or entrance to Castle Ny Parke is per estimate - -	600	–
"For repairing and making good the boom which is gone much to decay, is a work that the safety of the harbour depends on wholly, the boom to be made with a chain and masts, the chain to be let into the masts, and so covered with the masts again, and then to be hooped over, which boom will amount to - - - - -	2,500	–
"The present necessary charge is - - -	£5,938	–

"If his Majesty shall think fit to make this the chief port for the navy to be supplied from, then there must be a greater charge in making provisions for that purpose, and the intended dock not to be where it is now designed, for that being a hard rock and bottom and through the veins of which the springs rise so, that there is no way to be made to keep out water. Again, if the piers be carried out into the harbour, it will unquestionably be the ruin thereof, for by some small jettys that hath been made on the other side, hath made a very great alteration in the channel already, and it will be necessary that the ballast or sand that formerly was taken up in the mouth of the harbour for improvement of land be encouraged again, for they having had some small duties laid upon them, they go further up the river and take it up, so that there is no provision made to keep the channel open, which if not minded, in little time will grow up so, that what charge shall be laid out here will be of no effect.

"And it is most certain that the fort of Rincorran or Charles Fort can no way be made to resist a considerable force, when that which is proposed is done. Wherefore I humbly propose whether it were not better to lay out but half the estimate, which is 11,532*l.*; and making it so, as to keep it from surprise, and what money is laid out to do it in securing the pass by Shandon Castle, as will appear the most reasonable work to be done of any.

	£	*s.*
"For strengthening the Pass by Shandon Castle, allowing the other part of the estimate, which is - - -	11,532	–
Total for Kinsale is - - - -	£29,202	–

A view of the Bay of Bantry upon the S.W. part of Ireland:—Drawing in colours.

"The ground plan of Limerick:—Drawing in colours.

"A prospect of Limerick:— „ „

"The charge of building the citadel or magazine at Limerick.

	£	*s.*
"There is in the foundations of the wall round about 9,200 feet, the breadth 12 feet, and the depth 10 feet, which makes 1,104 squares at 40*s.* per square, being rocks, amounts to - - - - - - -	2,208	–
"The charge of the main wall of the rampart, being 3,800 feet, about 24 feet high, and 10 feet thick, which is 20,727 perches at 12*s.* per perch, comes to - - -	12,436	4
"For 3,800 feet of round table stone, to go round the top of the wall, of as good marble as the country affords, at 4*s.* per foot amounts to - - - - -	760	–
"For building of 170 arches for store houses and barracks, the inside of the said wall, each arch at 69*l.*, amounts to -	11,730	–
"The building of three ravelins to the landward, which, added together, contains 1,080 feet in length in the front, 18 feet high, and nine feet thick, makes 3,976 perches at 12*s.* per perch, amounts to - - - -	2,385	12
"The charge of the back walls, and for lining the outside of the graft, being in length 1,180 feet, 14 feet high, and 5 feet thick, which makes 1,877 perches at 10*s.* per perch, amounts to - - - - - -	938	10
"For building of a counter guard upon that point of the bastion next the Irish Gate, which being 400 feet long,		

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	£	s.
18 feet high, and 9 feet thick makes 1,474 perches at 12*s.* per perch amounts to	889	8
"For building 12 stone sentry houses at 25*l.* each, mounts to	300	–
"For clearing the graft, being 3,494 squares, at 40*s.* per square, being all rocks, the rubbish, earth or stone to be brought to raise the inside of the works within, amounts to	6,988	–
"For the breast works and foot banks within and without, and for palisadoes being 7,600 feet about, or 350 perches, at 10*l.* per perch, amounts to	3,500	–
"For draw bridges and guard houses	2,000	–
"For offices, magazines and barracks, both within and without the main work, comes to	4,372	–
"For mounting of 250 guns on new carriages, and making stone plattforms thereunto, amounts to	3,000	–
"For a chapel, and for by sally ports, and for other necessaries that may be unthought of, for alarm bell and tower, and for paving and pitching the works within, and for plumber and smith's work comes to	2,500	–
"For purchasing houses and the mills that will be in the way	2,000	–
"If his Majesty shall think fit hereafter to be at the charge of taking in the Irish town as is designed in the draught, it amounts to	14,302	12
"And if the island of Scattery be thought fit to be made a guard for the defence of the river, or securing the trade, it will amount to	8,000	–
"The whole charge of securing Limerick amounts to	£78,310	6

"As for the present repairs, it will be to no purpose to do anything that may put his Majesty to charge, by mending of old decayed walls, the store houses themselves being in indifferent good repair, but the stores almost totally decayed as is all over the kingdom.

"The ground plan of Galway - - - Drawing in colours.

"A prospect of Galway - - - - - „ „

"An estimate of the charge of fortifying of Galway.

	£	s.
"The foundation of the main wall of the citadel, being in compass 3,330 feet, the depth 16 feet, one with another, the breadth 12 feet, which makes in all 639 floors or squares, containing 1,000 feet each, being rocky, at 30*s.* per square is	958	10
"For building the main wall of the rampart, being 3,330 feet about, 30 feet high, and 10 feet thick, makes 22,704 perches at 10*s.* per perch, amounts to	11,352	–
"The charge of sinking the graft, being in length 2,560 feet, 90 feet wide, and 20 feet deep, containing 4,608 squares at 20*s.* per square, comes to	4,608	–
"For draw bridges and gates	200	–
"For store houses and officers' lodgings	2,000	–
"For palisadoes and sentry houses	500	–
"For platforms and carriages	1,000	–
"For making 60 arches under the rampart, at 60*l.* each arch, amounts unto	3,600	–
"The total charge of the citadel amounts to	£24,218	10

"The purchase of houses is not mentioned.

"The redoubt to be upon Mutton Island being the same model as those are designed for Cork harbour, but much less, amounts to 3,600*l.* each, the one to be upon the Fort Hill, the other upon Mutton Island.

"Memorandums: That the present repairs of this place is [*sic*] a breach in the wall of the upper citadel, and the house of the upper citadel, and the lower citadel is quite gone to decay; to repair both will amount to 1,200*l.*

"But I know no reason that in this place, and in all others, that the walls go to decay and the citadels, when that the lands and rents are allotted to the corporation for that purpose.

"The pass of Athlone" - Drawing in colours.
"A prospect of Athlone Castle" " "

"The charge of fortifying the Pass at Athlone:

	£	s.
"For building two arched redoubts upon the two small islands which stands in the bog, each of them to lodge a company of foot, which will amount to for each redoubt, 6,000*l.*, and for the two - - - - -	12,000	-
"For building of a guard in the middle of the way or passage, with drawbridges, amounts to - - -	800	-
"The charge of building the regular figure over the town amounts to as followeth.		
"For clearing the foundation being 9,200 feet, the breadth 12 feet, and the depth 10 feet, which makes 1,104 squares of earth work at 20*s.* per square, is - - - -	1,104	-
"For building the main wall of the rampier being 3,800 feet about and 10 feet thick, and 24 feet high, which makes 20,725 perches, at 10*s.* per perch, amounts to - -	10,362	10
"The building 170 arches to make store houses, and lodgings on occasion at 60*l.* each, amounts to - -	10,200	-
"For three ravelins, their length being added together is 1,080 feet, the walls 18 feet high, and 9 feet thick, makes 3,976 perches at 10*s.* per perch, amounts to - -	1,988	-
"For clearing the grafts, being 16 feet deep, and 80 feet broad, containing 5,760 squares, at 20*s.* per square, amounts to - - - - - - - -	5,760	-
"The charge of finishing with breast works, and foot banks, being in length 350 perches at 10*l.* per perch, amounts to - - - - - - - -	3,500	-
"For officers' lodgings, and for guards, draw bridges, sentinel houses, and for pitching and paving amounts to -	5,000	-
"For mounting 100 guns, and making stone platforms -	2,000	-
"The purchasing of houses and for accidents - -	3,000	-
"The charge of cutting off one arch or more of the stone bridge, and making a draw bridge, amounts to - -	350	-
"The charge of the new design at Athlone amounts to -	£56,064	10

"For repairing the castle at present, there is no need, only the dwelling house will go to decay, if not inhabited.

"What is most needful to be done for the present, is the breaking down two arches, and making new draw bridges to keep the Pass from surprise.

MSS. OF MARQUIS OF ORMONDE.

"Memorandum: Here are several pieces of ordnance, if this place be not thought fit to be fortified, they ought to be drawn off, either to Limerick or Galway.

"A prospect of Sligo - - - - Drawing in colours.
"A plan of Charlemont - - - " "
"The ground plot of Derry Woragh at the foot of the river Blackwater five miles below Charlemont, which is capable of being made strong - " "
"A prospect of the headland of Derry Woragh " "

"An estimate of the charge of fortifying Derry Woragh, which is a headland extending itself from the mainland into Lough Neagh, at the foot of the river Blackwater.

"The charge of fortifying this place according to the design laid down in the draught amounts to as followeth, videlicet:

	£	s.
"The front, or the two half bastions advanced to the neck or narrow passage, being all earthwork, there being a bad foundation, the front of which two half bastions with the graft before it contains 3,120 squares, at 1,000 feet to each square, which at 30*s.* per square, amounts to - -	4,680	–
"It will require a great deal of timber for piling under the foundation of the said half bastions and ravelin, which per estimate is - - - - - -	800	–
"The charge of walling the work from the points of the two half bastions to the citadel upon the higher ground, is in length, both sides be added together 1,980 feet, 24 feet high, and 10 feet thick of brick or stone, makes 10,800 perches, at 10*s.* per perch amounts to - - -	5,400	–
"For clearing the foundation, and piling, where need shall require - - - - - -	600	–
"For clearing the foundation of the upper work to be built upon the higher ground, being in length 4,070 feet, 10 feet wide, and 12 feet deep, which is 488 squares, at 20*s.* per square, comes to - - - - -	488	–
"For building the wall, of the same length, being 24 feet high, and 10 feet thick, makes 22,200 perches, at 10*s.* per perch, amounts to - - - - -	11,100	–
"For piles to be driven round the said work to hinder a surprise - - - - - - -	1,000	–
"For building of 100 arches for store houses, and magazines, and for soldiers' lodgings, at 60*l.* each, amounts to	6,000	–
"For building dwelling houses for the Governor and other officers, amounts to - - - - -	6,500	–
"The building of sally-bridges, and sally-ports, with guard-houses, and sentry-houses amounts to - -	2,000	–
"For mounting 125 guns on new platforms and carriages comes to - - - - - - -	1,500	–
"For building a granary or large storehouse, and for pitching and paving where need shall require, and for water-works, and all other necessaries that are belonging to a fortification, as bell, clock, and chapel, etc., comes to -	4,922	–
Sum total - - -	£44,990	–

Memorandum: That there is 300*l.* per annum belonging to the Admiral of this Lough, and as much to the government of Charlemont, both which being joined together will be a sufficiency for the government of this place.

"A draught of the Island of Magee, the river of Belfast, Carrick Fergus, and the coast as far as the Coplan Islands:—Drawing in colours.

"The ground plot of Belfast with the citadel designed upon the strand:—Drawing in colours.

"An estimate of the charge for building a citadel at Belfast upon the Strand, with a port in the same, that vessels may lie with safety from surprise:

	£	*s.*
"For building the main wall, which is in length 4,630 feet, 30 feet high, and 10 feet thick, containing 31,568 perches, at 10*s.* per perch comes to	15,784	–
"The charge for clearing, and for timber in the foundations of the walls amounts, to	3,000	–
"The charge of the walls of the out works, being in length 2,270 feet, 24 feet high, and 10 feet thick, which makes 12,381 perches, at 10*s.* per perch, amounts to	6,190	10
"The charge of the walls that backs the outer works, being in length 2,140 feet, 12 feet high, and 6 feet thick, makes 3,501 perches at 10*s.* per perch comes to	1,750	10
"The charge of earth to back and fill up, amounts to	3,000	–
"For making the port within, amounts to	1,329	–
"For building of store-houses, barracks, guards, gateways, and palisadoes, comes to	5,000	–
"For mounting 250 guns, with stone platforms	3,000	–
"For rainbacks, and vaults, or arches	2,100	–
"For palisadoes and bars of iron where occasion shall require	900	–
"The total sum to complete this design at Belfast amounts to	£42,054	–

"The ground plan of Carrick Fergus with the strengthening of the castle if thought necessary:—Drawing in colours.

"The charge of strengthening Carrick Fergus Castle, by cutting it off from the town.

"The charge of the houses not estimated.

	£	*s.*
"For clearing the foundations, amounts to	300	–
"The charge of building the main wall, according to the figure in the design, being in length 1,645 feet, 20 feet high, and 10 feet thick, which makes 7,481 perches at 10*s.* per perch, amounts to	3,740	10
"The charge of building a wall to back the earth that lies between the walls, being 400 feet long, 15 feet high, and 7 feet thick, makes 954 perches, at 10*s.* per perch, is	477	–
"The charge of repairing the old castle, and making of platforms, amounts to	2,000	–
"The charge of sinking the graft	2,500	–
"The charge of building a wall on the outside of the graft	1,000	–
"The charge of the gate and drawbridge is	300	–
"The charge of 60 arches to lodge stores in and men upon occasion, at 60*l.* each, amounts to	3,600	–

MSS. OF MARQUIS OF ORMONDE.

	£	s.
"For building a redoubt upon the pier or half bastion, amounts to	500	–
"For palisadoes or strong piles to go round the castle upon the strand if to be driven, amounts to	286	–
"Sum total is	£14,703	10

"This work is absolutely necessary to be done out of hand, if it be not resolved to go on at Belfast, but if that goes on, then this castle ought to be demolished, and the materials to go towards the other work.

"The city of London Derry - Drawing in colours.
"A draught of Culmore Fort, with a new design of fortifying the same - " "
"The river of London Derry, down to Culmore Fort - " "

"An estimate for the fortifying the Point or Fort of Culmore, at the entrance of the river of London Derry.

	£	s.
"For clearing the foundation all round, being 179 perches, at 40*s.* per perch, amounts to	358	–
"The charge of a timber frame, to lay in that part, that shall lie in over the bog, being 25 perches, or running rod, and 22 feet to the perch, at 10*l.* per perch amounts to	250	–
"For walling the two flanks, and all the rest of the fort round, only the front, where no battery can be brought against it, being 2,686 feet, about 20 feet high, and 8 feet thick, which is 9,767 perches, each perch 44 feet, at 10*s.* per perch amounts to	4,883	10
"For making 179 arches under the ramparts, at 40*s.* each arch, amounts to	358	–
"The charge of building a large magazine, which is to be double arched, as in the draught expresses, amounts to	2,500	–
"The earth work of the several grafts contains 2,000 feet in length, 70 feet wide, and 12 feet deep, makes 1,680 squares at 20*s.* per square, amounts to	1,680	–
"For two traverse walls at 200*l.* each, amounts to	400	–
"For palisadoes, sentry houses, and draw bridges	1,000	–
"For mounting 100 guns on platforms	1,200	–
"For a house for the Governor, and lodgings for officers	2,600	–
"For redoubts and advanced works, and for paving and water works	2,867	–
Sum total	£17,095	10
"For a boom with chain, etc.	£1,000	–

"By my instructions.

"I am to give an estimate of the whole charge it will take to fortify all places that are capable of being made strong, to the intent, that whensoever his Majesty shall think fit to be at the charge of the same. I have therefore made the several designs, what the situation of the places will require to strengthen them, the charge of which, is as followeth.

"A general abstract of the charge of the whole kingdom of Ireland, supposing all places to be fortified.

	£	s.
"Dublin	126,750	10
Duncannon and Passage on the river Waterford	48,738	3
City of Cork and the harbour	70,990	–
Kinsale	29,202	–
Limerick and the Island of Scattery	78,310	6
Galway	24,218	10
Athlone	56,064	10
Derry Woragh instead of Charlemont	44,990	–
Belfast	42,054	–
Carrickfergus	14,703	10
Culmore	18,095	10
	£554,116	19

THOMAS PHILLIPS.

"And by the same instructions being commanded to give my opinion of such places, as may be fortified most advantageously for his Majesty's service. I have therefore in the latter part of my report to your Lordship, made mention thereof; which is only to strengthen or fortify the six places hereunder mentioned and make them as considerable as possible, videlicet:—

	£	s.
"Dublin	126,750	10
The river Waterford or Hill over Passage	41,788	3
Kinsale	29,202	–
Limerick	70,310	6
Derry Woragh near Charlemont	44,990	–
Culmore Fort by London Derry	18,095	10
	£331,136	9

"The securing of Cork harbour, being the most considerable port in the south part of the kingdom £14,198 –

"These places being fortified, whatever more shall be thought necessary, may be done at leisure. And as to the trains of artillery, the one to be lodged at Limerick, the other at Derry Woragh, and the general magazine at Dublin.

"Memorandum: That Dublin being the residence of all, or most of the artificers and labourers in this kingdom, it would be much better that this work could be last done, by reason it would quicken the rest of the works, which are of greater necessity.

"And whereas the before mentioned estimates are made so, as to include all manner of accidents, incident charges, salaries, and freight, which by a careful and just disposing of this work; there will be wherewithall to add what may be thought needful, which cannot be before seen till the work is near finished.

THOMAS PHILLIPS.

MSS. of Marquis of Ormonde.

Appendix 1, i.

"An Abstract of all the Ordnance in His Majesty's Kingdom of Ireland."—1.

"Brass Ordnance."

—	Cannon of 8.	Cannon of 7.	Demy Cannon.	24-Pounders.	Culvering.	12-Pounders.	Demy Culvering.	6-Pounders.	Saker.	3-Pounders.	Falcon.	Falconet.	Rabinet.	Petereroes.	Sling Pieces.	Petards.	Mortar Pieces.
Dublin	–	1	3	–	3	1	–	3	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	4	–
Wexford	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ross	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waterford	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	–	–	1	–
Duncannon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Passage Fort	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kilkenny	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carlow	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Youghal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cork	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2
Haulboline Island	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fort Charles	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Kilmallock	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Castle Nye Park	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bantry Castle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Limerick	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	–	6	1	2	1	–	–	–	3	1
Athlone	–	1	2	–	–	3	5	–	3	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	1
Carrickfergus	–	–	–	1	2	1	3	–	2	1	15	–	–	–	5	3	–
Drogheda	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carlingford	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Galway	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	2
Sligo	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
London Derry	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Culmore Castle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
Charlemont	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	6	–	1	–	–	–	–
Eniskillen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Enisharkin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Crookhaven	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–
Newry Castle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buried in the sands in the Island of Ross.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1	4	8	4	12	8	10	3	16	8	33	7	6			15	7

Appendix 1, ii.

"An Abstract of all the Ordnance in His Majesty's Kingdom of Ireland."—2.

	"Iron Ordnance covered with Brass."						"Iron Ordnance."													
—	12-Pounders.	Minion.	3-Pounders.	Falcon.	Demy Cannon.	24-Pounders.	Culvering.	12-Pounders.	Demy Culvering.	8-Pounders.	6-Pounders.	Saker.	Minion.	3-Pounders.	Falcon.	Falconet.	Rabinet.	Sling Pieces.	Murderers.	Mortar Pieces.
Dublin	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	6	–	–	10	8	10	1	–	–	2	11	–
Wexford	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–
Ross	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	3	–	–
Waterford	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	8	3	1	–	1	–	2	9	–
Duncannon	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	2	3	–	–	22	7	–	4	1	–	–	–	–
Passage Fort	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Kilkenny	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	2	–	–	3	–	–
Carlow	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Youghal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cork	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	5	3	9	5	–	–	–	–	–
Haulboline Island	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fort Charles	–	–	–	–	5	2	20	3	16	13	1	5	–	2	5	–	–	–	–	–
Kilmallock	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	..	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Castle Nye Parke	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	7	5	2	8	13	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bantry Castle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	2	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Limerick	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	7	3	2	1	–	1	–	–
Athlone	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1
Carrickfergus	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	5	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Drogheda	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	2	3	2	2	–	–	–	–	–
Carlingford	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	1	–	–
Galway	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	5	4	4	13	16	21	11	12	3	–	6	6	–
Sligo	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
London Derry	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	4	2	–	3	1	–	–	–	–
Culmore Castle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	4	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Charlemont	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Eniskillen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Enisharkin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Crookhaven	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Newry Castle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Buried in the sands in the Island of Ross.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
	2	1	3	2	6	3	32	10	65	24	24	122	82	47	50	10	1	21	30	2

IX.

MSS. OF MARQUIS OF ORMONDE.

PROCLAMATIONS AND PUBLIC NOTICES, CHIEFLY IN CONNECTION WITH IRELAND.

1670[–71]. January 22, Dublin. Table of fees for clerks of Crown, and peace and gaolers. Order by John Berkeley, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and members of the Privy Council as follows: James Margetson, Archbishop of Armagh. Michael Boyle, Archbishop of Dublin, Chancellor. Donegall. R. Ranelagh. Shannon. Massareene, Henry Jones, Bishop of Meath. Kingston. R. Booth. John Bysse. John Temple. Robert Byron. Paul Davys. Thomas Piggot.

PEDLARS, PETTY CHAPMEN AND GRAY MERCHANTS.

1672, July 29, Castle of Dublin. By the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

"John Berkeley.—Whereas his Majesty, by his letters under his royal signet and sign manual unto us directed, bearing date at his Court at Whitehall the 16th day of June, 1671, hath signified his royal will and pleasure in manner following.

'Right trusty and well-beloved counsellor, we greet you well: Whereas by our letters patents under our great seal of Ireland, bearing date the 14th day of January in the sixteenth year of our reign, for the motives and considerations therein mentioned we were pleased to make, constitute, ordain and erect an office for licensing of pedlars, petty chapmen or gray merchants in our said Kingdom of Ireland, and forasmuch as by our said letters patents, we did give, grant and confirm unto our trusty and well-beloved servants George Hamilton, Esquire, now Sir George Hamilton, Knight, and Captain James Roch, their executors administrators and assigns, the said office for licensing of pedlars, petty chapmen, or gray merchants, for the terms of one and thirty years, under the yearly rent of twenty marks of good and lawful money of and in England, thereby intending a benefit and advantage to our said servants, yet we are informed that our said grant hath not hitherto taken effect, nor produced any benefit or advantage to the said Sir George Hamilton and James Roch or either of them, but on the contrary great loss and charge hath accrued unto them thereby, and that notwithstanding the utmost care, publications and other endeavours of them, their deputies and agents very many persons have presumed to go and travail in our said kingdom in the habit or under colour of pedlars, petty chapmen or gray merchants, who have not been licensed according to the provision in our said letters patents made and declared.

'Nay we are further informed that several of the agents authorised by the said Sir George Hamilton and James Roch, or their deputies have been punished by some magistrates for executing the said office or endeavouring so to do, according to the tenor and intent of our said letters patents.

'Our will and pleasure therefore is that you take this matter into your consideration, and assign such reasonable rates and limitations as you shall think fit for the granting of licenses as aforesaid and publish the same by proclamation in our name, to the end that our said officers, their deputies or agents and all pedlars, petty chapmen or gray merchants may take notice thereof.

'And that all magistrates, mayors, sheriffs, justices of the peace and other ministers of justice in our said Kingdom may be aiding and assisting unto our said officers their deputies or agents in the due

execution of our said letters patents for the punishing and suppressing of all such refractory persons as shall exercise any of the said trades or professions until they and every of them shall be first licensed as aforesaid, and for so doing these our letters shall be your warrant.

'Given at our court at Whitehall the 15th day of June 1671, in the three and twentieth year of our reign, by his Majesty's command. I. Trevor."

"Now we, the Lord Lieutenant, in pursuance of his Majesty's said letters unto us directed, do think fit hereby to assign as a reasonable rate and limitation, that every person who doth or shall go and travail in this kingdom, in the habit or under colour of or as a pedlar, petty chapman or gray merchant shall pay yearly, and every year to the said Sir George Hamilton and James Roch, their deputies or agents, according to, and during the term granted them by his Majesty's letters patents in the said letters mentioned, such sum or sums of money as the said Sir George Hamilton and James Roch their deputies or agents shall think fit, not exceeding in the whole the sum of twenty shillings, sterling, per annum for every such person that doth or shall go and travail in this kingdom in the habit or under the colour of or as a pedlar, petty chapman or gray merchant, the first year to be accounted and begin the day of the date of this our proclamation.

"And we require the said Sir George Hamilton and Captain James Roch, their deputies, agents, and assigns as also all pedlars, petty chapmen, or gray merchants to take notice hereof, and that all magistrates, mayors, sheriffs, justices of the peace and other ministers of justice in this his Majesty's kingdom of Ireland do take special notice of his Majesty's royal will and pleasure signified unto us, in and by his said letters, and that they be aiding and assisting unto his Majesty's said officers their deputies or agents in the due execution of his Majesty's said letters patents for the punishing and suppressing of all such refractory persons as shall exercise any of the said trades or professions, until they and every of them shall be first licensed in manner as aforesaid."

Brass and Copper Tokens.

1673, October 17, Council Chamber, Dublin.

"Essex.—Whereas divers persons in all or most of the cities and corporate, and market-towns in this kingdom have taken a liberty without any restraint, to make in very great quantities a kind of brass or copper tokens, with such stamps as they pleased, and vented them to the people, some of the said tokens for a penny, and some others for a halfpenny each piece, to the great grievance of his Majesty's subjects. We therefore do by this our proclamation in his Majesty's name, strictly charge and require all persons whatsoever, from henceforth to forbear to make or stamp, or cause to be made or stamped, any brass or copper, or other tokens whatsoever, without special license from his Majesty in that behalf, and hereof they may not fail, as they will answer the contrary at their perils.

"Michael Dublin, Canc.—Thomond.—Conway and Kilulta.—Arthur Forbese. — John Povey. — Robert Booth. — John Byese. — Charles Meredyth.—George Rawdon.—Henry Ford." [1]

Disarming of Roman Catholics.

1673, November 8, Castle of Dublin.

"Essex.—Whereas information hath been given that many persons of the Popish religion inhabiting within this kingdom, have great store of arms now in their possession, and that of late they have generally

[1] Members of the Privy Council, Ireland.

taken the liberty to ride armed beyond what hath formerly been accustomed by them, we, for the better ordering and governing of his Majesty's affairs here, and the preservation of the public peace and security of his Majesty's subjects; have thought fit hereby, in his Majesty's name, and in pursuance of his Majesty's orders, to declare, publish and command, that no person or persons of the Popish religion in this Kingdom, do hereafter presume to ride with, carry, buy, use or keep in his or their house or houses or elsewhere, any muskets, calivers, pistols, or other guns whatsoever, without licence from us, the Lord Lieutenant, or other chief Governor or Governors of this Kingdom.

"And we do hereby also straitly charge and require all persons of the Popish religion in this kingdom, who now have or at any time hereafter, shall happen to have any such arms in their hands or possession, that within one month after the date of this proclamation, or within one month after such arms shall come to their hands, they shall upon pain of his Majesty's high displeasure, bring or cause to be brought all such arms into one of his Majesty's stores of ordnance and munition in this Kingdom, or deliver the same to such persons in the several counties of this Kingdom, as are by us authorised to receive the same.

"And for the better conveniency of such of his Majesty's subjects who are hereby required to bring in their said arms, the several persons under-named, or any or either of them, are appointed by us, in the several counties of this Kingdom respectively to receive such arms as, in pursuance of this proclamation, shall be brought in, or delivered up to them, who as well as the clerks of his Majesty's several stores of ordnance and munition, are to give acknowledgments under their hands of their receipt of such arms as shall be brought in to them, or any of them to the several persons who shall bring or send the same to them, and also to mark the names of such persons upon the said arms, and from time to time to give us an exact account of what arms they shall receive, and from what persons the same shall be so sent or delivered to them, videlicet:

"For the county and city of Dublin, Sir Thomas Worsopp, Knight, and Richard Foster, Esq.;

"For the county of Kildare, William Hoy and Thomas Carr, Esqs.;

"For the county of Meath, Stafford Lightborn and Arthur Meredith, Esqs.;

"For the county of Wicklow, William Mathews and Philip Pakenham, Esqs.;

"For the county of Catherlogh, Henry Smithwick and Robert Brown, Esqs.;

"For the King's county, Sir George Blundell, Baronet, John Weaver and Richard Warburton, Esqs.;

"For the Queen's county, Nathaniel Markes and Benjamin Baker, Esqs.;

"For the county of Longford, Henry Sankey and Nicholas Dowdall, Esqs.;

"For the county of Westmeath, William Murrey and James Leigh, Esqs.;

"For the county and city of Kilkenny, Joseph Cuffe and Bryan Manser, Esqs.;

"For the county and town of Wexford, Thomas Hart, and John Tench, Esqs.;

"For the county of Louth and town of Drogheda, Henry Bellingham, and Richard Bolton, Esqs.;

"For the county of Clare, Giles Vandelure, and Samuel Burton, Esqs.;

"For the county and city of Cork, Sir Richard ~~Kerle, Redmond~~ Barry and Alexander Pigot, Esqs.;

"For the county and city of Waterford, Nicholas Osborn, and James Mutlowe, Esqs.;

"For the county of Kerry, John Blennerhasset, junior, Anthony Raymond and Frederick Mullins, Esqs.;

"For the county and city of Limerick, Sir George Ingoldesby, Richard Southwell and Simon Eaton, Esqs.;

"For the county of Tipperary, Symon Fynch and Peyton Lehunt, Esqs.;

"For the county of Galway, Sir Oliver St. George and Sir Henry Wadington;

"For the county of Mayo, Sir George Bingham and Sir Arthur Gore;

"For the county of Sligo, Robert Morgan and Charles Collis, Esqs.;

"For the county of Roscomon, James King and Edmond Donelan, Esqs.;

"For the county of Leitrim, Sir William Gore and Henry Crofton of Mohill, Esq.;

"For the town and liberties of Galway, Sir Francis Gore and James Bulteel, Esq.;

"For the county of Down, Colonel Vere Essex Cromwell, James Lesley and William Hill, Esqs.;

"For the county of Antrim and town of Carrickfergus, Francis Stafford, Arthur Upton and William Lesley, Esqs.;

"For the county of Armagh, Major Sydney Fotherby, Arthur Brownlow and Thomas Ball, Esqs.;

"For the county of Tyrone, the Lord Glenaully, Major Sidney Fotherby and Arthur Newburgh, Esq.;

"For the city and county of Londonderry, Colonel William Cecill Dudley Philips and Thomas Dawson, Esqs.;

"For the county of Donegal, Colonel William Cecill, William Waren and William Dutton, Esqs.;

"For the county of Monaghan, William Barton and Simon Richardson, Esqs.;

"For the county of Cavan, Sir Charles Hamilton, Humphrey Perrot and Thomas Gwillim, Esqs.;

"For the county of Fermanagh, Sir Michael Cole and Cromwell Ward, Esq.;

"And in case any persons who by this proclamation are required to bring in and deliver up their said arms, shall neglect or refuse, to conform themselves and yield obedience thereunto, we do hereby further declare, that we shall not only take a most strict and severe course for the seizing and securing their said arms, but shall also look upon all those so detaining the same, both as contemners of his Majesty's authority, and as persons designing the disturbance of the public peace of this kingdom."

Fees of Officials.

1673, November 29. Council Chamber, Dublin.

"Mandate by the Lord Lieutenant, Essex, and Council to all officials in Ireland to deliver lists of their fees to Commissioners appointed under the great seal to regulate and moderate the amounts. Members of the Privy Council: James Margetson, Archbishop of Armagh.—Michael Boyle, Archbishop of Dublin, Chancellor of Ireland.—Thomond.—Henry Jones, Bishop of Meath.—Richard Coote.—Arthur Forbese.—John Temple.—John Povey.—Robert Booth.—John Bysse.—Hans Hamilton.—George Rawdon.—Theophilus Jones.—Charles Meredyth.—William Flower."

MSS. OF MARQUIS OF ORMONDE.

PEACE WITH THE UNITED NETHERLANDS.

1673–4, February 27. Whitehall—By the King. Notification of conclusion of Peace between Charles II. and the States General of the United Netherlands.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ECCLESIASTICS AND SCHOOLS.

1674, April 27, Council Chamber, Dublin.

"Essex,—Whereas we, the Lord Lieutenant and Council according to his Majesty's pleasure, and commands signified unto us by the Lords of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council of England, by their letters bearing date the 26th day of September last, directed to us, the Lord Lieutenant, did by our proclamation given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 27th day of October last past, in his Majesty's name straitly charge and command Peter Talbot, pretended Archbishop of Dublin, and all other titular Popish Archbishops, Bishops, Vicars-General, Abbots, and all others exercising ecclesiastical jurisdiction, by any authority derived from the Pope, or see of Rome in this Kingdom, and also all regular priests that they should before the last day of December last depart out of this his Majesty's Kingdom of Ireland, upon pain of his Majesty's high displeasure, and of such other pain, and punishment as by law might be inflicted on them.

"And for their better means to depart accordingly, did thereby declare, and publish, that if any of the said titular Popish Archbishops, Bishops, or other persons thereby commanded to depart out of this Kingdom should at any time before the said first day of December last, resort to any port town of this Kingdom and there declare to the chief magistrate, or officer of the said town or port, that he was a person included within that our proclamation, and that he was there to take shipping, for his passage, they should suffer him or them quietly to depart, and should see them shipped, and sent away for foreign parts, and give them their furtherance for their departure.

"And whereas we did also require, and command, that all Convents, Seminaries, Friaries, Nunneries, and Popish Schools in this Kingdom, should be forthwith dissolved, and suppressed, and did expressly forbid and prohibit all and every his Majesty's subjects within this realm, to receive, harbour or relieve any of the said titular Popish Archbishops, Bishops, Vicars-General, Abbots, regular priests, or any other persons aforesaid, after the time thereby limited for their departure out of this realm, unless he or they should first give notice thereof to the next justice of peace, or chief magistrate of the city, town, or corporation wherein they were; and did also forbid, and prohibit all persons to frequent, resort unto, keep up, or maintain any such convents, seminaries, friaries, nunneries, or Popish schools in this kingdom.

"And whereas we did farther in his Majesty's name straitly charge, and command all and every the mayors, sovereigns, portreeves, and all other chief officers of all cities, and towns corporate within this Kingdom, and all, and every the justices of the peace, sheriffs, constables, and all other his Majesty's good and loyal subjects within this realm, that they, and every of them from time to time, from and after the said first day of December last past, should make diligent search, and inquiry for and after all such titular Popish Archbishops, Bishops, Vicars-General, Abbots, and all others exercising, or who had exercised ecclesiastical jurisdiction within this Kingdom, by any authority derived from the Pope, or See of Rome, and also for, and after all regular priests, which at any time after the said first day of December last,

should continue, remain, or abide in this Kingdom, or should return again, or come into the same, and also for, and after all, and every the receivers, relievers, and harbourers of them or any of them; and that they should also take care that all convents, seminaries, friaries, nunneries, and Popish schools within any the counties, cities, or towns of this Kingdom, should be forthwith dissolved, and suppressed:

"And that upon discovery of any such titular Popish Archbishop, Bishop, Vicars-General, Abbot, or other person exercising, or who had exercised ecclesiastical jurisdiction in this Kingdom by any authority derived from the Pope or See of Rome, or of any regular priests, or of any receiver, reliever, harbourer of them, or any of them, or of any persons who should frequent, resort unto, keep up, or maintain any such seminaries, friaries, nunneries, or Popish schools, or any of them, that they should forthwith secure them, and advertise us, the Lord Lieutenant and Council thereof, with all convenient speed, and should also take care that the said persons might be prosecuted, and proceeded against, according to the laws of this Kingdom.

"And whereas his Majesty being informed that notwithstanding the said proclamation, the said titular Popish Archbishops, Bishops, etc., or diverse of them refusing to give obedience thereunto, do remain still in this his Majesty's Kingdom, concealing themselves in contempt of his Majesty's authority, and of the laws, hath therefore thought fit by his letters under his royal signet and sign manual unto us, the Lord Lieutenant directed, bearing date at his Court at Whitehall, the 31st day of March last past, to signify his royal will and pleasure unto us, and thereby to require us to use all such other ways and means as we, with the advice of his Majesty's Privy Council of this Kingdom should think fit, for the present banishing and sending away all such titular Popish Archbishops, Bishops, regulars, and others of the Popish clergy, who pretend to exercise any ecclesiastical jurisdiction, contrary to the laws of this his Majesty's Kingdom, according to his Majesty's former orders, and directions sent unto us in that behalf.

"We, the Lord Lieutenant and Council therefore, according to his Majesty's said special commands, do by this our proclamation in his Majesty's name, straitly charge and command all and every titular Popish Archbishops, Bishops, Vicars General, Abbots, and all others exercising ecclesiastical jurisdiction, or who have exercised any ecclesiastical jurisdiction, by any authority derived from the Pope, or See of Rome in this Kingdom, and also all regular priests, that they do within one and twenty days after the date of this our proclamation, depart out of this his Majesty's Kingdom of Ireland.

"And that all convents, seminaries, friaries, nunneries, and Popish schools in this Kingdom be forthwith utterly dissolved and suppressed.

"And we do expressly forbid, and prohibit, all, and every his Majesty's subjects within this realm, to receive, harbour, or relieve any of the said titular Popish Archbishops, Bishops, Vicars General, Abbots, regular priests, or any of the persons aforesaid, after the time hereby limited for their departure out of this realm.

And do also forbid, and prohibit all manner of persons to frequent, resort unto, keep up, or by any ways support or maintain any such convents, seminaries, friaries, nunneries or Popish schools in this Kingdom, as they will answer the contrary at their perils.

"And we do farther in his Majesty's name straitly charge and command all and every the Mayors, Sovereigns, bailiffs, portreeves, and all other chief magistrates, and officers of the several and respective cities and towns corporate of this Kingdom, and all and every the

justices of the peace, sheriffs, constables, and all other his Majesty's good and loyal subjects within this Kingdom, that they be more diligent and active in putting these his Majesty's commands in execution than formerly they have been, upon pain of his Majesty's high displeasure; and that they, and every of them from, and immediately after the space of the said one and twenty days next ensuing the date of this our proclamation, do make strict, and diligent search and inquiry within the several and respective cities, towns corporate, liberties, counties, baronies, parishes, places, and precincts, within their several and respective jurisdictions, for and after all such titular Popish Archbishops, Bishops, Vicars General, Abbots, and all others exercising, or who have exercised ecclesiastical jurisdiction in this Kingdom, by any authority derived from the Pope, or See of Rome, and also for, and after all regular priests who at any time after the space of the said one and twenty days next immediately ensuing the date of this our proclamation, shall continue, remain or abide in this Kingdom, or shall return or come into this kingdom: And also for, and after all, and every the receivers, relievers, and harbourers of them, or any of them.

"And farther, that they take special care, that all convents, seminaries, friaries, nunneries, and Popish schools within any the cities, or towns corporate, liberties, counties, baronies, parishes, or places within this Kingdom be immediately dissolved, and utterly suppressed: and that upon discovery of any such titular Popish Archbishop, Bishop, Vicars General, Abbot, or other persons exercising, or who have exercised ecclesiastical jurisdiction within this Kingdom, by any authority derived from the Pope, or See of Rome, or of any regular priests, that they do forthwith apprehend them, and every of them, and commit them and every of them into safe custody, and do certify, us the Lord Lieutenant and Council thereof with all convenient speed, and do also forthwith return unto us the names of all their receivers, relievers, or harbourers, and to take special care that the said persons be forthwith prosecuted for their contempt, and proceeded against according to the laws of this kingdom.

"James Armachanus,—Michael Dublin, Canc.—Henry Midensis.—Arthur Forbese.—Carey Dillon.—John Povey.—Henry Ingoldesby.—William Flower.—Charles Meredyth."

REDMOND O'HANLON —ULSTER OUTLAWS.

1674, December 14, Council Chamber, Dublin.

"Essex,—Whereas Redmond O'Hanlon of Tonderegee, in the county of Armagh, yeoman, Laughlin MacRedmond O'Hanlon of Killeany, yeoman, Daniel MacMurphy Mac Thorlagh Roe O'Murphy of the same, yeoman; Cormuck Raver O'Murphy of the same, yeoman; Hugh Turr O'Murphy of the same, yeoman, Bryan Moyle O'Neale of the same, yeoman; James Roe of Ballinteggart, in the said county, yeoman; Hugh Mac Shane of the same, yeoman; Peter Pill of the same, yeoman; James Mac Nicholas O'Murphy of the same, yeoman; Thomas Willson of Mullaghglasse of the said county, yeoman; and Thorlagh Mac Patrick Goam O'Hanlon of Aghynecloghmullen in the said county, yeoman; and Owen Oge Carthy of the county of Kerry, Cnogher Reardane alias Griagh of the said county, John Howrane and Hugh Noonane of the said county, and Shane Kittagh O'Donnel, late of Prison in the county of Mayo, yeoman, James Gallagher MacEdmond Dorragh, late of Kilmore in the said county, yeoman, Donnogh Boy O'Gallagher, late of Coolkearny in the said county, yeoman, Terlagh Mac Kolgeen, late of the same in the same county, yeoman, Hugh Bane Mac Brehoune

late of Carra in the county of Sligo, yeoman, Donnel Oge O'Donnel Mac Donnel Oge, late of Sligo in the county of Sligo aforesaid, yeoman, William O'Keavin, late of Ballyntrohan, in the said county, yeoman, Bryan Mac Donnogh late of Coppany in the said county, yeoman, Donnogh Fitz John O'Hart, late of Knockadooe in the said county, yeoman, Owen O'Doghertie, late of Coulkearny in the county Mayo, yeoman, Tirlagh Mac Brehoune late of Carra in the county of Sligo, yeoman, and William Gallagher, late of Court in the said county, yeoman, have of late committed several burglaries, robberies and stealths in the said several counties of Armagh, Kerry, Cork, Limerick, Mayo, Sligo, and elsewhere within this Kingdom, besides divers other outrages, to the terror and annoyance of his Majesty's loyal and good Subjects, and to the disturbance of the peace of the Kingdom, upon which misdemeanours and crimes being pursued by some of his Majesty's good subjects they, the said Redmond O'Hanlon, Laughlin Mac Redmond O'Hanlon [etc., as at pages 342–3], are fled to the woods and mountains, where they stand upon their keeping, so as they are not answerable or amenable to law, but wilful contemners of the same.

"And forasmuch as the actors of these disorders and offences cannot as yet be apprehended, whereby they may be punished by the ordinary course of law, whence we might justly be moved, according to the former usage and custom in this Kingdom in cases of like nature, to cause them to be forthwith proclaimed rebels and traitors, yet, in mercy to them, we think fit hereby to charge and command them upon their duty and allegiance to his Majesty that they and every of them do before the first day of February next, render their persons to any of his Majesty's justices of the peace, and submit themselves to his Majesty's justice to be tried for their offences according to the laws of the land, wherein if they or any of them do fail, we do hereby publish and declare, that he or they so failing, are from and immediately after the said first day of February next, to be called, reputed and taken for notorious rebels and traitors against his Majesty and accordingly to be prosecuted by all his Majesty's loving and good subjects in all hostile manner.

"And we declare further, that whatsoever person or persons shall comfort, relieve or abet them, or any of them, they are and shall be reputed, deemed and adjudged traitors in like degree with the forenamed traitors and rebels themselves, and to be proceeded against according to law.

"And we do in his Majesty's name straitly charge and command all his Majestie's loyal subjects, upon their duty of allegiance to his Majestie, not only to forbear to receive or relieve the persons aforesaid, or any of them, but also to make diligent search and enquire in what place or places the said persons shall from time to time lurk or be relieved, and by all means possible to prosecute, apprehend and take the bodies of them, and them to bring or cause to be brought under safe custody, unto the High Sheriffs of the respective counties where any of them shall be apprehended, to be by such Sheriffs kept in strict and safe custody, till we, upon notice thereof, shall give further direction concerning them, or resisting or refusing to be taken, to kill them or any of them. And we do hereby declare, that whosoever shall after the said first day of February next, bring unto any Sheriff the body of the said Redmond O'Hanlon, Laughlin Mac Redmond O'Hanlon [etc. as at pages 342–3], or any of them alive, or kill any of them, and bring his head to the Sheriff of the county where he shall be killed, to be by such Sheriff set up in some public place in that county, shall have for his reward for each person so brought in, or his head, ten pounds, for payment whereof we will give warrant as occasion shall require.

And whosoever of the said proclaimed persons, or any other, shall after the said first day of February next, apprehend and bring unto the High Sheriff of the county where such person shall be apprehended, or resisting, shall kill any of the said rebels and traitors particularly named as aforesaid, he shall, together with his said reward, receive his pardon.

"And towards the speedy effecting of this service, all commanders of horse and foot, and all other his Majesty's officers and loving subjects are to be aiding and assisting, as they and every of them will answer the contrary at their perils.

"James Armachanus.—Michael Dublin, Canc.—Clanbrasill—Conway and Kilulta.—Massereene.—Kingston.—Carey Dillon.—John Povey.—William Stewart.—Theophilus Jones.—Charles Meredith."

Shipment of Corn and Grain.

1674, December, 14, Council Chamber, Dublin.—Essex, Lord Lieutenant, and Council. Prohibition of shipment or transport of corn till ensuing Easter.

Fees of Sheriffs.

1674–5, March 1, Council Chamber, Dublin.—[Essex] Lord Lieutenant and Council: Allowances for judges on circuits and to relieve sheriffs of expenses. Members of the Privy Council: James Margetson, Archbishop of Armagh.—Michael Boyle, Archbishop of Dublin, Chancellor of Ireland.—Thomond.—Conway and Kilulta.—Henry Jones, Bishop of Meath.—Richard Coote.—Arthur Forbese.—John Povey.—John Temple.—Oliver St. George.—George Rawdon.—Theophilus Jones.—Charles Meredith.—William Harbord. [Document incomplete.]

Measures against Tories.

1675, June 10, Council Chamber, Dublin.

"Essex.—Whereas divers disloyal persons, commonly called Tories, have of late, very much infested several counties of this Kingdom, and have committed divers robberies, burglaries, and murders, upon his Majesty's good subjects, whereunto (as we are informed) they have been encouraged, by reason of protections, that have been of late, too frequently granted to some of them, by some persons, having or pretending authority from us, the Lord Lieutenant, to grant the same, which protections have been often much abused by those who have obtained the same, and also, by reason, that such persons, who have harboured, concealed, or relieved, the said Tories, have not been so strictly inquired after, prosecuted, and punished, as they ought to have been:

"For remedy whereof, we have thought fit hereby, to publish, and declare, that no person or persons who now have or pretend to have any power or authority from the Lord Lieutenant, or Lord Lieutenant and Council, of this Kingdom to grant protections shall from and after the 24th day of this instant June, grant any protections, to any robbers, or Tories, and that all protections, which after the said 24th day of June, shall be so granted, to any such robbers or Tories, by virtue of any such authority, shall be of no force, validity or security, to the persons, to whom the same shall be granted:

"Provided always, and we do hereby farther declare, that such protections, as have been already granted, or shall be granted, before the said 24th day of this instant June, to any such robbers or Tories, by any person or persons having authority from us, the Lord Lieutenant, or the Lord Lieutenant and Council of this Kingdom, to grant the same, shall continue of force, for such time, as the same have been, or shall be so

granted and no longer, and in case any person or persons, that now are, or shall be, before the said 24th day of this instant June protected thereby shall in respect of any services already done, or hereafter to be done by them, expect to have their protections continued to them, for any longer time, or to be pardoned for their offences heretofore committed by them, they are to make their timely applications herein, to us, the Lord Lieutenant, for the same.

"And we do hereby strictly charge and require the High Sheriffs of the respective counties, wherein any such robbers or Tories now are, or hereafter shall be, or wherein any such murders, robberies or burglaries shall be committed, that they do from time to time as there shall be occasion, raise the power of the said respective counties for the prosecuting, apprehending and bringing to justice all such robbers and Tories, and that the Justices of the Peace of the said respective counties be aiding and assisting to the said High Sheriffs herein, and do also cause examinations to be forthwith taken, concerning such murders, robberies and stealths, as have been, or shall be committed in the said respective counties, to the end that the persons, who upon taking such examinations, shall appear to be guilty thereof, may be indicted for their said offences, and outlawed for the same, in case they shall refuse to render themselves, and abide their trials, and that they do also strictly and particularly, inquire after, all such persons, as do or shall at any time, conceal, relieve or harbour the said robbers or Tories, as shall refuse or neglect to give their assistance towards the taking following or apprehending of them, and to cause such persons to be bound over to the next Assizes, to be prosecuted for their said offences, to the end they may be there proceeded against and severely punished according to their demerits.

"And towards the speedy effecting of this service, all commanders of horse and foot and all other his Majesty's officers and loving subjects are to be aiding and assisting as they and every of them will answer the contrary at their perils.

"James Armachanus.—Michael Dublin, Canc.—Henry Midensis.—Richard Coote.—Hugh Gleneully.—Arthur Forbese.—Cary Dillon.—John Bysse.—Hans Hamilton.—William Stewart.—Charles Meredith."

For arresting or killing Thieves.

1675, July 7. Council Chamber, Dublin.

"Essex.—Whereas in the twenty-eighth year of the reign of King Henry the Sixth,[1] there was one right wholesome law made in this realm for the suppressing taking and killing of notorious thieves and robbers, the tenor whereof is in these words following. Whereas thieves, and evil doers increase in great store, and from day to other do increase in malice more than they have done heretofore, and do destroy the Commons with their thefts, stealings, and manslaughters, and also do cause the land to fall into decay and poverty; and waste every day more and more, and so it is like to be confounded, if there should not be remedy.

"It is ordained by authority of the said Council, that it shall be lawful to every liegeman of our Sovereign Lord the King, all manner notorious and known thieves and thieves found robbing and spoiling, or breaking houses by night or by day, and thieves found with the manner to kill them, and take them without impeachment, arraignment, or grievance to him to be done by our Sovereign Lord the King, his

[1] A.D. 1449–50.

justices, officers, or any of his ministers for any such manslaughter or taking, and that any man that kills or takes any such thieves, shall have one penny of every plough, and one farthing of every cottage within the barony where the manslaughter is done for every thief. And that the town where the said manslaughter is done, and other four towns next to the said town, which were before charged with the escapes for such manslaughter, shall be quit and discharged of the said escapes, and every of them, without any impeachment in any Court, or payment to any officer. And that the Sheriff of the county shall have sufficient power to make levy of the money aforesaid in the said form, within one month after the said manslaughter, and shall deliver it to him that made the said homicide. And if the Sheriff be negligent in levying the said money in the form aforesaid, that he shall pay the sum of money to the party that hath cause to have it.

"Now we the Lord Lieutenant and Council, considering that, if the said Statute had been put in due execution, many spoils, thefts, and robberies lately committed in this Kingdom had been prevented, and most of the notorious thieves and robbers who have been active therein had been ere this apprehended, and brought unto due execution. Wherefore and for the preventing of all mischiefs of the like kind for the time to come, and to the intent that the prosecutors of such evil malefactors may receive their just reward. We, the Lord Lieutenant and Council have thought fit, and do hereby accordingly will and require, and in his Majesty's name strictly charge and command all, and every his Majesty's liege people, and good subjects in this kingdom, that they and every of them in their several counties, baronies, villages, hamlets. and places of dwelling or abode in this kingdom, be aiding and assisting to each other in the taking, apprehending, and killing of all such notorious thieves, robbers, and spoilers of their country, as shall be found robbing and spoiling or breaking houses by night or by day, against the force and effect of the said Statute.

"And we do also command and require, that the Sheriffs of the several and respective counties of this kingdom, do, according to the power given unto them by the said Act, take care to make levies of the monies intended by the said Act to be raised for the reward, and encouragement of such as shall take or kill any such notorious malefactors; and that upon the taking or killing of any such notorious thief, and thieves or robbers, they do within one month after send unto us the Lord Lieutenant and Council an account thereof, and of their proceedings therein as occasion shall require, whereof they may not fail at their utmost perils.

"Michael Dublin, Canc.—Thomond.—Tyrone.—Arthur Forbese. Robert Booth.—William Stewart.—Oliver St. George.—Henry Ingoldesby.—Hans Hamilton.—Theophilus Jones.—William Flower.—Charles Meredith."

Revenue in Ireland.

1675, December 15, Council Chamber, Dublin.—Lords Justices: Michael Dublin, Chancellor; Arthur Forbes, Earl of Granard: Notification on temporary appointment of Commissioners and Governors of the King's revenue. Members of the Privy Council: Donegall.—Arran.—Blessington.—Henry Jones, Bishop of Meath.—Robert Fitz Gerald.—Robert Booth.—John Temple.—William Gore—Theophilus Jones.—William Flower.

"1649 Officers."

1675, December 15, Council Chamber, Dublin.

Essex, Lord Lieutenant, and Council. Arrangements concerning undisposed securities under Acts of Settlement and Explanation.

Members of the Privy Council: James Margetson, Archbishop of Armagh.—Clanbragill.—Blessington.—O Brien.—Henry Jones, Bishop of Meath.—John Bysse.—George Rawdon.—Richard Gethin.—William Flower.—Theophilus Jones.

1675, December 15, Council Chamber, Dublin.—Lords Justices: Michael Boyle, Chancellor, Arthur Forbes, Viscount Granard, and Council: on appointment of commissioners to manage undisposed parts of securities under acts of settlement and explanation.

1675, December 20, Council Chamber, Dublin.—Same Lords Justices and Council: Appointment of temporary Commissioners and Governors of the King's revenue in Ireland.

Help to Trade.

[1675, —— Dublin.]—"A help to trade or an office erected by countenance and allowance of his Excellency, the Lord Lieutenant, and the most honourable his Majesty's Privy Council of Ireland.

"For the common good of all his Majesty's subjects in the general advancement of trade, in Dublin, for the most necessary foreign commodities, and also the native commodities; and manufactures of this Kingdom in these proposals, (videlicet):—Where

"1. All persons that have occasion to take up money at common interest, whether for greater or lesser sums, may make their addresses hither, and (giving good security), be accommodated or supplied, as their particular occasions shall require.

"2. All persons that have moneys by them, and are willing to put out any sum greater, or lesser (upon good security) at usual interest, shall be accommodated to their content.

"3. All persons, either merchants, factors, traders, or seamen, who do import into this Kingdom foreign commodities (keeping no shop) may register the particular kinds, quantities, and sorts of all such commodities, that so there may be care taken to find out such persons from time to time, as may buy the same, to serve both buyers and sellers, that deal by wholesale or retail.

"4. All such persons as have any quantity of wool to be sold, either in city or country; and also all others who would buy any quantity of wool, (more or less) may make entry thereof accordingly, that so there may be care taken to find out such persons from time to time, as may buy the same, and trade by wholesale for greater quantities.

"5. All persons may register such lands, houses, leases, or goods which they have to sell, mortgage or set, with the particulars thereof, that so there may be care taken to find out such persons from time to time, as may buy the same, to serve both buyers and sellers.

"6. All merchants, factors, or traders whatsoever, that would buy tanned leather, green or raw hides and skins, of all sorts from tanners or fellmongers of the country or city, or yarn, or friezes, etc., or such as have any quantity of butter, cheese, tallow, or hard soap, or any other the native commodities of this kingdom to sell (being unwilling to go about to offer the same), may enter the same here, with such particulars as are requisite to accommodate both buyers and sellers.

"7. All sea-captains, owners, masters of ships, barks, and vessels, who are employed in trade here, and may sometimes want a freight or seamen

to be employed hence, etc. (or in any his Majesty's ports or havens in this Kingdom) for short or long voyages, paying the postage and fee of twelve pence, may be helped therein if he or they enter their names and burthen of their ship or vessel here; the like fee of twelve pence for entry in any the other particulars.

"8. All merchants, factors, or traders, who would freight any ship, bark, or vessel out of any port aforesaid, in order to trade, may here get intelligence therein to accommodate both parties.

"Which said office is kept at the house (formerly known by the Old Letter Office) on Cork-Hill in Dublin, where all persons whatsoever may make their resort, by themselves or their agents, as they shall have occasion in any of the particulars aforesaid, to make use of this office for intelligence in all such affairs to their satisfaction, and may be assured all possible care and diligence will be used to help them therein, and that all their affairs shall be kept secret, and managed, as to their most content and advantage:" "By HENRY BURNETT, gentleman."

COARSE AND BARREN LANDS.

1676, June 26.—Essex, Lord Lieutenant and Council: Temporary reductions and moderation of arrears of quit rents on coarse and barren lands, tenements, and hereditaments.

ESTATES IN CONNAUGHT AND CLARE. TRANSPLANTED PERSONS.

1676, June 26, Council Chamber. Dublin.

"Essex.—Whereas his Majesty by his gracious letters, bearing date the 22nd day of September last to us, the Lord Lieutenant, directed, taking notice, that the late Commissioners for executing the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, did not by virtue of their commission proceed to the adjudication of any of the claims of the Transplanted persons in the province of Connaught, or county of Clare, or to the settlement of any their estates or interests, except only the interests of such Protestants who before the first day of September 1663, purchased lands in Connaught or Clare from the said Transplanted persons, so that the estates of the said Transplanted persons which continued in their own hands, and were not within that time purchased by Protestants, remain subject to much doubt and uncertainty, whereby the improvements of the said lands are very much hindered, and such of the said Transplanted persons, as have been dispossessed of the lands set out unto them, have not yet been reprised for the same, according to his Majesty's Declaration of the 30th of November in the year (1660) for the settlement of this Kingdom of Ireland, which hath been since confirmed by Act of Parliament in this Kingdom:

"For remedy whereof his Majesty hath been graciously pleased by his said letters, to authorise us, the Lord Lieutenant of this Kingdom, to cause a Commission to be issued under the great Seal of this Kingdom, directed to such Commissioners, as we the Lord Lieutenant with the advice of the Privy Council in this Kingdom, should think fit to nominate and appoint, authorising them or any three of them, to be his Majesty's Commissioners, to hear and determine the claims of all Transplanted persons in the said province of Connaught and county of Clare, touching the decrees they had, or the lands set out to them in lieu of their former estates, except only such lands as have been already disposed of, by his Majesty's late Commissioners for executing the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, and to state the quit rents due to his Majesty out of the said lands, and to examine what irregularities have

been in the setting out and disposal of the said lands, and to confirm the just part thereof, and to enquire of all lands forfeited to his Majesty by the said Acts in the said province and county, and to dispose of all or any such forfeited lands, as are or shall be found to be in his Majesty's disposal, towards the satisfaction and reprisal of such Transplanted interests, as remain yet unsatisfied or deficient, and to grant certificates thereof, in order to the passing letters patents thereupon, in such manner, as certificates were granted by the late Commissioners for executing the said Acts of Settlement and Explanation, to any persons whose claims were adjudged before them, and to observe such instructions, as we the Lord Lieutenant and Council, shall think fit to give unto them, from time to time, for the better execution of the said Commission:

"And his Majesty by his said letters hath also authorised us, the Lord Lieutenant, without any further warrant, to pass letters patents under the great Seal of this Kingdom, upon the said certificates, to the persons therein concerned, according to such estates, as shall be thereby adjudged to belong to them, in such manner and as fully to all intents and purposes, as letters patents have been usually passed upon certificates of his Majesty's late Commissioners for executing the said Acts of Settlement and Explanation:

"And his Majesty hath also thereby further declared, that the said Commissioners, and all officers and ministers to be employed by them, shall and may receive such fees and allowances to be paid by the parties whose claims shall be heard before them, as we the Lord Lieutenant and Council shall think fit to appoint, so as the same do not exceed one moiety of the several fees allowed to his Majesty's late Commissioners for putting in execution the said Acts of Settlement and Explanation, and their officers and ministers:

"And we, the Lord Lieutenant and Council, in pursuance of his Majesty's said letters, having nominated and appointed Sir Robert Booth, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, Sir Charles Meredith, Knight, Chancellor of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, Thomas Ratcliff, Esquire, Henry Henn, Esquire, one of the Barons of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, and Sir Richard Reynell, Knight, one of the Justices of his Majesty's court of chief place, to be his Majesty's Commissioners, for hearing and determining the claims of all Transplanted persons in the said province of Connaught and county of Clare, and to execute all other the matters contained in his Majesty's said letters, and a Commission being since passed unto them under the great Seal of this Kingdom to that purpose. We have thought fit to give this public notice thereof to all persons concerned in any of the Transplanted lands, and that the said Commissioners will begin to sit publicly upon the execution of the said Commission on the one and twentieth day of August next, at the place where the late Court of Claims sate in the King's Inns, Dublin:

"And we do hereby require all persons concerned in any of the said lands, that by themselves or their agents, they do put in their claims before the said Commissioners at the office of their register in the King's Inns, Dublin, before the said one and twentieth day of August next. And that they do with all convenient speed apply themselves to the said Commissioners for the hearing and determining of their said claims, and prosecute the same with effect in such manner and at such time, as by his Majesty's said Commissioners shall be directed, whereof public notice will be given by the said Commissioners, as soon as they shall have agreed upon the order and method of their proceedings.

MSS. OF MARQUIS OF ORMONDE.

"James Armachanus.—Arthur Granard.—Henry Midensis.—R. Coote.—Hugh Glenauly.—Robert FitzGerald.—J. Povey.—John Bysse.—John Temple.—William Gore.—Oliver St. George.—Hans Hamilton.—William Flower.—Randal Clayton."

ENROLMENT OF GRANTS OF LANDS.

1676, June 30, Council Chamber, Dublin.

"Essex, Lord Lieutenant, and Council:—It is not his Majesty's intention to take to himself or to grant to any other person the penalties which might accrue by the Act of Explanation for the not enrolling of any grants under a clause in that act. . . . . .

"And to the end all his Majesty's subjects whom it may concern may take notice hereof, and partake of this his Majesty's bounty and indulgence, we do require the principal officers of every city and town corporate, and the sheriff of every county to cause this proclamation to be published and fixed up publicly in the principal shire towns, and also at the Sheriff's county courts, and in all market towns and other public places and parts of their counties immediately after receipt hereof."—Arthur Granard.—Henry Midensis.—R. Coote.—J. Povey.—R. Booth.—John Bysse.—John Temple.—William Gore.—Oliver St. George.—Hans Hamilton.—Thomas Ratcliffe."

1676, August 23, Council Chamber, Dublin.

"Essex, Lord Lieutenant and Council.

"Against illegal levying of sums of money under pretence of presentments from grand juries."

1678, October 14, Castle of Dublin.

"Ormonde, Lord Lieutenant: Officers and soldiers of his Majesty's army in Ireland to repair to their quarters within fourteen days.—Signed: W. Ellis."

EXPULSION OF ROMAN CATHOLIC ECCLESIASTICS FROM IRELAND.

1678, October 16, Council Chamber, Dublin.

"Ormonde.—Whereas by two several proclamations, the one bearing date the 27th of October in the year 1673, and the other bearing date the 27th day of April 1674, both issued from this Board, according to his Majesty's special commands; "All titular Popish Archbishops, Bishops, Vicars-General, Abbots, and all others exercising ecclesiastical jurisdiction, by any authority derived from the Pope or See of Rome in this Kingdom, and also all regular priests were required by certain days in the said several proclamations limited, to depart out of this his Majestie's Kingdom of Ireland. And it was thereby also required and commanded that all convents, seminaries, friaries, nunneries, and Popish schools in this Kingdom should be forth with dissolved and suppressed."

"And whereas we are informed, that notwithstanding the said several proclamations, divers of the said titular Popish Archbishops, Bishops, Vicars-General, Abbots, and others, exercising ecclesiastical jurisdiction by authority derived from the Pope or See of Rome, and also divers Jesuits and other regular priests, refusing to give obedience thereunto, do remain still in this Kingdom; and that also several Popish societies, convents, seminaries, friaries, nunneries and Popish schools are still kept up in this Kingdom, in contempt of his Majesty's authority, and of the laws of this realm.

"So that we might justly cause the said several persons, who contrary to the said proclamations do still continue in this Kingdom, to be imme-

diately seized upon, secured and proceeded against according to their demerits for such their wilful disobedience; and whereas upon information given upon oath before the Lords of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council in England, touching a dangerous conspiracy against the life of his sacred Majesty, and for the subversion of the government, it hath been testified that divers particulars of pernicious consequence have been lately contrived and transacted in this Kingdom of Ireland by Jesuits and others of the Popish clergy, exercising jurisdiction in this Kingdom by authority from the Pope or See of Rome.

"Whereupon his Majesty hath lately been pleased to signify his royal will and pleasure, that we, the Lord Lieutenant should provide such speedy remedies for the obstruction of those evils informed of, as we in our wisdom shall think fit, and in particular, that we should use effectual means to compel all the titular Bishops, and other dignitaries of the church of Rome, to depart this Kingdom with all possible speed.

"We, the Lord Lieutenant and Council, therefore do by this our proclamation in his Majesty's name, straitly charge and command all titular Popish Archbishops, Bishops, Vicars-General, Abbots and other dignitaries of the church of Rome, and all others exercising ecclesiastical jurisdiction, or who have exercised any ecclesiastical jurisdiction in this Kingdom by any authority derived from the Pope or See of Rome, and also all Jesuits and other regular priests, that they do by or before the 20th day of November next, depart out of this his Majesty's Kingdom of Ireland; and that all Popish societies, convents, seminaries, friaries, nunneries and Popish schools do forthwith dissolve and separate themselves, and be henceforth utterly suppressed.

"And we do expressly forbid and prohibit all and every his Majesty's subjects within this realm, to receive, harbour or relieve any of the said titular Popish Arch-bishops, Bishops, Vicars-General, Abbots, dignitaries, Jesuits, regular priests, or any of the persons aforesaid after the time hereby limited for their departure out of this realm.

"And we do also forbid and prohibit all manner of persons to frequent, resort unto, keep up, or by any ways support or maintain any such societies, convents, seminaries, friaries, nunneries, or Popish schools in this Kingdom, as they will answer the contrary at their perils.

"And we do hereby declare and publish, that if any of the said titular Popish Archbishops, Bishops, or other persons hereby commanded to depart out of this Kingdom, shall at any time before the said 20th day of November next, resort to any post-town of this Kingdom, and there declare to the chief magistrate or officer of the said town or port that he is a person included within this our proclamation, and that he is there to take shipping for his passage, they shall suffer him or them quietly to depart, and shall see them shipped and sent away for foreign parts, and give them their furtherance for their departure.

"And we do further, in his Majesty's name, straitly charge and command all and every the mayors, soverigns, bailiffs, portreeves, and all other chief magistrates and officers of the several and respective cities and towns corporate of this Kingdom, and all and every the justices of the peace, sheriffs, constables, and all other his Majesty's good and loyal subjects, that they be more diligent and active than formerly they have been, in putting these commands in execution, upon pain of his Majesty's high displeasure, and that they and every of them from and immediately after the said 20th day of November next, do make strict and diligent search and enquiry within the several and respective cities, towns

corporate, liberties, counties, baronies, parishes and places within their several jurisdictions, for and after all such titular Popish Archbishops, Bishops, Vicars-General, Abbots, dignitaries, and all others exercising, or who have exercised ecclesiastical jurisdiction in this Kingdom by any authority derived from the Pope or See of Rome, and also for and after all Jesuits and other regular priests, who at any time after the said 20th day of November next, shall continue, remain, or abide in this Kingdom, or shall return or come into this Kingdom.

"And also for and after all and every the receivers, relievers and harbourers of them, or any of them: And further, that they take special care that all societies, convents, seminaries, friaries, nunneries, and Popish Schools within this Kingdom, be immediately dissolved and utterly suppressed, and that upon discovery of any such titular Popish Archbishops, Bishops, or other persons hereby required to depart out of this realm, that they do forthwith apprehend them, and commit them, and every of them into safe custody, and certify us, the Lord Lieutenant and Council, thereof, with all convenient speed, and do also forthwith return unto us the names of all their receivers, relievers, and harbourers, and do take special care that the said persons be forthwith prosecuted for their contempt, and proceeded against according to the laws of this Kingdom.

"Michael Dublin, Canc.—Donegall.—Blesinton.—Lainsborough.—Henry Midensis.—Robert Fitz-Gerald.—Cary Dillon.—Charles Meredith.—Robert Booth.—John Davys.—John Cole.—William Flower.—Maurice Eustace.—Thomas Newcomen."

1678, October 30, Whitehall.

"By the King. A proclamation, commanding all persons being Popish Recusants or so reputed to depart from the cities of London and Westminster, and all other places within ten miles of the same."

Disarming Roman Catholics.

1678, November 2, Council Chamber, Dublin.

"Ormonde.—Whereas we have received information of a design against his Majesty's person by Jesuits, and of the practices of others who have been contriving to introduce Popery, and are also informed, that notwithstanding a proclamation issued on the 8th day of November in the year 1673, whereby all persons of the Popish religion in this Kingdom, were required not to keep or use any arms without licence from the Lord Lieutenant, or other Chief Governor or Governors of this Kingdom, yet divers persons of the Popish religion, have great store of arms now in their possession, and do still presume to ride with, keep and carry arms without any such licence, contrary to the said proclamation, and the laws and statutes of this realm.

"We, therefore, for the preservation of the public peace, and the security of his Majesty's subjects, have thought fit hereby in his Majesty's name, to declare, publish and command, that no person or persons of the Popish religion in this Kingdom, do hereafter presume to ride with, carry, buy, use or keep in his or their house or houses or elsewhere any halberts, pikes, muskets, calivers, fowling-pieces, carbines, pistols or other guns whatsoever without licence from the lord lieutenant, or other chief governor, or governors of this Kingdom.

"And we do hereby also straitly charge and require all persons of the Popish religion in this Kingdom, who now have, or hereafter shall have any such arms in their hands or possession, that within twenty days after the date of this proclamation, or within seven days after such arms shall

come to their hands, they shall, upon pain of his Majesty's high displeasure, bring or cause to be brought all such arms into one of his Majesty's stores of ordnance and munition in this Kingdom, or deliver the same to such persons in the several counties of this Kingdom as are by us authorised to receive the same. And for the better conveniency of such of his Majesty's subjects who are hereby required to bring in their said arms, the several persons under named, or any of them, are appointed by us in the several counties of this Kingdom respectively, to receive such arms as in pursuance of this proclamation shall be brought in or delivered up to them, who as well as the clerks of his Majesty's several stores of ordnance and munition, are to give acknowledgements under their hands of their receipts of such arms as shall be brought into them or any of them; and also to mark the names of such persons upon the said arms; and from time to time to give us an exact account of what arms they shall receive, and from what persons the same shall be sent, or delivered to them, viz.

"For the county and city of Dublin, Sir Thomas Worsopp, Knight, Richard Forster and Philip Castleton, Esqs.

"For the county of Kildare, Thomas Carr, Robert Meredith, John Aylmer, and Maurice Keateing, Esqs.

"For the county of Meath, Arthur Dillon, James Stopfort, Arthur Meredith, and Stafford Lightborne, Esqs.

"For the county of Wicklow, William Hory, William Mathews, Henry Temple, and Philip Packenham, Esqs.

"For the county of Catherlogh, Sir Thomas Butler Baronet, Henry Smithwick and Henry Berkeley, Esqs.

"For the King's County, Sir Francis Blundell Baronet, John Weaver and Richard Warburton, Esqs.

"For the Queen's County, William Bowen, Edmond Morris, and William Weldon, Esqs.

"For the county of Longford, Nicholas Dowdall and Robert Choppin, Esqs.

"For the county of Westmeath, William Peirse, William Murry, James Leigh, and Robert Cooke, Esqs.

"For the county and city of Kilkenny, Sir John Ponsonby, Henry Weymes, Joseph Cuffe, and Bryan Manser, Esqs.

"For the county and town of Wexford, Sir Nicholas Loftus, John Tench, and William Ivory, Esqs.

"For the county of Lowth, and town of Drogheda, Richard Bolton, Thomas Bellingham and Thomas Moore, Esqs.

"For the county of Clare, Giles Vandelure, Samuel Burton, Donnogh O'Bryen of Limeneagh and Henry Leigh, Esqs.

"For the county and city of Cork, Sir Richard Kerle, Sir Richard Hull, Emanuel Moore, Redmond Barry, Alexander Pigott, and Arthur Hide, Esqs.

"For the county and city of Waterford, Nicholas Osborne, James Mutlow and Andrew Lynn, Esqs.

"For the county of Kerry, Sir Thomas Crosby, Sir Francis Brewster, Anthony Reymond and Frederick Mullins, Esqs.

"For the county and city of Lymerick, Sir George Ingoldsby, Richard Southwell and Simon Eaton, Esqs.

"For the county of Tipperary, Simon Finch, Bartholomew Fowkes, Sir Robert Cole, Stephen Moore and Francis Legg, Esqs.

"For the county and town of Galway, Sir Henry Waddington, John Eyres, Charles Holcroft and Edward Eyres, Esqs.

"For the county of Mayo, Sir George Bingham, Sir Arthur Gore, Gilbert Ormsby and John Crofton, Esqs.

"For the county of Sligo, Edward Cooper, Charles Collis, and Robert Gore, Esqs.

"For the county of Roscomon, Thomas Caulfield, James King and Edmond Donollan, Esqs.

"For the county of Leitrim, Sir William Gore, and Henry Crofton of Mohill, and Bryan Conningham, Esqs.

"For the county of Downe, William Hamilton, William Brett and James Lesley, Esqs.

"For the county of Antrym, and town of Carrickfergus, Francis Stafford, Arthur Uppton and William Lesley, Esqs.

"For the county of Ardmagh, Sir George Atcheson, Arthur Brownlow, Edward Richardson and John Chambers, Esqs.

"For the county of Tyrone, William Moore, Henry Mervin and Mathew Combes, Esqs.

"For the city and county of Londonderry, George Phillipps, Thomas Dawson and John Gorges, Esqs.

"For the county of Donegall, William Warren, William Dutton and Charles Hamilton, Esqs.

"For the county of Monaghan, William Barton and James Curry, Esqs.

"For the county of Cavan, Humphrey Perrott, Samuel Towneley and Thomas Gwilliams, Esqs.

"For the county of Fermanagh, Sir Michael Cole, Cromwell Warde and Hugh Mountgomery, Esqs.

"And we do hereby also in his Majesty's name, charge and require all and every the Sheriffs and justices of peace of the several and respective counties in this kingdom, and also all and every the officers of his Majesty's army, that from and after the expiration of the said twenty days next ensuing the date of this proclamation, they do search for, seize upon and secure all such arms as shall be found to be in the possession of, or belonging unto any person or persons of the Popish religion, who have not licenses from the Lord Lieutenant, or other chief governor or governors of this kingdom to keep or carry the same, and that in case they shall find any person or persons who have such licences to have or keep any more or other arms than are expressed in such licences, that they do also seize upon and secure the same, and that they do also take care to have such persons in whose custody any arms shall be found contrary to this proclamation, to be bound over with sufficient sureties to appear at the next assizes or sessions to be held for such county wherein such arms shall be found, and there to be prosecuted for their said offence; and do also return the names of such persons to us or to the Clerk of the Council, and that all such arms as shall be so seized upon, or secured by them, be also brought into one of his majestie's stores of ordnance and munition in this kingdom, or delivered to some of the persons herein above mentioned, together with the names of the persons from whom such arms were taken.

"And whereas we are informed, that divers quantities of gunpowder are now remaining in the hands and possession of divers merchants, shopkeepers and other persons in this Kingdom, we do hereby likewise charge and command all persons of the Popish religion, and all merchants, shopkeepers and retailers whatsoever, as well Protestants as Papists, who have any quantity of above one pound of gunpowder in their possession, that within twenty days after the date of this proclamation, they do send unto us or to the Clerk of the Council, a true, exact and particular account of what quantities of gunpowder, they or any of them have in their several hands or possessions, or in the hands of any others for their use or by their privity, and that they

do also from time to time in like manner when any gunpowder shall hereafter come to their hands, or be bought by them, send up likewise a particular account thereof.

"And in case any person or persons shall neglect or refuse to send up such an account as is hereby required of all such gunpowder as already is or hereafter shall come to their hands, we shall take a most strict and severe course for the seizing and securing all such gunpowder as shall be so concealed from us.

"And we do hereby further declare, that we shall look upon all such persons who shall neglect, or refuse to conform themselves to this proclamation, and to yield obedience thereunto, or who contrary to the tenor thereof shall keep or carry any arms, or conceal any gunpowder from us, both as contemners of his Majesty's royal authority, and also as persons designing the disturbance of the public peace of this Kingdom.

"Michael Dublin, C.—Arran. Blesinton.—Henry Midensis.—R. Coote.—Carey Dillon.—Charles Meredith.—John Bysse.—John Davys. Henry Ingoldesby.—William Flower.—Thomas Newcomen.—Thomas Radcliffe."

Departure of Roman Catholic Ecclesiastics from Ireland.

1678, November 6.—Council Chamber, Dublin.

"Ormonde.—A proclamation having lately issued from this Board, bearing date the 16th day of October last,[1] whereby all titular Popish Archbishops, Bishops, Vicars-General, Abbots, and other dignitaries of the church of Rome, and all others exercising jurisdiction, or who have exercised any ecclesiastical jurisdiction in this Kingdom by any authority derived from the Pope or See of Rome; and also all Jesuits, and other regular priests, were commanded by or before the 20th day of this instant November, to depart out of this realm. And we, being resolved to cause our commands therein contained, to be strictly and punctually observed.

"To the end therefore that none of the persons thereby required to depart out of this Kingdom, may pretend want of conveniency for their passage into foreign parts, we do hereby charge and require all owners and masters of any ships, that before the said 20th day of this instant November, shall be ready to set sail for any parts beyond the seas out of his Majesty's dominions, that they do forthwith set up notice in writing in the most public places of the several cities, towns and ports from whence such ships shall be so ready to set sail, of the several ports and places whereunto such ships shall be bound, and of the time when every of them shall be ready to set sail out of this Kingdom.

"And we do also straitly charge and command the several and respective owners and masters of all such ships, that they do receive aboard, and carry with them, all such of the said Popish Archbishops, Bishops, Dignitaries, Abbots, Jesuits, regular priests, and other persons so required to depart out of this Kingdom, as shall desire, or offer themselves to go along with them, and that they afford them conveniencies for their passage beyond the seas, upon the same terms as they usually carry other passengers.

"And in case notice shall be given to any of the officers of his Majesty's customs in any port of this realm, from whence any such ship shall be ready to set sail, that any owner or master of such ship,

[1] *See* page 350.

shall refuse to receive aboard, or carry away any of the said persons so required to depart out of this realm, the several and respective officers of his Majesty's customs in every such port, are hereby required to stop every such ship from setting sail, or going out of this realm, until they shall take aboard, and carry away with them all such of the said persons so commanded to depart out of this realm, as shall desire, or offer themselves to go along with them.

"And all mayors, and other head-officers of the several sea-port towns in this Kingdom, and all his Majesty's officers of the Customs are to take care of the due execution hereof, and are also to certify unto us the names of such owners and masters of any ships or vessels, as shall neglect or refuse to give obedience hereunto.

"Michael Dublin, C.—Arran.—Blessington.—Henry Midensis.—R. Coote.—Edward Villiers.—Carey Dillon.—Charles Meredith.—Robert Booth.—John Bysse.—John Davis.—William Stewart.—H. Ingoldesby.—John Cole.—William Flower.—Walter Plunkett."

Converts to Roman Catholic Religion.

1678, November 20, Council Chamber, Dublin.

"Ormonde.—We, the Lord Lieutenant and Council, do hereby think fit to declare and publish that whosoever shall make discovery of any officer or soldier of his Majesty's horse and foot guards in this city and suburbs thereof, or of his Majesty's army in this kingdom, who having formerly taken the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, hath since been perverted, or hereafter shall be perverted to the Popish religion or hear Mass; such discoverers upon information given to us, the Lord Lieutenant, shall have a reward of ten pounds, sterling, for every commissioned officer, five pounds, sterling, for every private trooper, and forty shillings, sterling, for every foot soldier so discovered as aforesaid.

"And to the end this resolution of us, the Lord Lieutenant and Council, herein may be fully known, we have thought fit to command this our order to be forthwith printed and published.

"Michael Dublin, C.—Lanesborough.—Henry Midensis.—R. Coote.—Edward Villiers.—Robert FitzGerald.—Carey Dillon.—Charles Meredith.—Robert Booth.—John Davys.—William Gore.—William Steward.—John Cole.—Hans Hamilton.—H. Ingoldesby.—William Flower.—Richard Gethin.—Walter Plunkett.—Theophilus Jones.—Thomas Radcliffe."

1678, November 19. Whitehall.

His Majesty's declaration as to exemption of merchants, travellers and others from proclamation for departure of Roman Catholics from places within ten miles of London and Westminster.

1678, November 20, Whitehall.

"His Majesty's royal proclamation for discovering and apprehending all Popish priests and Jesuits."

Exclusion of Roman Catholics from Garrison Towns.

1678, November 20.—Council Chamber, Dublin.

"Ormonde.—For the prevention of all evil designs and practices by any persons of the Popish religion in this kingdom against his Majesty's government, the peace and quiet of this realm, and the Protestant religion; we, the Lord Lieutenant and Council, have thought fit and accordingly by

this our proclamation do charge and command all and every person and persons of the Popish religion, or so reputed, that he and they and every of them, from and after the publishing of this proclamation, do forbear to come within his Majesty's Castle of Dublin, or any other his Majesty's forts and citadel of this kingdom, without special order from us, the Lord Lieutenant.

"And for the better security of his Majesty's garrisons in the towns of Drogheda, Wexford, Cork, Limerick, Waterford, Youghal and Galway, We do hereby order and command that the market and fairs, usually held in every of the said towns, be from henceforth (until further order from this board) held and kept in some convenient places without the walls of the said several towns, and that no person or persons of the Popish religion, be suffered to reside or continue in the said towns, or in any other of the Corporations of this kingdom wherein any garrison is kept, who have not for the greatest part of twelve months now last past inhabited within some one of the said towns, or corporations; and also that no such persons, be suffered to come to any fairs or markets within this kingdom armed, with swords, pistols or any other weapons, or fire-arms whatsoever.

"And we do hereby, also require all persons of the Popish religion, that they do forbear meeting together, at any time either by day or night, in any great or unusual numbers, in any places within this Kingdom, and the Sheriffs and Justices of the Peace, of the several counties of this Kingdom, and all his Majesty's officers, both civil and military, are hereby strictly required to take care to disperse and dissolve all such tumultous and unlawful meetings and assemblies, and also to commit the principal offenders to prison, there to remain until they find good security to answer the same at the next general assises or sessions of the peace to be held for such counties, and that they do also from time to time send unto us an account thereof, as also the names of all such persons as shall either occasion, maintain or countenance any such tumultous unusual and unlawful meetings and assemblies, and all Mayors, Sheriffs, Justices of Peace, and all other his Majesty's officers both civil and military, are hereby required to take care to have this our proclamation strictly and duly executed.

"Michael Boyle, Archbishop of Dublin, Chancellor of Ireland.—Lanesborough.—Henry Jones, Bishop of Meath.—Richard Coote.—Edward Villiers. — Robert Fitzgerald. — Carey Dillon. — Charles Meredith.—Robert Booth.—John Davys.—William Gore.—William Stewart.—John Cole.—Hans Hamilton.—William Flower.—Richard Gethin.—H. Ingoldesby. — Walter Plunkett. — Theophilus Jones.—Thomas Radcliffe."

Arms of Roman Catholics.

1678, December 12.—Council Chamber, Dublin.

"Ormonde.—Whereas by proclamation, bearing date the second of November last past, we did think fit to charge, command and require all and every the Sheriffs and Justices of the Peace of the several and respective counties in this Kingdom, and all and every the officers of his Majesty's army, that from and after the expiration of twenty days next ensuing the date of the said proclamation, they should search for, seize upon and secure all such arms, as should be found to be in the possession of, or belonging unto any person or persons of the Popish religion (who had not licenses from the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of this kingdom, to keep, or carry the same) and that in case they should

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find any person or persons (who had such licenses) to have or keep more, or other arms than are expressed in such licenses, that they should also seize upon, and secure the same, and take care to have such persons in whose custody any arms should be found, contrary to our said proclamation, to be bound over with sufficient security to appear at the next assizes or sessions to be held for such counties wherein any such arms should be found, and there to be prosecuted for the said offences, and that they should also return the names of such persons to us, or to the Clerk of the Council, and that all such arms as should be so seized upon, or secured by them should be brought into one of his Majesty's stores of ordnance, and ammunition in this kingdom, or delivered to some of the persons mentioned in the said proclamation, to receive the same together with the names of the persons from whom such arms were taken.

"And whereas we find that the said Sheriffs and Justices of the Peace and also the officers of his Majesty's army have been very remiss in executing the aforesaid several matters committed to their charge, insomuch as little or nothing hath been done by either of them in obedience to the said proclamation, we cannot but hereby give them to understand that we do highly resent the same, and more particularly, their great neglect in not making strict search for, and seizing upon all such arms as immediately after the 22nd of November last past might be found in the possession of or belonging unto any person or persons of the Popish religion, who have not licences from the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of this Kingdom, to keep and carry the same, and returning us an account of their proceedings therein, according to the tenor of the said proclamation.

"Wherefore, we have thought fit in hopes and expectation of their greater care and diligence for the future, to declare and publish; and we do hereby in his Majesty's name straitly charge and require all and every the said Sheriffs and Justices of the Peace of the several and respective counties of this Kingdom, and also the officers of his Majesty's army, that immediately after the date of this proclamation, they do proceed with all care, diligence and circumspection, in the several counties, baronies, cities, garrisons, and towns, where they reside, to put the contents of the aforesaid proclamation in due execution, and to return an account of their proceedings therein, with all convenient speed unto us, as they will answer the contrary at their utmost perils.

"And we do also, further, in his Majesty's name, straitly command and require all and every the said Sheriffs and Justices of the Peace, and also the officers of his Majesty's army, that in case any person or persons of the Popish religion, of what quality soever he be, shall pretend to have licence for the keeping or carrying of any arms, for himself or any number of persons of his family or retinue; that they take a copy of such his or their licence, and of the names of the persons who are by him allowed to keep, or carry any arms as his servant, or of his retinue, by virtue or under colour of such licence, and send the same together with the names of the persons so allowed by him unto us, or to the Clerk of the Council, with all convenient speed.

"And also to make strict inquiry after such arms as they know, or shall be informed, any person or persons of the Popish religion had in his or their possession before or since the date of our former proclamation, which are not brought in according to the tenor thereof, and what is become of them, and in whose custody, or possession the same now are, and to take the same wherever they may be found, and dispose of them as is directed in our said former proclamation: and also to bind over, all and every such person and persons of the Popish religion, whom

they shall find upon diligent inquiry to have had any such arms in his or their custody or possession without licence at any time before the date of our said proclamation or since, which are not now to be found, and were not delivered in according to the directions aforesaid.

And that they take special care that every such person and persons be duly prosecuted for their respective offences at the next assizes or quarter sessions to be held for the said county, wherein such person or persons shall, or may be found.

"And we do hereby further declare, that if the said Sheriffs, and Justices of the Peace, or officers of his Majesty's army shall prove as negligent and remiss as formerly they have been, in the execution of these matters, which do so nearly concern his Majesty's service, we shall look on them, as contemners of his Majesty's royal authority and countenancers and abettors of those who seek the disturbance of the peace of this Kingdom, and proceed against them with all imaginable severity.

"Michael Boyle, Archbishop of Dublin, Chancellor of Ireland.—Arran.—Granard.—Lanesborough.—Henry Jones, Bishop of Meath.—Richard Coote.—R. Fitzgerald.—Carey Dillon.—Charles Meredith.—Robert Booth.—John Bysse.—John Davys.—John Cole.—Richard Gethin.—Theophilus Jones.—Walter Plunkett.—Thomas Radcliffe.—Hans Hamilton.—Thomas Newcomen."

Conspiracy against Ormonde, Lord Lieutenant.

1678, December 13.—Council Chamber, Dublin.

"Ormonde.—Whereas by some letters scattered about the streets of this city of Dublin, and by other informations, we have lately received notice of a conspiracy against the life of us the Lord Lieutenant, by means whereof, we have made some discovery of the said design, but the person who writ the said letters is yet unknown, we have therefore thought fit hereby to publish and declare, that in case the person who wrote the said letters, or caused the said letters to be so writ and dispersed, or any other person shall within twenty days after the date hereof, come before us, the Lord Lieutenant, or his Majesty's principal Secretary of State in this kingdom: or any other of his Majesty's Privy Council in Dublin, and shall first make a full and perfect discovery of the said design, such person shall not only receive his pardon, in case he were party or privy to the said design, but shall also forthwith upon making out such further discovery, receive the sum of two hundred pounds, for his reward, and shall also be secured in his person from all such trouble and danger, as he shall apprehend may befall him by reason of such discovery.

"Members of Privy Council as to preceding Proclamation."

1678–9, January 17, Whitehall.—Report and opinion of the Judges of England with the King's order about Foreigners (Popish Recusants). Signed by Sir Robert Southwell.

1679–80, January 23, Edinburgh.—Proclamation against Jesuits, Priests, and Trafficking Papists.

Search for Roman Catholic ecclesiastics.

1679, March 26.—Council Chamber, Dublin.[1]

"Ormonde.—Whereas by our proclamation, bearing date the 16th day of October last, all titular Popish Archbishops, Bishops, Vicars General,

[1] Unless where otherwise noted the following proclamations were dated at the Council Chamber, Dublin.

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Abbots, and other Dignitaries of the Church of Rome, and all others exercising ecclesiastical jurisdiction, or who have exercised any ecclesiastical jurisdiction in this Kingdom by any authority derived from the Pope or See of Rome; and also all Jesuits and other regular priests were required by or before the 20th day of November, then next ensuing, to depart out of this Kingdom of Ireland.

"And we did thereby also charge and command all mayors, soveraigns, bailiffs, portreevs, and all other chief magistrates and officers of the several and respective cities and towns corporate of this Kingdom, and all and every the justices of the peace, sheriffs, constables, and all others his Majesty's good and loyal subjects, that they and every of them from and immediately after the said 20th day of November next, do make strict and diligent search and inquiry after all such titular Popish Archbishops, Bishops, and other persons thereby required to depart out of this realm, and to apprehend them and commit them and every of them into safe custody, and to certify us thereof with all convenient speed.

"And we being informed, that notwithstanding our said proclamation, several of the said titular Popish Archbishops, Bishops, and other persons thereby required to depart out of this realm, have, in contempt of our said proclamation, neglected to transport themselves beyond the seas, and do still continue concealed in several parts of this realm.

"We have thought fit hereby to publish and declare, that in case any person or persons shall at any time hereafter apprehend and bring before any chief magistrate of any city or town corporate, or before any sheriff or justice of peace of any county in this realm, any such titular Popish Archbishop, Bishop, Vicar General, Abbot, Dignitary or other person exercising or who hath exercised ecclesiastical jurisdiction in this kingdom by any authority derived from the Pope or See of Rome, or any Jesuit or other regular priest, upon producing a certificate from the chief magistrate, sheriff or Justice of Peace before whom such person shall be brought, and put in safe custody, shall receive the reward following (that is to say).

"For every such titular Archbishop or Bishop, and for every such Jesuit the sum of ten pounds, and for every other such person as by the aforesaid proclamation was commanded to depart out of this kingdom, the sum of five pounds, which said several sums upon sending up such certificates to us, we shall take care shall be paid to the several persons producing the same, by the Farmers of his Majesty's revenue or their officers in the several counties of this kingdom where the said persons do respectively reside. Provided that nothing herein contained, shall be construed to extend to any of the aforesaid persons, whose departure out of this kingdom, by reason of their age or sickness, or for other reasons hath been by any order of this board dispensed with.

"Michael Boyle, Archbishop of Armagh, Chancellor.—John Parker, Archbishop of Dublin.— Arran.— Blessington.— Granard.— Lanesborough.—Henry Jones, Bishop of Meath.—Carey Dillon.—Charles Meredith.—John Davys.—Oliver St. George.—George Rawdon.—Richard Gethin.—Theophilus Jones.—William Flower.—William Hill."

1679, June 4–7, Edinburgh.—"The Declaration of the rebels in the very words as it was designed to have been put up by them at Glasgow and was actually put up at Rugland."

1680–81, January 18, Whitehall.—"By the King. A proclamation for dissolving this present Parliament, and declaring the speedy calling of a new one."

"1681, November 7.

"Ormonde, Lord Lieutenant and Council.

"The Muster Master general and his deputies are not to permit any officer or soldier in the army to pass muster without certificates in due form that they have received the sacrament of communion according to the discipline of the church of Ireland."

"1682, April 10.

"Ormonde, Lord Lieutenant and Council: The Commissioners of Array to take care that militia officers and justices of the peace bring certificates that they have duly received the sacrament."

"1682, May 12.

"Humphrey Jervis, Lord Mayor, to all constables and beadles of the several parishes within the city and liberties of the city of Dublin: Order for punishment of mendicants found begging without badges.[1]"

"1684–5, February 11.—Council Chamber, Dublin.

"Ormonde.—Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God to call to his mercy our late sovereign lord King Charles the Second of blessed memory, by whose decease the imperial crowns of England, Scotland, France and Ireland are solely and rightfully come to the high and mighty prince James, Duke of York and Albany, his said late Majesty's only brother and heir.

"And whereas we, the Lord Lieutenant general of this Kingdom, and the lords spiritual and temporal of this realm, being assisted with those of his late Majesty's privy council, and numbers of other principal gentlemen of quality, with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and citizens of Dublin, have, on the eleventh day of this instant February, in the city of Dublin, with one full voice and consent of tongue and heart, published and proclaimed that the high and mighty prince James the Second, is now, by the death of our late sovereign of happy memory, become our only lawful, lineal, and rightful liege lord James the Second, by the Grace of God King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, etc., to whom we do acknowledge all faith and constant obedience, with all hearty and humble affection; beseeching God, by whom kings do reign, to bless the royal king James the second with long and happy years to reign over us.

"We, the Lord Lieutenant and Council, do by this our proclamation think fit to give public notice hereof to all his Majesty's subjects; and do require all mayors, sheriffs, and other his Majesty's officers to cause the same to be proclaimed in all the cities and towns corporate in this Kingdom. And all officers, both civil and military, and other his Majesty's subjects are to be assisting in the performance thereof, with all due solemnity.

"Michael Armach, C.—Francis Dublin.—Roscommon.—Drogheda.—Arran.—Longford.—Granard.—Blessington.—Mountjoy.—William Kildare.—H. Boyle.—Richard Coote.—Charles Meredith.—William Davys.—John Keating.—Henry Hene.—John Davys.—Richard Reynell.—John Cole.—Maurice Eustace.—Cyril Wich.—Thomas Newcomen.—Adam Loftus."

"1684-5, February 11.

"Ormonde, Lord Lieutenant, and Council: A proclamation signifying his Majesty's pleasure that all men being in office of Government at the decease of the late King his Majesty's brother shall so continue until further directions.

[1] See "Calendar of Ancient Records of Dublin," vol. iv. p. 586; Dublin: 1894.

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Members of the Privy Council: Michael Boyle, Archbishop of Armagh, Chancellor of Ireland.—Francis Marsh, Archbishop of Dublin.—Roscommon.—Drogheda.—Arran.—Longford.—Granard.—Blesinton.—Mountjoy.—William Moreton, Bishop of Kildare.—Henry Boyle.—Richard Coote.—Charles Meredith.—William Davys.—John Keating.—Henry Hene.—John Davys.—Richard Reynell.—John Cole.—Maurice Eustace.—Cyril Wich.—Thomas Newcomen.—Adam Loftus.

"1684–5, February 11. [London.] An account of what his Majesty said at his first coming to Council."

IRISH BUTTER TRADE.

"1685, June 12.—Council Chamber, Dublin.

"Michael Boyle, Chancellor, and Lord Granard, Lords Justices.

"Whereas several of the most considerable merchants, residing in and about this city of Dublin, and other the cities, corporations, and trading-ports of this Kingdom, have of late, in behalf of themselves, and other the merchants thereof, preferred their humble petition to this board, thereby setting forth, that butter being one of the principal commodities of the product of this Kingdom, and not only of an universal use, and expense at home, but being likewise transported in very great quantities to parts beyond the seas, from whence, of all others, it makes the greatest return in moneys, to the manifest advancement of his Majesty's revenue and enriching of the subjects of this his Kingdom, is nevertheless, by the fraudulent dealing and practice of several farmers, owners and packers of butter, and by combination between them, and the coopers, and makers of cask, to the great wrong and abuse of his Majesty, in victualling of his navy, of merchants in victualling of their ships, of all traders in the said commodity, of all householders who buy the same for their expense, and to the great dishonour of this nation, in parts beyond the seas, brought into great disrepute abroad, whereby it yields not that price, nor is vented there in such quantities as otherwise it would; by means whereof, the petitioners are at great uncertainties as to the returns, and their agents and factors abroad oftentimes fined and imprisoned by the magistrates and governors in foreign parts, where the said butter is by them exposed to sale, as the petitioners have by divers letters from their correspondents, and proofs, and testimonies, made appear unto us; the coopers and makers of cask oftentimes making their cask, wherein butter is to be packed of green and unseasoned timber, and the staves, and bottoms of them so thick, that a firkin, which ought not to weigh above ten pounds, doth commonly weigh, from sixteen to twenty pounds; and the half barrel, which ought not in weight to exceed twenty pounds, doth commonly weigh, from thirty to forty, so that the merchant is not only defrauded in the weight, but the butter becomes unfit for common use, and not merchantable, contracting both a bad taste and smell, from the sap which cometh from the green and unseasoned timber of the cask; so that the trade aforesaid, was in all probability likely to be utterly lost, to the very great lessening of his Majesty's revenue, and the unsufferable prejudice of his subjects in this his Kingdom, as aforesaid.

"And whereas the said merchants did by their said petition for preventing the abuses aforesaid, and avoiding of the mischiefs that may ensue thereon, humbly propose the following expedients, viz.:

"1st. That all butter cask be made staunch, and tight at both ends, neatly hooped, and of well-seasoned timber, either of ash or oak, fit for that purpose.

"2. That no butter cask be made to contain one hundred weight of butter, and no more, that shall with the heads and hoops thereof weigh more than twenty pound, and so the weight to be proportionable of a greater or lesser cask.

"3. That all butter cask be made by certain standards, and to contain as followeth, viz. the barrel to contain two hundred and twenty-four pound, and the kilderkin one hundred and twelve pound, and the firkin to contain fifty-six pounds of neat butter and no more, besides the cask.

"4. That every cooper do brand in fair characters, on the head of all the butter cask which he shall make, or cause to be made, the (said vessels being first seasoned in water) the first letters of his or their Christian name, and his or their surname at length, with the name of the corporation, manor, town or village where he dwells, before such cask be exposed to sale.

"5. That all owners, makers and packers of butter, do make pack or sell none, but sound and merchantable butter, without mixing the same with immoderate quantities of salt.

"6. That the first owner, maker, or packer of butter, do brand in fair characters on the side of the cask, wherein he or they shall cause his or their butter to be packed, the first letter of his or their Christian name, with their surname, and the name of the corporation, manor, town or village, wherein he or they dwell at the time of his or their making and packing the same.

"7. That all magistrates of corporations, justices of the peace, and seneschals of manors, be required to give charge at their general sessions, courts leet, and courts baron, unto their jurors to present all coopers, and all makers and packers of butter, that shall not conform unto the rules aforesaid.

"Now we, the Lords Justices, and Council, having taken the premises into consideration and well weighing the great hazard the said trade of butter is in, of being utterly lost, to the lessening of his Majesty's revenue, a detriment of his subjects in this his Kingdom, in case the same be not speedily prevented.

"And having likewise taken into consideration, one act of Parliament, made and enacted at Westminster, in the 14th year of the reign of his late Majesty King Charles the Second of blessed memory, intituled, 'Abuses committed in the weight, and false packing of butter reformed.' And finding likewise the expedients, and rules offered by the petitioners, for preventing and remedying the abuses aforesaid, to agree, and be conformable to the rules, and expedients prescribed and guarded by the makers of the said act, in the body thereof, for the prevention of the abuses aforesaid, and which if duly observed, may tend much to the increase of the trade, and traffic of this realm, and the reputation of the butter of this kingdom, that shall be transported to foreign parts, do think fit hereby to approve of the said rules and expedients herein above mentioned, and offered as aforesaid.

And we do hereby strictly charge and require that from and after the nine and twentieth day of September next the said rules and directions shall be duly observed, and complied with by all coopers, and others, who shall hereafter make, or sell any cask for butter, and also by all other persons who shall hereafter make up or pack any butter for sale, and also by all merchants, who shall transport any butter into foreign parts, as they and every of them, will answer the contrary at their utmost perils.

And we do strictly charge and command all, and every the justices of the peace in and throughout the several counties of this kingdom,

as also all mayors, portreeves, soveraigns, bailiffs, and other magistrates, and head officers of all cities, boroughs, and corporations, and all seneschals of any manors to give the same in charge unto their jurors, at their general sessions, and at their courts leet, and courts baron, and to use their utmost diligence to have such as shall trangress the said rules and directions, after the said nine and twentieth day of September next to be proceeded against as persons guilty of fraud and deceit, in their several trades, and mysteries, contemners of his Majesty's authority, and destroyers of the trade of this Kingdom.

"Francis Dublin.—Longford.—Charles Fielding.—Charles Meredith. — John Keating. — Henry Hene. — Richard Reynell. — Thomas Newcomen."

1685, June 13, 15, 16, Whitehall.

"By the King.—Three proclamations. The one for the seizing of James Duke of Monmouth and his accomplices: The other for the suppressing of a traitorous declaration published by the said James Duke of Monmouth aforesaid; And the last for a reward of five thousand pounds for the taking and securing his body either dead or alive. Together with an Act of Parliament for the attainder of the said James Duke of Monmouth of high treason."

1685, June 20.—Michael Boyle, Chancellor, Lord Granard, Lords Justices, and Council. Orders for Captains and chief officers of militia to secure for the Government the arms dispersed in insecure places.

1685, June 22.—Same Lords Justices and Council: Arrest of persons who publish or disperse the traitorous paper entitled "The Declaration of James, Duke of Monmouth."

1685, July 10.—Same Lords Justices and Council: Against persons who speak or publish false news or reports or intermeddle with affairs of State and those "who shall use any bold or unlawful speeches of this nature, or be present at any coffee house, or other public or private meeting where such speeches are used, without revealing the same in due time."

Death or arrest of Richard Power.

1685, July 17.

Michael Boyle, Chancellor, Lord Granard, Lords Justices.

"Whereas Richard Power, late of Ballintotty in the county Tipperary, yeoman, was by proclamation issued from this board, dated the 12th of October 1683, for the reasons therein expressed proclaimed rebel and traitor, and it was by the said proclamation declared that whosoever should bring unto any sheriff the body of the said Richard Power alive, or kill him, and bring in his head to the sheriff of the county where he should be killed, should have for his reward twenty pounds.

"And whereas the said Richard Power and his complices have since the publishing of the said proclamation committed many burglaries, robberies, and stealths, and divers other outrages, to the terror and annoyance of his Majesty's loyal and good subjects, and the disturbance of the peace of the Kingdom.

"Now for the further encouragement of such person or persons as shall prosecute the said Richard Power, We do hereby declare, that whosoever shall bring unto any Sheriff the body of the said Richard Power alive, or kill him, and bring his head to the Sheriff of the county where he shall be killed, to be by such Sheriff set up in some public place in that county, shall have for his reward the sum of One hundred pounds, including the twenty pounds reward, as aforesaid; for payment whereof we will give warrant as occasion shall require.

"And if any of the complices of the said Richard Power shall bring in him, the said Richard alive, or kill him, shall bring in his head as aforesaid, shall, together with the said reward, receive his pardon for all crimes, murder excepted, the said one hundred pounds, to be paid over and above such sums of money as in several counties of this kingdom, where the said robberies have been committed, have been or shall be collected in order to be given to such person or persons as shall bring in the said Richard Power alive or dead, as aforesaid.

"And towards the speedy effecting of this service, all commanders of horse and foot, and all other his Majesty's officers and loving subjects are to be aiding and assisting, as they and every of them will answer the contrary at their perils."

"Francis Dublin.—Blesinton.—Charles Feilding.—John Keating.—Henry Hene.—John Davys.—Richard Reynell."

1685, July 24.—Same Lords Justices and Council. Prohibition of unlawful meetings in the night time and other disorderly assemblies.

1685, August 10.—Same Lords Justices and Council.

"A proclamation for a solemn and public thanksgiving throughout the Kingdom for his Majesty's late victories over the rebels."

1685, August 11.

Same Lords Justices. Prohibition of duels and quarrels between officers of the army, and dismissal of those who shall send, receive or deliver any challenge.

Arms of the Militia in Ireland.

1685, Oct. 16.—Michael Boyle, Chancellor, and Lord Granard, Lords Justices:

"Whereas by proclamation, dated the 20th of June 1685, for the reasons therein expressed, we did strictly require and command every captain, or in his absence any other officer in chief of the militia within this Kingdom, as well of horse as of foot, on or before the 14th day of July then next, to call for and gather together all the fire-arms appertaining to his troop or company, and to lodge the same in his own dwelling-house or the next adjacent place where they may be best secured from any evil designs whatsoever.

"And we do further require all such captains or other officers as aforesaid, immediately upon receipt of the said arms, to return an account to us, the Lords Justices, or other chief governor or governors of this Kingdom for the time being, and Council, or to the Clerk of the Council, what number of arms were so delivered into their custody with the several kinds of them, and the names of such persons as shall not give in their arms before the aforesaid 14th day of July then next, and whether the said arms were delivered out of the stores, bought by the county, given by the officer, or paid for by the private men.

"And the said militia captains, or other officers as aforesaid, were by the said proclamation required to keep the arms when so lodged, clean, and in good order, that they may be fit for the militia upon days of exercise, or for such other uses as his Majesty may have for them.

"In pursuance of which proclamation, several returns have been made by the officers of the militia. Whereby it appears that many of the said arms did remain in the hands of particular persons, who in contempt of the commands of this board, refused or delayed to return them to the said officers as they were required. Whereof we the Lords Justices having taken notice, did by our letters to the colonels, or other

superior officers of the several regiments of horse and foot, of his Majesty's army in this Kingdom desire and authorise them to inform themselves what returns the several militia officers of the several towns and counties within the province wherein their regiments were quartered, have made of arms pursuant to the said proclamation; and where ill returns, or none at all have been made, they were to cause the captains, or the officers commanding in chief, each militia troop and company that have been negligent therein, forthwith to bring in the arms of their troops or companies wherein the said officers of the regiments of the army were to take the advice and assistance of the Sheriffs and Justices of the Peace in the said several counties.

"And in case any of them should further delay to give an account as by the said proclamation was directed, the said officers of the regiment were then to cause such arms to be collected according to the proclamation, and a perfect list made thereof, expressing the number and kinds, and the persons' names to whom they did belong, and to send the same to us the Lords Justices.

"And we being now informed, that several of the said officers of the army have, in pursuance of the said letters, collected divers of the said militia arms, which as yet remain under their custody, or of other persons entrusted by them, We think fit hereby to require not only the said officers of the army, but also all such particular persons, as aforesaid, who detain any of the said militia arms, forthwith to deliver, or cause to be delivered, all the said arms so collected by the said officers, or detained by the said particular persons, to the respective captains, or other officers in chief of the said troops or companies of the militia, who by the said former proclamation were authorised to receive the same.

"And for the better preservation of the said arms, and to the end to have them in a readiness to answer any occasion of his Majesty's service, we do hereby in his Majesty's name require the said captains, or other officers in chief of the said militia troops, or companies, by or before the sixteenth day of November next, to cause all the said arms so delivered to them, as aforesaid, to be safely conveyed to one of his Majesty's stores of arms and munition in this Kingdom, videlicet,

"For the province of Leinster, to the stores at Dublin or Athlone.

"For the province of Munster to the stores of Cork, Kinsale, Limerick, Waterford, or Duncannon.

"For the province of Connaght to the stores of Galway, or Athlone.

"And for the province of Ulster to the stores of Londonderry, Carrickfergus or Charlemont.

"And there to deliver all the said arms which shall so come to their hands, together with a list containing the number and kinds of them, and of the names of the particular persons of the militia, to whom they do respectively belong, unto the clerks of the said stores respectively, who are hereby required to receive them, and to give acknowledgments under their hands of the receipts of the said arms upon a duplicate of the said list so to be received by them; and from time to time to give us an exact account of what arms they shall receive and from whom.

"And we do hereby declare, that the charge of conveying the said arms shall be paid by his Majesty, and to that end the said captains and other officers of the militia, who are to deliver the said arms into the stores as aforesaid, are immediately after the delivery thereof to send the Clerk of the Council a note of their reasonable charge in this matter, which we shall take care shall be paid unto them accordingly by his Majesty.

"Francis Dublin.[1]— Longford. — Blesinton. — Mountjoy. — Charles Feilding.—John Keating.—Henry Hene.—John Davies. — Richard Reynell.—Thomas Newcomen."

Fugitives to Woods and Mountains.

1685, December 23.—Same Lords Justices and Council.

"Whereas it appears by examinations read at this board, that John Mac William Fitz Gerald, John Carroll, Dominick Warham, Dermott Grady, John Fowlon, Daniel Bryon, John Mac Morice Aheren, Connor Enraghty, Dun Mac David Hine, and Roger Gayny, have of late committed several burglaries, robberies aud stealths in several parts within this kingdom, besides divers other outrages, to the terror and annoyance of his Majesty's loyal and good subjects, and to the disturbance of the peace of the kingdom; upon which misdemeanors and crimes, being pursued by some of his Majesty's good subjects, they the aforesaid persons, are fled to the woods and mountains, where they stand upon their keeping, so as they are not answerable or amenable to law, but wilful contemners of the same. And for as much as the actors of these disorders and offences cannot as yet be apprehended, whereby they may be punished by the ordinary course of law, whence we may justly be moved according to the former usage and custom in this kingdom in cases of like nature, to cause them to be forthwith proclaimed rebels and traitors.

"Yet in mercy to them, we think fit hereby to charge and command them upon their duty and allegiance to his Majesty, that they and every of them, do before the six and twentieth day of January next, render their persons to any of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and submit themselves to his Majesty's justice to be tried for their offences according to the laws of the land; wherein if they or any of them do fail, we do hereby publish and declare, that he or they so failing, are from and immediately after the said six and twentieth day of January next, to be called, reputed, and taken for notorious rebels and traitors against his Majesty; and accordingly to be prosecuted by all his Majesty's loving and good subjects in all hostile manner.

"And we declare further, that whatsoever person or persons shall comfort, relieve, or abet them, or any of them, they are and shall be reputed, deemed and adjudged traitors in like degree with the fore named rebels and traitors themselves, and to be proceeded against according to law.

"And we do in his Majesty's name straitly charge and command all his Majesty's loyal subjects upon their duty of allegiance to his Majesty, not only to forbear to receive, or relieve the persons aforesaid, or any of them; but also to make diligent search and inquiry in what place or places the said persons shall from time to time lurk or be relieved; and by all means possible to prosecute, apprehend, and take the bodies of them, and them to bring, or cause to be brought under safe custody unto the High Sheriff of the respective counties where any of them shall be apprehended, to be by such Sheriffs kept in strict and safe custody, till we, upon notice thereof, shall give further direction concerning them; or resisting, or refusing to be taken, to kill them or any of them.

[1] Francis Marsh, D.D., Bishop of Kilmore, appointed Archbishop of Dublin, 14 February 1682-3.

MSS. OF MARQUIS OF ORMONDE.

"And we do hereby declare, that whosoever shall, after the said six and twentietieth day of January next, bring unto any Sheriff the body of the said John Mac William Fitz Gerald, John Carroll, Dominick Warham, Dermott Grady, John Fowlon, Daniel Bryen, John Mac Morrice Aheren, Connor Enraghty, Dun Mac David Hine, and Roger Gayny, or any of them alive, or kill any of them, and bring his head to the Sheriff of the county where he shall be killed, to be by such Sheriff set up in some public place in that county, shall have for his reward, for each person so brought in, or his head, ten pounds; for payment whereof we will give warrant, as occasion shall require.

"And whosoever of the said proclaimed persons, or any other, shall after the said six and twentieth day of January next, apprehend and bring unto the High Sheriff of the county where such person shall be apprehended; or resisting, shall kill any of the said Rebels and traitors particularly named, as aforesaid, he shall together with his said reward, receive his pardon for that fact, or any other (murder only excepted).

"And towards the speedy effecting of this service, all commanders of horse and foot, and all other his Majesty's officers and loving subjects are to be aiding and assisting, as they and every of them will answer the contrary at their peril.

"Roscommon.—Drogheda.—Blesinton.—Mountjoy.—Charles Feilding.—Charles Meredith.—John Davies.—Richard Reynell.—Thomas Newcomen.—Adam Loftus."

1685–6, January 27.—Clarendon,[1] Lord Lieutenant and Council.

The sixth day of February yearly, during his Majesty's reign, to be set apart and observed as a day of public thanksgiving throughout the Kingdom of Ireland.

1686, July 28.—Clarendon, Lord Lieutenant, and Council.

"That none of his Majesty's subjects of Ireland shall be sued, vexed or disquieted by reason of any treasonable seditions or other words whatsoever, spoken before the decease of Charles II. and his now Majesty's access to the Crown."

"Members of the Privy Council: Porter, Lord Chancellor.—Granard, President.—Roscommon.—Longford.—Tyrconnell.—Limerick.—Gormanston. — J. Macartie. — Charles Meredith. — John Davys. — Paul Rycaut.—Richard Hamilton.—Nicholas Purcell."

AGAINST ROBBERS.

1686, December 8.—Council Chamber, Dublin.

"Clarendon.—Whereas there have been of late many burglaries and robberies committed in several parts of this kingdom, to the ruin of some of his Majesty's good subjects, and the great disquiet of many others; and it is found by experience, that his Majesty's mercy that hath been heretofore extended to some persons that have been attainted of such crimes, hath been an encouragement to others to commit the like.

"For the prevention therefore of such offences for the future, and the taking away all hopes of impunity from such as shall hereafter be found guilty thereof. We, the Lord Lieutenant and Council have thought fit by this our proclamation, to publish and declare, that no person or persons who shall hereafter be convict or attainted of any robbery or burglary, are to expect any pardon for the same, or have the favour of being transported into any foreign plantation, but that the law in all such cases shall be put in due execution.

[1] Henry Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1 October 1685.

"And also that for the speedy trial of such persons as shall be apprehended for any such crimes, we shall take care that special commissions shall from time to time be issued to that purpose into such counties in this kingdom where there shall be occasion for them.

"And we do hereby further require and command that the laws of this realm concerning the keeping of watch and ward, and for raising the hue and cry be duly observed and executed; and that his Majesty's judges of assize and justices of peace in the several counties of this Kingdom do take care that such as shall be found negligent therein, as also the harbourers of all notorious robbers and felons be duly prosecuted and proceeded against.

"And the several justices of the peace of this Kingdom are hereby also required to be careful in taking sufficient bail from such offenders as shall be brought before them in all such cases where by the examinations taken by them, they shall find just reason to suspect or believe the persons to be guilty of the crimes whereof they shall be accused, and where such persons are by law bailable.

"And where any persons accused of the like crimes shall fly from justice, or cannot be apprehended, the said justices of peace are in such cases to take examinations concerning them, and return the same to the next assizes, to the end that they may thereupon be indicted, which indictments are from time to time to be forthwith returned into his Majesty's court of chief place, to the end that the offenders therein named may be outlawed thereupon.

"And all commanders of horse and foot, and all others his Majesty's officers and loving subjects are to be aiding and assisting in the due apprehension and bringing to justice of such persons as shall be suspected or accused of any robberies or burglaries, as they and every of them will answer the contrary at their perils.

"Porter, Chancellor. — Granard.—President.—Roscommon.—Drogheda.—Longford.—Limerick.—John Keating.—Nugent.—Denis Daly.—Robert Hamilton.—Thomas Newcomen.—Paul Ricaut."

Burglars and Robbers.

1686–7, Feb. 21.[1]—Council Chamber, Dublin.

"Tyrconnell.—Whereas a late proclamation issued forth by the Lord Lieutenant and Council of this Kingdom in December last for the suppressing of Tories, robbers, and their harbourers in the words following.

'Whereas there have been of late many burglaries and robberies committed in several parts of this Kingdom, to the ruin of some of his Majesty's good subjects, and to the great disquiet of many others; and it is found by experience, that his Majesty's mercy that hath been heretofore extended to some persons that have been attainted of such crimes, hath been an encouragement to others to commit the like. For the prevention therefore of such offences for the future, and the taking away all hopes of impunity from such as shall hereafter be found guilty thereof. We, the Lord Lieutenant and Council have thought fit by this our proclamation, to publish and declare, that no person or persons who shall hereafter be convict or attainted of any robbery or burglary are to expect any pardon for the same, or have the favour of being transported into any foreign plantation; but that the law in all such cases shall be put in due execution. And also that for the speedy trial of such

[1] Richard Talbot, Earl of Tyrconnell, appointed Lord Deputy of Ireland, 8 January 1686-7.

persons as shall be apprehended for any such crimes, we shall take care that special commissions shall from time to time be issued to that purpose into such counties in this Kingdom where there shall be occasion for them.

'And we do hereby further require and command, that the laws of this realm concerning the keeping of watch and ward, and for raising the hue and cry be duly observed and executed; and that his Majesty's judges of Assize and justices of peace in the several counties of this Kingdom do take care that such as shall be found negligent therein, as also the harbourers of all notorious robbers and felons be duly prosecuted and proceeded against.

'And the several justices of peace of this Kingdom are hereby also required to be careful in taking sufficient bail from such offenders as shall be brought before them in all such cases, where by the examinations taken by them they shall find just reason to suspect or believe the persons to be guilty of the crimes whereof they shall be accused, and where such persons are by law bailable. And where any persons accused of the like crimes shall fly from justice, or cannot be apprehended, the said justices of peace are in such cases to take examinations concerning them; and to return the same to the next Assizes, to the end that they may thereupon be indicted, which indictments are from time to time to be forthwith returned into his Majesty's court of chief place, to the end that the offenders therein named may be outlawed thereupon. And all commanders of horse and foot, and all others his Majesty's officers and loving subjects are to be aiding and assisting in the due apprehension and bringing to justice of such persons as shall be suspected or accused of any robberies or burglaries, as they and every of them will answer the contrary at their perils. Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin the 8th day of December, 1686.'

"Which proclamation hath not yet met with the full effect thereby intended, which has been much occasioned, as we are informed, by the carlessness and neglect of the civil magistrates in their duty.

"We, therefore, the Lord Deputy and Council do hereby require all judges of assize, justices, magistrates and all other his Majesty's officers, to take diligent care that the said proclamation be duly observed in all the particulars thereof by them and every of them in their several stations.

"And we do further require the several judges of assize, in their respective circuits, to find out and return to us the names of such of the justices of peace, magistrates, and officers, civil or military, that shall be found by them to have been any way refractory or negligent in pursuing the tenor of the said proclamation, to the end they and every of them may be dealt with according to the nature of their offence.

"And we further declare, that we do expect that such persons as will be instrumental in apprehending any of the said Tories, robbers, and notorious malefactors, in order to the bringing of them to condign punishment, shall be encouraged for their good services.

"A. Fytton, C. — Francis Dublin. — Granard, P. — Antrim. — Roscommon.—Drogheda.—Tyrone.—Longford. — Lymerick.—Gormanston. —Galmoy.—Nettervill.—Rosse.— J. Macartie. — John Keating.—H. Hene.—John Davys.—Thomas Nugent.—Denis Daly.—Stephen Rice. —William Talbot. — Robert Hamilton. — Thomas Newcomen. — N. Purcel.—Thomas Sheridan."

False Reports and Malicious Insinuations.

MSS. of Marquis of Ormonde.

1686–7, February 21.

"Tyrconnell.—Whereas we are informed that several disaffected persons within this his Majesty's Kingdom have been of late very industrious by false reports, and malicious insinuations, to suggest to many of his Majesty's loyal subjects, as if we, his Majesty's Chief Governor intended to govern under his Majesty here otherwise than by the known law of this land of Ireland, and as if some of his Majesty's loyal subjects should stand in hazard of being disturbed and disquieted in their just liberties, properties and other rights due to them by law, which calumnnies have been heightened and encouraged by some few fiery spirits in the pulpits, by taking upon them to treat of matters that do not lie within their province; for which aspersions there was not the least ground, but the perverse humour and wicked principles of the authors, since his sacred Majesty hath given all his subjects frequent assurances of his gracious resolutions to govern them by law, and to protect them in their respective properties and privileges according to law; which resolutions of his said Majesty he has given us, his Deputy in particular charge to observe and signify to all his subjects.

"For the removing therefore of all fears and jealousies proceeding from such scandalous suggestions from the hearts of his Majesty's subjects here, and for quieting the minds of the people; and to the end that all his Majesty's good and loyal subjects may with cheerfulness apply themselves to their particular concerns, trade and vocation; we the Lord Deputy and Council, do hereby publish and declare, that we will, by the Grace of God, apply all our care and industry to yield exact and perfect obedience to his Majesty's said commands; and do hereby publish and declare in his Majesty's behalf, that we shall take diligent care that all his Majesty's subjects within this kingdom, of what persuasion in religion or degree, whatsoever they be, shall be protected in their just rights and properties due to them by law, and in the free exercise of their religion, provided they persevere in their duty and allegiance to his Majesty, without giving any occasion of disturbance to the peace of the Kingdom.

"And for the further preservation of the public peace of this realm, we do charge and require all persons whatsoever, to forbear speaking any undutiful or irreverent expressions of his Majesty's sacred person or government. And we do require all his Majesty's Judges, Justices, Magistrates, and Officers, to take particular care that all persons that shall be discovered to be guilty of spreading such scandalous reports, or using such malicious insinuations, shall be prosecuted according to the utmost rigour of the law, to the end the just punishment to be inflicted upon them, may terrify others from committing the like crime."[1]

Conduct of Officers and Soldiers.

A Declaration.

1686–7, February 24. Castle of Dublin.—"Tyrconnell.—Whereas, we find it requisite for his Majesty's service that the forces he is obliged to maintain, for the preservation of the peace of this his Kingdom, be kept in good order and discipline: And, that his subjects may not suffer, by any disorder, or misbehaviour, of any officer or soldier, within his pay and entertainment: We have thought fit hereby, to declare his Majesty's will and pleasure; that in what place soever, any of his forces

[1] Signatures of members of Privy Council as at page 370.

within this Kingdom shall pass or remain, they shall duly pay their quarters, at the usual and agreed rates; and shall not, upon any pretence whatsoever, refuse or avoid the same. And, to the end that all disputes, upon this account, may be avoided, we do command all officers, in their respective quarters, strictly to charge and publish, that the soldiers do not exceed their ordinary weekly allowance; and that no innkeeper, sutler, or other person, presume to give them credit for more; and that if any shall transgress herein we shall not hold ourselves obliged to see them satisfied.

"And, we do likewise strictly forbid, all officers and soldiers, to use any violence or reviling language, or threatening words, to any person whatsoever; or, to give any other offence, or just cause of complaint. And, in case any of the said officers or soldiers shall presume to commit any spoil or disorder, or use any violence, threatening or reviling words, or otherwise misbehave themselves. We do hereby require, all his Majesty's loving subjects, forthwith to make known the same to their superior officers, who are to cause satisfaction to be made immediately to the persons injured.

"And if such officer to whom complaint is made, shall forbear or delay the causing due satisfaction to be given, as aforesaid; the persons to whom the wrong is done, are then to present their complaint to us, that we may order speedy justice to be done them, by reparation of the injury. And, by causing the officers or soldiers, so offending, to be forthwith cashiered, and such further punishments to be inflicted on them as the nature and quality of their offence shall deserve. And, we do further declare, that all officers and soldiers in their march, as well as in their quarters, shall pay for whatever they have, and shall not demand or exact money for quarters; and that if any shall dare to the contrary, they shall be punished by cashiering, and loss of their pay; it being his Majesty's royal intention and command, that all officers and soldiers, in his service, behave themselves orderly in all things.

"And whereas we are given to understand, that several officers of the army do frequently absent themselves from their respective garrisons; we do hereby strictly charge and require all officers to repair to their quarters within ten days, there to reside, and take care from time to time, that the soldiers under their command, do their respective duties punctually, as well in the discipline of war, as in their sober and peaceful demeanour towards the rest of their fellow subjects, his Majesty's liege people of this Kingdom; that all manner of profaneness, and the effects of idleness, drinking, whoring, swearing, cursing, and other debaucheries may be avoided.

"And we do further require and command that all officers and soldiers from time to time, be aiding and assisting to the civil magistrates, and officers, in apprehending all Tories, breakers of houses, highway robbers, and other notorious malefactors, that have, or shall at any time disturb the peace and quiet of any of his Majesty's loyal subjects. And to the end that none may plead ignorance of these our commands and declaration; We do hereby strictly charge and require the officer commanding in chief in every garrison, to publish them by beat of drum, to all the soldiers drawn together.

"And we do also command all sheriffs, mayors, justices of the peace, and other magistrates, to take care to have these our orders made known to all his Majesty's other subjects; it being our full and unalterable resolution to provide in all things, to the utmost of our power, for the mutual amity and good correspondence of all his Majesty's loving

subjects whatever, whether civil or military within this kingdom."—"By his Excellency's command:—Thomas Sheridan."

PRESERVATION OF SALMON FRY.

1686–7, March, 7, Council Chamber, Dublin.—"Tyrconnell.—Whereas several merchants of this kingdom have driven a considerable trade in salting of salmon, and making them up in many parcels, and transporting them beyond the seas, which brought to them considerable returns, that we have had of late great complaints of a considerable decay in the said trade by the scarcity of salmons in the several rivers within this kingdom, which is much occasioned, as we are informed, by the unlawful destruction of the salmon-fry, and of killing salmon at unseasonable times of the year, contrary to the known laws and statutes of this kingdom.

"And the said matters being taken into consideration, we, the Lord Deputy and Council, for the prevention of the said mischief, and for the increase of the salmon trade within this realm, do hereby require all Justices, Judges of Assize and gaol-delivery, Justices of the Peace and other magistrates and officers within this his Majesty's Kingdom, to take particular care that all the statutes in force in this Kingdom for the preservation of the young spawn, fry or breed of salmon, as well in salt rivers as in fresh rivers, loughs, plashes, and marshes within this Kingdom be put in execution.

"And also all statutes prohibiting the killing and destroying of salmon at unseasonable times of the year. And that all offenders against all or any of the said statutes be prosecuted and proceeded against according to the utmost rigour of the law.

"A. Fytton, C.—Francis Dublin.—Granard P.—Clanricarde.—Tyrone.—Longford.—Lymerick.—Gormanston.—Galmoy.—Rosse.—John Davys.—Robert Hamilton.—Thomas Newcomen.—N. Purcell."

1687, April 4, Council Chamber, Dublin.—Tyrconnell. To forbear until Michaelmas next to ship, carry or transport any wheat, barley, rye, bear, oats, peas, pulse, meslin, or any meal or malt out of this kingdom.

1687, April 11, Dublin Castle. By his Excellency's special command, Thomas Sheridan. Republication of "His Majesty's Gracious Declaration to all his loving subjects for liberty of conscience." Whitehall, 4 April, 1687.

1687, April 11, Council Chamber, Dublin. By the Lord Deputy Tyrconnell and Council.—Appointment of assistants to the Commissioners of the revenue and their officers in the collection of duties on hearths, and dwelling houses.

1687, April 29, Dublin Castle.—"By the Lord Deputy General, and General Governor of Ireland.

"A Declaration concerning the pay, and clothing of the Army."

"Tyrconnell,—Whereas we are given to understand, that his Majesty's forces, especially the foot, are in a miserable condition for want of their due weekly subsistence; and that his Majesty's end, the preservation of the peace of this his kingdom, for which he is at the charge of maintaining an army, is in danger to be defeated, by the many disorders and abuses thence like to arise: We have thought fit, for prevention of these and such like mischiefs, to look into very narrowly, and examine with all possible exactness, the present condition of the army; and having sent for several clothiers and tradesmen, and brought down, as low as might be, the prices and rates of every thing, using our

MSS. OF MARQUIS OF ORMONDE.

utmost care and endeavours for the soldiers' subsistence, and to make them pleased with the service; and having computed their present debts for old clothes, to the disbanded men, and the deductions for new clothes, their swords and belts; we find their circumstances will not permit a greater allowance for the subsistence of a private sentinel in the regiment of Guards in Dublin, whose pay is eight pence a day, than two shillings six pence a week; nor for the subsistence of a private sentinel in the other regiments, whose pay is six pence a day, than one shilling and eleven pence half-penny a week, from the last of March to the last of December next.

"We do therefore declare and command, that every private sentinel in the regiment of Guards, shall weekly receive in and for that time, two shillings six pence for subsistence.

"Every private sentinel in the other regiments, one shilling and eleven pence halfpenny.

"Every sergeant six shillings; and every corporal four shillings, which we will take care shall be lodged in their respective officer's hands, that the men may be duly and punctually paid.

"And that from and after the said last day of December next, by which time all their debts will be fully paid, every private soldier in the regiment of Guards, shall receive weekly after the rate of six pence a day, three shillings six pence; and in the other regiments, after the rate of four pence a day, two shillings four pence.

"Every sergeant seven shillings; and every corporal four shillings eight pence clear of all deductions whatever.

"And we do likewise declare, that the army shall be clothed once in 18 months; and for that time every man is to receive a coat and breeches lined, and after ten months to be turned without any charge; an hat, four pair of shoes, three pair of stockings, three shirts, three cravats, and a sash, all very good in their kind, according to the patterns of the several particulars shown and lodged with us.

"And to the end we may understand the true state of the army, and see how every man has been paid for the time he has served, we do hereby straitly charge and require all colonels, or, in their absence, the commandants of every regiment of horse, foot, and dragoons in the army, forthwith to call together the respective captains and officers, and take an account of every individual man's pay, clothing delivered, subsistence paid, and all manner of deductions, from the last of March 1686[7], to the first of April 1687; and transmit to us that account, signed by the several captains and officers, and countersigned by the colonels or commandants.

"And we do also publish and declare, that as we have resolved no labour and care on our own part, shall be wanting to make this army useful, and to give the officers all due encouragement and countenance, so, on the other hand, we have determined not to suffer any hardships to be put upon the private soldiers, of whom, as we have been credibly informed, many lately enlisted, have been frequently turned off without being accounted with or paid, for the time of their service. We do, therefore, hereby strictly require and command, that for the future no man be dismissed, except by our particular order, but at the musters, the cause expressed and approved by the Colonel, or officers commanding in chief, in the respective garrisons, and a new man at the same time produced and enlisted; and that every man discharged be first accounted with, and fully paid off to a farthing.

"And we do likewise will and require that the colonels, captains, and subalterns of the respective regiments do take especial care, that their men keep and wear their clothes and linen neat and clean.

"And lastly, that all disorders and irregularities may be rectified and redressed, and all grounds of complaint, for the future, taken away; we do hereby straitly charge and command that this our declaration be within ten days from the date of it, read and published at the head of every troop and company, and afterwards posted up, and fixed in the market, and other public places, of the several garrisons within this Kingdom; to the end, the private men may know what they are to expect; and that none may pretend ignorance of these our orders and directions, which are to be carefully and punctually observed by all persons concerned, upon the pain of cashiering, and our utmost displeasure.—"By his Excellency's Command. Thomas Sheridan."

1687, May 2, Council Chamber, Dublin:

Tyrconnell, Lord Deputy and Council: Dispensations of duty imposed upon iron imported from foreign parts. Importation of Spanish iron.

Markets at the Curragh Camp.

1687, July 18, Dublin Castle:—"Tyrconnell.—Whereas we have thought for the convenience and better accommodation of the army, and the common good and advantage of the country, to publish at Kildare, our head quarters, that during the time of the camp at the Curragh, it should be lawful for all people to resort thither, and keep an open and free market, without toll, custom, or any manner of exaction there and in the adjacent towns, villages, roads, and all places on the Curragh, without the limits appointed for the encampment of the army, and daily expose to sale all sorts of provisions and commodities for the use of the soldiers.

"We do hereby strictly charge and require all officers and soldiers to treat the country and market people, and all victuallers, etc., with civility and decent usage, to take nothing from them by force, but to pay ready money for all things they shall purchase fairly and quietly, without using any threatening words, or indirect practices to impose upon the sellers, but taking care in all things to behave themselves as become good and peaceable subjects.

"And we do also command and enjoin the several officers respectively to keep their soldiers to their duty, prevent their straggling abroad, and oblige them to the observation of the strictest rules, articles, and discipline of war.

"And to the end that no man may pretend ignorance of these our orders, we do enjoin all officers concerned to publish by beat of drum these our commands at the head of every regiment and battalion, and to affix and post them up in the most public places in and near the camp.—By his Excellency's command. Thomas Sheridan."

Importation of Iron into Ireland.

1687, July 18, Council Chamber, Dublin.—"Tyrconnell.—Whereas an act of Council passed at this board, dated the second day of May 1687. Which act of Council followeth in these words;

'By the Lord Deputy and Council, Tyrconnell.—Whereas a petition was presented at this board on the behalf of the merchant traders and dealers, and other his Majesty's subjects in this Kingdom, setting forth that the Chief Governors and Council of this Kingdom had for several years from time to time, by acts of Council dispensed with several

provisos or clauses contained in the act passed in the late Parliament for settling the subsidy of tunnage and poundage upon his late Majesty, his heirs and successors, according to the Book of Rates, and particularly did dispense with the great duty imposed upon iron imported from foreign parts; that since those dispensations had been discontinued, the trade and commerce of the Kingdom, especially with Spain, had been much discouraged, and his Majesty's revenue thereby lessened, and humbly prayed that the said dispensations may be renewed for such time as shall be thought fit at this board.

"Upon consideration of which petition, and a report thereupon made by the Commissioners of his Majestie's revenue, and upon perusal of the said acts of Council made at this board; we think fit, and so do conclude, resolve and agree by this our act of Council, to dispense, and do accordingly hereby dispense with the execution of the aforesaid provisos or clauses so far as they relate unto the importation of Spanish iron for the space of three whole years from the date hereof. And do hereby declare, that all Spanish iron to be imported within the time aforesaid be rated as formerly it was in the said several acts of Council, viz. at twenty pounds per ton, and to pay thereout twenty shillings per ton for custom, and twenty shillings per ton for excise: yet with this condition, that if any of the said iron be again exported, no part of the duty of custom or excise shall be drawn back, nor any abatement of five per cent. on importation.

"And it is ordered that this dispensation be made known to the Commissioners of his Majesty's revenue to be by them signified to the officers of all the several ports of this Kingdom, and the several creeks and members thereof, to the end that all persons concerned may conform themselves, and yield obedience thereunto.

"A. Fytton, C.—Barrymore.—Drogheda.—Gormanston.—Galmoy.—Mountjoy.—John Keating.—Stephen Rice.—John Davys.—Thomas Nugent.—Denis Daly.—Tho. Newcomen.—Symon Luttrel.—Thomas Sheridan.

"And whereas his Majesty by his letters of the 7th of June 1687, hath signified to us that (for divers weighty reasons) it is his pleasure that we forthwith revoke and annul the said dispensation; Now we the Lord Deputy and Council, in obedience to his Majesty's said commands, do hereby revoke and annul the said act of Council dated the 2nd day of May 1687. Whereof all persons concerned are to take notice."

"A. Fytton, C.—Granard, P.—Thomond.—Galmoy.—Bellewe.—Stephen Rice.—John Davys.—T. Nugent.—William Talbot.—Thomas Sheridan."

Bonfires and Fires in the Streets.

1687, October 31, Council Chamber, Dublin. — "Tyrconnell.—Whereas it hath been a custom in the cities and other great towns of this kingdom upon certain festival days, and other and other solemn occasions of joy, to make bonfires and other fires in the streets, and the great concourse of idle people gathering about those fires hath of late occasioned several riots, quarrels and other great disorders: To prevent the like mischiefs for the future, it is thought convenient and accordingly ordered that no such fires be hereafter made in the streets, or elsewhere upon any solemnity or other occasions whatsoever, without special directions from us the Lord Deputy or other the Chief Governor for the time being of this Kingdom: And the respective Mayors and other the chief magistrates of the said cities and towns are hereby strictly charged and required to see this our order duly executed and obeyed."

"A. Fytton, C. — Roscomon.— Nettervill.—Ross.—Mountjoy.—T. Nugent.—Robert Hamilton.—Anthony Hamilton.—Thomas Sheridan."

1687–8, January 16, Council Chamber, Dublin:

Tyrconnell, Lord Deputy, and Council: Enjoining obedience to proclamation of Lord Deputy and Council of 6th June 1683 in reference to the rates for foreign coins of gold and silver in Ireland.

1687–8, February 8, Council Chamber, Dublin:

Tyrconnel, Lord Deputy and Council: On the 19th of February, in the city and suburbs of Dublin, and the 20th of the same month in all other places throughout the Kingdom public thanks and solemn thanksgivings to be offered for the Queen's condition.

Prohibition of Foreign Service.

1688, April 4, Council Chamber, Dublin:

"Tyrconnell.—Whereas his sacred Majesty, by the advice of his Privy Council in England, hath lately issued a proclamation forbidding every person or persons of what quality, degree or condition soever, being his Majestie's natural born subjects, from entering into, or listing themselves in the service or pay of any foreign prince or state. Which proclamation followeth in these words.

'By the King. A proclamation, prohibiting his Majesty's subjects to enter into the service of foreign princes and states.

'James R.—Whereas the King's most excellent Majesty hath been advertised that divers of his Majesty's natural born subjects, as well mariners as others, have and daily do depart this Kingdom, and betake themselves to the service of foreign princes and states without license had and obtained in that behalf from his Majesty in manifest contempt of his royal authority, tending to the dis-service of his Majesty, and prejudice of his Kingdoms, dominions and countries: for redress whereof, for the present, and for the preventing the like mischief for the future, etc.

'Given at our court at Whitehall the second day of March 1687–8, in the fourth year of our reign.

"And whereas his Majesty hath lately signified his pleasure unto us, the Lord Deputy, that we should give strict order for the stopping of all persons, being his Majesty's natural born subjects, who should endeavour to go into the service of any foreign prince or state, without leave, contrary to the said proclamation, wherefore we, the Lord Deputy and Council thought fit to cause the said proclamations to be herein inserted, to be thereby further published for the better information of his Majesty's subjects of this kingdom, now we, the Lord Deputy and Council, do hereby strictly charge, require and command, all person and persons whatsoever, being his Majesty's natural born subjects of this realm to give due obedience to the said proclamation, under the penalties therein contained:

"And we do further authorise and command all magistrates of cities and towns, and all officers of his Majesty's ports within this realm, and all other his Majesty's subjects of this his Majesty's kingdom whom it may concern from time to time to stop and make stay of all and every his Majesty's subjects of this realm as shall endeavour or attempt to transport or to enter or list themselves in the service of any foreign prince or state by sea or by land without license first had and obtained in that behalf, contrary to the true intent and meaning of his Majesty's

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said royal proclamation, and also to seize upon, take, and bring back all such person or persons aforesaid, as shall endeavour or attempt to transport or to enter or list him or themselves in the service of any foreign prince or state as aforesaid, either by sea or land, as they the said magistrates, officers and subjects will answer the contrary at their utmost perils.

"A. Fytton C.—Granard.—Gormanston.—Fitzharding.—Mountjoy.—Bruno Talbot.—John Davys.—William Talbot.—Thomas Newcomen."

1688, May 31. Dublin: Regulations for measurers and carriers.[1]
JOHN SMITH. LORD MAYOR.

ENCAMPMENT AT THE CURRAGH OF KILDARE.

1688, June 1. Castle of Dublin.—"Tyrconnell.—Whereas we have resolved, that three regiments of horse, one regiment of dragoons, and seven regiments of foot of his Majesty's forces in this Kingdom, shall encamp at the Curragh of Kildare, on the first day of July next, and shall continue there till the last day of the said month: To the end that all persons who shall have any provisions to dispose of, as bread, wine, drink, flesh, fish, butter, cheese, or the like, may be encouraged to come thither:

"We do hereby declare, that no particular persons are at all appointed or intended to be appointed, to furnish the said camp with any sort of provision whatever (bread only excepted). And for the better accommotion of the army there to be encamped, and for the common good of the country.

"We do hereby publish and declare, that at the said Curragh there shall be a free and open market for all persons to come to, in order to sell all provisions necessary for the sustenance and support of the said army, without any restraint to be put on any, and that they shall be paid in ready money, reasonable rates for their provisions, and that all persons coming to the Curragh with any sort of provisions as aforesaid, shall have ground set out to them behind the Camp, where they may lie conveniently, for exposing to sale the said provisions to the officers and soldiers of the several regiments; and we shall take particular care, that no violence or injury shall be offered to any person whatsoever either by officer or soldier of the army."—"William Ellis."

1688, June 23. Council Chamber, Dublin.

Tyrconnell, Lord Deputy, and Council. Sunday, July 1, is appointed for public thanksgiving in all churches and chapels in Dublin for birth of a Prince and on following Sunday in all other places in Ireland.

"A. Fytton, C.—Lymerick.—Nettervill.—Rosse.—J. Macartie.—T. Nugent.—Stephen Rice.—John Davys.—Denis Daly.—Robert Hamilton.—Charles Whyte."

"A DECLARATION FOR THE GOOD GOVERNMENT OF THE ARMY."

1688, July 20, "At the Camp."—"Tyrconnell.—To prevent, for the future, all the disorder and abuse that has hitherto been in this army, in their subsistence and clothing, and to the end that every individual soldier in it may know what he has coming to him by his Majesty's allowance; and how the same is to be disposed of for his subsistence and clothing; for which all care possible shall be taken, that the private men, and non-commissioned officers shall at their garrison receive every

[1] See "Calendar of Ancient Records of Dublin," Vol. iv. p. 579, Dublin, 189 .

month their full subsistence of two shillings a week, so that there will be no need of accounting with their officers, they being to be paid their full subsistence every month, and new clothed once every year, as followeth.

"And we, having thought fit, by this our declaration, to make known what the clear pay of a private sentinel is yearly, after all deductions, and how he is to be accounted with for the future."

	£	s.	d.
"The pay of a private sentinel for a year, as he is now paid, after all deductions that are to be taken from him; which are for poundage, hospital, and agent, comes to	7	18	4
"For which sum he is to be accounted with as followeth;			
"For his subsistence, at two shillings a week	5	4	–
"For a coat and breeches lined	1	5	4
"For a hat	–	4	6
"For three pair of shoes, one pair of which is to be delivered him at his first clothing, which is to be always on the first of July; another pair on the first of November; and the other on the first of March	–	10	6
"For two pair of stockings, one pair of which is to be delivered also on the first of July, with his clothes; and the other pair on the first of January	–	2	6
"For two shirts, to be delivered always on the first of July	–	5	4
"For two cravats, to be delivered at the same time	–	1	8
"For a sash, to be delivered at the same time	–	2	6
"For one pair of gloves, to be delivered at the same time	–	1	–
"For one pair of garters with buckles, to be delivered at the same time	–	–	6
"For one pair of buckles for shoes, to be delivered at the same time	–	–	6
"Total of the clothing and accoutrements	2	14	4
"Total of the subsistence	5	4	–
"Total of the clothing, accoutrements, and subsistence; which is the total of all his pay for a year	7	18	4
"Each soldier is to have weekly for his subsistence	–	6	–
"Each corporal and drum is to have weekly for his subsistence	–	4	–
"With clothes and other accoutrements as they now have them	–	4	–

"No deduction is to be made for clerks, we allowing of none in any company, but expecting every Captain by himself, or one of his commissioned officers, whom he shall appoint, shall keep the accounts of the Company, and shall take especial care that the men wear and keep their clothes, linen, and other accoutrements whole, neat and clean.

"And in case any of the soldiers of this army shall fail of receiving the aforesaid subsistence of two shillings a week weekly, and the aforesaid clothes and other accoutrements here above mentioned; we do allow any number not exceeding five, of any company that shall be aggrieved, to petition us, by the post, in behalf of the said company, for redress, as often as they shall have just occasion of complaint.

"And we do declare, that if any Captain, or any other officer in this Kingdom do detain any part of the said weekly subsistence, or of the clothing and accoutrements aforesaid, that he shall be punished with the utmost severity that the nature of the offence does deserve.

"And we do expect that all the officers do take especial care in their respective garrisons and quarters, to keep their soldiers in good order, and that they do not insult any of the magistrates or inhabitants where they are quartered; and that no officer shall presume to quarter any officers or soldiers under his command, but by the billets of the proper magistrate, and that upon their march no officer or soldier do press, or take away any of the King's subjects' horses or carriages, but by the consent of the owner, and paying the usual rates for the same, nor offer any other violence to their person or goods.

"And we also require all officers and soldiers of his Majesty's army always to pay all due respect to his Majesty's judges in their circuits, and to be aiding and assisting unto them whenever they shall be called upon by them, in order to his Majesty's service, and the peace of his subjects.

"And whereas we think it reasonable, that each of the respective commissioned officers, that is to say, Field-officers, Captains, Lieutenants, Cornets, and Ensigns should have three months' license to follow their own private and lawful occasions, during the time the army shall be in winter quarters, to prevent the disorder that might follow amongst them in that particular, we think fit to signify our pleasure, that one field officer shall be constantly with one of the battalions of the regiment to which he belongs, and that from time to time he visit the several quarters thereof to see they be duly exercised, and that no disorder be amongst them.

"And that one half of the Captains be always present in each garrison and quarter, and two Commissioned officers, with each troop, or company.

"And to the end that we may know at all times what officers are in the several garrisons and quarters, we expect that immediately upon the armies entering into winter quarters, the officers shall, amongst themselves, settle their turns by which they are to be absent respectively; and that they send up two lists thereof signed by the colonel or commandant of each regiment, and by all the officers of the same, one of the said lists to one of our Secretaries, the other to the Muster Master-General, who is, according to the same, to allow of such officers, whose turn it is to be absent at the ensuing musters, without check on them, or their servants, for their absence during such time respectively.

"And whereas we are given to understand that several officers have heretofore taken upon them to give leave to the soldiers under their commands, in such numbers as they thought fit, to absent themselves from their garrison, or quarters, on pretence of refreshing themselves, or visiting their friends, which irregularities have been of ill consequence to the army, and will for the future, if not prevented. We do therefore hereby declare, that no officer is to allow above four private soldiers, and but one non-commissioned officer of any troop, or company, to be absent at one time, or for longer than one month at a time, and that only

between musters: And that we shall not hereafter remove any check which shall be imposed on any commissioned or non-commissioned officer, or soldier; the commissioned officer, with their servants, who shall be absent, in their turns, as is before set forth, being to be allowed on the respective musters.

"And whereas several subalterns and private soldiers of the army, and others of his Majesty's subjects, who have complaints, either against officers or soldiers, do, to their great charge and trouble, presently make their application to us for redress, without first applying themselves to the superior officer on the place, where they might receive present relief; We do hereby declare, that we will not immediately receive any complaints, either from the country people against the officers or soldiers, or from the subalterns or private soldiers against their superior officers till they shall have first applied themselves to the proper officer, that is to say, the country people so the officer commanding in chief in each garrison, or quarter, and the subalterns, or soldiers, to the Colonel or Commandant of the regiment to which they belong, from whom, if they shall not receive due satisfaction, we will then receive their complaints ourselves, and see such right done them, as to justice appertaineth.

"And we hereby strictly charge and command all Colonels and Commandants to receive the complaints of the country people, subalterns and private soldiers, and to redress the same according to justice. And in such case, where the Colonel or Commandant shall not cause the party aggrieved to be satisfied, we expect the said Colonel or Commandant shall forthwith send up a state of the matter to one of our Secretaries, together with his reasons why he did not make some reasonable end of the matter.

"And lastly, to the end that our pleasure in the foregoing particulars may be made known, as well to all officers and soldiers of the Army, as also to all other his Majesty's loving subjects of this kingdom; we do think fit, and accordingly order, that this our declaration be forthwith read and published at the head of every troop and company, and also be posted up, and fixed in the market and other public places in all cities towns, garrisons and quarters in and throughout this kingdom, to the end that no person whatever may plead ignorance of the same."—

"William Ellis."

"A DECLARATION FOR THE GOOD GOVERNMENT OF THE ARMY."

1688, August 24, Castle of Dublin.—"Tyrconnell."—"We having by our late declaration, bearing date the 20th day of July last past, thought fit to make known what the clear pay coming to every private foot soldier by his Majesty's establishment is yearly, and how the same is to be disposed of for his subsistence and clothing, for the prevention of such abuses and disorders as have been formerly committed by several officers, in defrauding their men in that behalf.

"And we thinking fit that the like regulation be made in respect of the horse and dragoons, and the regiment of Guards, do hereby make known what the clear pay coming to each private horseman and dragoon, and private sentinel in the said regiment of Guards is yearly; and in what manner he also is to be accounted with for the same.

"The pay of a private horseman for a year, as he is now paid, after all deductions that are to be taken from him, which are for poundage, hospital, and agents, comes to 23*l.* 14*s.* 7¼*d.*, for which he is to be accounted with as followeth.

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	£	s.	d.
"For his subsistence, and other necessaries for himself, and horse, at six shillings a week - - -	15	12	–
"For a coat and a hat, for which he shall have a particular account - - - -	2	16	–
"The remainder of his pay, for which he is to be accounted with every three months - -	5	6	7½
	23	14	7½
"Each Corporal, Kettle-drum, and Trumpet, is to have for his subsistence weekly 10*s*.			
"The pay of a Private Dragoon for a year, as he is now paid, after all deductions that are to be taken from him, which are for poundage, hospital and agents comes to - - - - -	18	9	3½
"For his subsistence, at 4*s*. 6*d*. a week - -	11	14	–
"For his clothing, at 2*d*. a day for 336 days - -	2	16	–
"Remainder of his pay, for which he is to be accounted with every three months - - -	3	19	3½
	18	9	3½
"Each Serjeant of Dragoons to have 8*s*. a week.			
"Each Corporal, Drum, and Hoboy to have 4*s*. 6*d*. weekly for subsistence.			
"The pay of a Private Sentinel in the regiment of guards, for a year, as he is now paid, after all deductions that are to be taken from him, which are for poundage, and hospital, comes to - -	10	12	9½
"For his subsistence, at two shillings sixpence a week -	6	10	–
"His clothing and accoutrements, as now clothed -	3	2	4
"Remainder of his pay for which he is to be accounted with at the end of every year - - -	1	–	5½
	10	12	9½

"We are pleased that every private horseman and dragoon, shall be fairly accounted with by his officer every three months, for the overplus of his pay which remains after his subsistence and clothing is satisfied.

"And whereas it may happen that several Captains of horse and dragoons are necessitated to mount some of their private men, by which the said men may be indebted for the said horses; we are pleased that the officer may reimburse himself out of the said man's pay by reasonable deductions, allowing him a reasonable subsistence to maintain himself and his horse, such as the Colonel or Commandant of each regiment shall direct. No deduction is to be made for clerks, we allowing of none in any troop or company of this army; but expecting that every captain by himself, or one of his officers whom he shall appoint shall keep the accounts of the troop or company; and shall take especial care that the men keep their arms, clothes, linen, and other accoutrements whole, neat, and clean.

"And in case any of the Soldiers of this army shall fail of receiving their aforesaid subsistence weekly, and their clothes and other accoutrements provided for as aforesaid. We do allow any number, not exceeding five of any troop or company that shall be aggrieved, to send up their

petition to us by the post, in behalf of the said troop or company, for redress, as often as they shall have just occasion of complaint.

"And we do declare, that if any Captain or other officer in this kingdom, do detain any part of the said weekly subsistence, or of the clothing and accoutrements aforesaid, otherwise than as aforesaid is directed, that he shall be punished with the utmost severity that the nature of the offence does deserve.

"We do straitly charge and command all officers of this his Majesty's army, to see that Almighty God be duly and reverently served, and that they do take especial care in their respective garrisons and quarters to give good example to those under their commands by a religious, sober and orderly demeanour, and that they do not only themselves abstain but restrain all persons under them from blasphemy, profane swearing, and cursing, drunkenness and from all other lewdness and debauchery whatever, but on the contrary that they do duly and reverently serve God by frequenting the churches and chapels at the times of Divine Service at least on Sundays and holidays; and that those who do either wilfully absent themselves or misbehave themselves there be severely punished. That all the Roman Catholic soldiers in this army do always at Easter and at least once every year besides receive the holy sacrament, of which each soldier is to produce a certificate to the Colonel of each regiment or Commandant of the place, under the hand of the priest from whom he received the same on pain of losing three months pay for each default herein.

"We strictly require all the chaplains of this army that they duly attend their respective regiments, and that at least one chaplain be constantly with each regiment, and that they do at least on Sundays and holidays catechise and exhort the soldiers and hear their confessions at Easter and other usual feasts, we do expect that the said officers and soldiers shall in all other particulars behave and demean themselves as becomes good Christians and loyal subjects; that they do not insult any of the magistrates or inhabitants on their march or in their quarters, nor offer any violence to their person or goods, and that no officer shall presume to quarter any officers or soldiers under his command, but by the billets of the proper magistrates, and that on their march no officer or soldier do press any of the King's subjects, horses or carriages, but by the assistance and warrant of the magistrate or other civil officer of the place who are to furnish them for their money, they paying the usual rates for the same.

"And whereas we expect that all officers and soldiers in his Majesty's pay shall keep within their respective garrisons not having leave from us or their officers, according to the rules prescribed by our said declaration of the 20th of July last past. We do hereby require all officers of the army, mayors, justices of the peace, high and petty constables, and all other his Majesty's officers, ministers civil and military, that whereever they shall find any private soldiers straggling from their garrisons or quarters, not having sufficient passports in writing, to seize them and send them to the next garrison or quarters, from whence they are to be sent from quarter to quarter till they come to the garrison or quarter to which they belong, of which the Commandant in the respective garrisons is to take notice and see our pleasure in this particular duly executed.

"And we having thought fit by our orders lately issued to the Colonel or Commandant of each regiment of horse to make known our pleasure that but one trumpet be allowed in each troop of horse, as by his Majesty's establishment is provided, and that one of the trumpets now

entertained be forthwith discharged; and a good horseman well mounted and accoutred be put presently in the place of the trumpet to be dismissed, we leaving it to the election of the Captain of each troop to dismiss which of the two trumpets at present employed he shall think fit, as also that no officer's servant shall ride in the ranks of any troop excepting one of the Cornets who is to carry the standard, and that no man on any pretence whatsoever shall ride in the ranks of any troop that is not a real trooper, or has any dependence on any officer whatever, as also requiring the Lieutenant-Colonels and Majors of horse and dragoons, to visit every troop in their respective regiments at least once in two months; and the Majors, in regard they have no troops of their own, that they shall stay four or five days in each horse quarter, that they may be fully acquainted with the state and condition of each troop, and may know their order and discipline and be enabled to give us a distinct account thereof, which we expect they shall do once every two months by giving us in a roll of each troop with the men and officers' names marked in it, that are present and absent, together with the cause of their absence, as also an account of what men and horses they judge unfit for the King's service.

"We do strictly charge and command all officers of horse and dragoons concerned to see this our pleasure presently and punctually executed as they will answer the contrary on forfeiture of their respective commissions.

"All officers and soldiers of his Majesty's army are hereby strictly required upon demand to be aiding and assisting to any of the civil magistrates in following and apprehending of any Tories or robbers, or suppressing of riots and tumults, and to his Majesty's officers of the customs and excise in the due execution of their employment in hindering his Majesty from being defrauded of his just duties, and by no means to be aiding or assisting to any that shall be concerned in any such practices upon pain of undergoing the utmost severities that the nature of the fact shall deserve.

"And whereas great abuses have been committed by the liberty heretofore taken by officers of impresting money in the Treasury in behalf of the troops and companies under their command, we do strictly will and require that no officer on any pretence whatever shall imprest any of the soldiers' pay.

"And to the end that all officers and soldiers may be fully instructed in every particular of their duty and of our pleasure in these and other matters not herein particularly mentioned and expressed. It is our will and pleasure that every officer of horse, foot and dragoons and the eldest Corporal of each troop of horse, and the eldest Serjeant of each troop of dragoons and company of foot in this his Majesty's army shall have and keep constantly by him a copy of the Articles of War and of this our declaration, as also of that of the 20th of July last past, and of such other orders which we already have or shall from time to time think fit to publish for the good government of the army and that the Commandant in each garrison and quarter do once in three months draw out the men under his command and cause the same to be distinctly read before them, that they may not be in anywise able to plead ignorance of the same.

"And we do think fit that this our declaration be forthwith read and published at the head of every troop and company, and also be posted up and fixed in the Market and other public places in all cities, towns, garrisons and quarters in and throughout this kingdom, to the end that no person whatever may plead ignorance of the same."—"William Ellis."

Hay for the Camp.

"A Declaration concerning the encamping of the horse and dragoons, and for encouraging such as have hay, to preserve it, and bring it, to the camp:

1688, August 28. Dublin Castle.—"Tyrconnell.—Whereas it is our intention to cause all the horse and dragoons (as well as the foot) of his Majesty's army in this kingdom, to encamp on the Curragh of Kildare about the beginning of July next, to the end that all persons who have meadow-grounds lying near, or at convenience distance from the Curragh, may be encouraged to preserve their hay and bring it thither; we do hereby declare that no particular persons are at all appointed or intended to be appointed to furnish the Camp with hay; and that such as shall bring good hay thither, shall receive four shillings in ready money for each load of four hundred weight, and shall have ground set out to them behind the Camp for placing the same conveniently. And we shall take particular care that no violence or injury shall be offered to any person whatsoever that brings the same, either by officer or soldier of the army.—"William Ellis."

Wool and Woollen Yarn.

1688, September 20. Council Chamber, Dublin.

"Tyrconnell.—Whereas several persons have of late used great endeavours and sinister practices to transport wool and flocks out of this kingdom into foreign countries, contrary to the laws and statutes of this realm; and also to transport woollen-yarn, to the great prejudice of the woollen manufactory both in England and Ireland.

"And whereas it is apparent, that to encourage such as shall be industrious in stopping of any wool or flocks from being carried to prohibited places, and such as shall discover the undue transportation of any wool, flocks and woollen-yarn into foreign parts beyond the seas; and the parties that shall be guilty thereof, will in some measure prevent this growing mischief. We, the Lord Deputy and Council, for the more effectual encouragement of such as will contribute their endeavours to hinder the undue transportations of wool, flocks, and woollen-yarns beyond seas, have thought fit to publish and declare; and we do hereby publish and declare by particular directions from his Majesty that as often as any person or persons shall seize or stop any wool, flocks, or woollen-yarn which shall be shipped, or intended to be shipped out of this kingdom without lawful warrant or authority, or into foreign parts or shall seize or stop any ship, boat, or other vessel into which the same shall be put, carried, or intended to be carried without such warrant, or into foreign parts, or shall detect, discover, or make known to the Lord Deputy or other Chief Governor and Council, or to the Commissioners of his Majesty's revenue for the time being; or to any officer or officers deputed by them, any wool, flocks, or woollen yarn so unduly shipped, or intended to be shipped as aforesaid, or the ships, boat, or vessel wherein the same shall be shipped, or intended to be shipped, so as the same shall and may be duly seized and prosecuted. All and every such person or persons so seizing, stopping, detecting, or discovering shall be rewarded, not only with a moiety or one half of the value thereof or other forfeiture or benefit arising thereby by law, but also with a moiety, or one half of the other half due to his Majesty, or the moiety of any other moiety of forfeiture or benefit that shall accrue to his Majesty upon the confiscation or adjudication of the said goods, ships, or boats, as forfeited, or of any other forfeiture or benefit as aforesaid.

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"And further, if any person or persons shall detect, discover, or make known to the Lord Deputy or other Chief Governor and Council of this Kingdom, or to the Commissioners of his Majesty's revenue, any person or persons who shall at any time after the date of this proclamation, ship, transport, or carry, or cause to be shipped transported, or carried any wool, flocks, or woollen-yarn out of this Kingdom into foreign parts, or without lawful warrant as aforesaid, shall be rewarded not only with the moiety or half of all forfeitures, fines, and penalties, but also with the moiety or one half of the other half due to his Majesty, upon the conviction of any such criminal or offender.

"All which moieties or three parts of four of the whole value of goods, ships, or penalties, shall be duly paid to them (the charges of prosecution being first deducted out of the whole) immediately after conviction, and recovery of the said goods, ships, or penalties, and sale thereof made, or after such penalties shall be levied and raised; provided always that all and every person that shall seize any goods or ships as aforesaid shall immediately upon seizure or stop thereof, bring the same to the next port of this Kingdom, there to be secured in the King's storehouse of the said port, or with the collector or chief officer of his Majesty's customs there; and that all persons so seizing and all detectors, or discoverers of offences, and offenders as aforesaid shall prosecute the same to effect, or suffer the same to be prosecuted to effect in some of his Majesty's courts of law, by and with the advice, approbation, or direction of the Commissioners of his Majesty's revenue for the time being, and shall after conviction, and adjudication of any wool, flocks, or woollen-yarn, as aforesaid suffer the same to be brought to such place or places as the Commissioners aforesaid shall think fit to appoint there to be exposed to sale and sold by public cant or outcry, or otherwise to be disposed of according to law, and the division of the proceed thereof to be made betwixt the King and the informer or discoverer in manner as aforesaid.

And that the said Commissioners shall, as they shall see cause, from time to time cause informations, actions, bills or plaints to be brought for such offences and against the transgressors thereof as aforesaid in any of his Majesty's courts of law upon any law, statute, or act of parliament, now in force within the realm of Ireland as they shall be advised most to the advantage of his Majesty and the informer, and to the punishment and discouragement of all offenders in the like case.

And if any person or persons who, after the date of this proclamation shall have been acting, abetting, assisting, or consenting, either by land or water, in the carrying or conveying any wool, flocks, or woollen yarns out of this Kingdom contrary to any law or statute whatsoever here in force shall make known and discover the same to the Lord Deputy or other Chief Governor and Council, or to the Commissioners of the revenue within three months after such fact committed so as the same goods or the ships or boats which conveyed them away or wherein the said goods were shipped shall be seized or any person who owned or principally caused the same to be shipped or transported shall be discovered and so prosecuted to effect that thereby the value of the goods or other penalties by law allowed shall be recovered from them, all and every such person and persons shall not only be pardoned and acquitted from all penalty and forfeiture for acting, aiding, abetting, assisting, or consenting, as aforesaid but shall receive the full moieties or benefit of all seizures and penalties arising upon any such discoveries as before is herein declared.

And we do hereby strictly charge and command all judges, justices, magistrates, sheriffs, and other officers of his Majesty to be from time to time aiding, and assisting, to such person and persons as shall seize upon any wool, flocks, or yarn that shall be shipped or intended to be shipped out of this realm without lawful warrant or that shall seize upon any ship or boat laden with any such wool or flocks, so to be transported without any lawful warrant as they and every of them shall answer the contrary.

"A. Fytton, C.—Granard, P.—Rosse.—Stephen Rice.—John Davys.—Robert Hamilton.—Thomas Newcomen.—Francis Plowden."

1688, September 21, Whitehall.—By the King a Declaration. James R. Our pleasure to call a Parliament to meet at Westminster in November next. . . . . .

Officers and Garrisons.

1688, September 25, Castle of Dublin.—"Tyrconnell.—Whereas we think fit for his Majesty's service, that all officers of the army in this Kingdom, except such as are members of the Privy Council, and general officers, shall repair to, and keep at their respective commands.

We do therefore hereby strictly charge and command all officers of the army, excepting Privy Councillors, and general officers, forthwith to repair to their several garrisons and quarters, notwithstanding any licence given, and not to depart or absent themselves from the same upon any pretence whatever, without particular licence from us in writing, upon pain of being cashiered. And the several Colonels are to see that this our pleasure be duly obeyed by the several officers of their respective regiments.

"And if any shall not repair to, and duly attend their duty, the Colonels are to send us an account of their names, that they may be proceeded against for their neglect and disobedience herein."

"William Ellis."

Promotion of sedition and animosities.

1688, October 15, Council Chamber, Dublin.—"Tyrconnell.—Whereas, by the ancient laws and statutes of this realm, great and heavy penalties are inflicted upon all such as shall be found to be spreaders of false news, or promoters of any malicious slanders and calumnies in their ordinary and common discourses, notwithstanding all which laws and statutes, several persons of wicked and restless spirits, as we are informed, have of late industriously gone about to spread false news, and promote malicious slanders and calumnies, with an intention to create an universal dissatisfaction in the minds of the people, and to sow sedition, and to raise division amongst his Majesty's good subjects, which doings must be construed to be the more malicious, that the said persons do assume to themselves this liberty in this conjuncture of affairs, when his Majesty is threatened with a sudden invasion from Holland, to be made in a hostile manner upon some part of his dominions, and at a time when his Majesty, by his royal proclamation, hath solemnly conjured all his subjects to lay aside all manner of animosities, jealousies and prejudices, and heartily and cheerfully to unite together in the defence of him and their country.

"And we, the Lord Deputy and Council being fully resolved to suppress these unlawful and malicious practices by a most strict and exemplary punishment upon all offenders in that kind, have thought fit by this our

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proclamation, to forewarn and strictly command all his Majesty's subjects of this realm, of what state or condition soever they be, that they presume not henceforth by writing or speaking to utter or publish any false news or reports, or use any endeavours by any ways or means whatsoever to create any dissatisfaction in the minds of the King's loyal subjects, or to raise divisions between his Majesty's people of this kingdom, as they shall answer the contrary at their utmost peril; hereby declaring, that such as shall offend herein shall be looked upon as disturbers of the peace of this realm; and when discovered, shall be prosecuted according to the utmost rigour of the law.

And to that end, we do hereby will and require all and every his Majesty's judges and justices of the peace, and all other his Majesty's magistrates and ministers in their several stations, that they take special care to have the laws put in due execution against all such as have offended, or shall hereafter offend in the matters aforesaid.

"A. Fytton, C.—Roscommon.—Gormanston.—Nettervill.—Galmoy.—Mountjoy.—Lowth.—Bellewe.—Thomas Nugent.—John Keating.—Stephen Rice.—John Davys.—Thomas Newcomen.—Francis Plowden."

1688, November 6. Whitehall.—Declaration by James II. Invasion by the Prince of Orange.

1688, November 30. Whitehall.—James II. For the speedy calling of a Parliament at Westminster, upon the fifteenth day of January next.

Propagation of False News.

1688, December 7, Council Chamber, Dublin.—"Tyrconnell.—Whereas several persons of wicked and restless spirits have industriously gone about to spread false news, and to promote malicious slanders and calumnies, with an intention to raise division amongst his Majesty's good and loyal subjects of this kingdom.

And whereas we the Lord Deputy and Council, in order to suppress these unlawful and malicious practices, have by a late proclamation[1] forewarned, and strictly commanded all his Majesty's subjects, that they should not presume by writing or speaking to utter or publish any such false news or reports, thereby declaring that such as should offend therein, should be prosecuted according to the utmost rigour of the law.

"And though we have caused the said proclamation to be published in all the parts of this kingdom, and so might have justly expected a full compliance thereunto from all his Majesty's subjects, yet such is the perverse humour and continuing malice of some restless spirits, that in contempt of our said proclamation, and of the known laws of this realm, they make it their constant practice by writing and speaking, to publish and spread false news and reports, and their iniquity have so far prevailed upon them, that they have raised a most scandalous, impious, and false calumny and report, as if his Majesty's Protestant subjects here were to be massacred by his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects of this kingdom, which report was so industriously improved, as that not only an account thereof was sent into England and several there persuaded that a massacre was actually committed here upon many of his Majesty's Protestant subjects, but that several persons in this city, either out of fear and apprehension, or out of some evil design to disturb the peace, have met and assembled together at an

[1] See page 387.

unseasonable time of the night, in a riotous and warlike manner, to the great terror of his Majesty's people; and of the other hand, several other persons endowed with the same spirit, have maliciously and scandalously given out, as if his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects here were to be killed and massacred by his Majesty's Protestant subjects of this realm. All which contrivances are set on foot in this time of invasion by factious and rebellious spirits, with an intention to prejudice his Majesty's affairs by raising and fomenting animosities between his Majesty's people.

"We, the Lord Deputy and Council, in order to obviate the intended designs of such malicious contrivances and unjust practices, do hereby recommend earnestly to all his Majesty's subjects of this kingdom of what persuasion soever they be in point of religion, to rest assured of his Majesty's protection, without the least apprehension: And that as the Government for the time past hath taken effectual care for preserving his Majesty's peace within this realm, so for the time to come, will take the like care to preserve and protect all his Majesty's subjects within this Kingdom without any distinction, in their persons, liberty and properties while they continue steady and firm in their duty and allegiance to his Majesty, and do further, in his Majesty's behalf conjure all his Majesty's subjects of this Kingdom to lay aside all manner of animosities and jealousies and cheerfully to unite together in the defence of his Majesty and their country against all foreign invasion, and to look upon the spreaders of those malicious reports to be enemies to their King and country.

And we do further strictly charge and command all his Majesty's subjects of this realm that they presume not henceforth to meet at unseasonable times with fire arms in great numbers, or in a tumultuous manner to the terror of his Majesty's people as they shall answer the same at their peril, we being resolved to take such measures for the preservation of the peace of this Kingdom as shall be thought needful upon such occasion.

"And we do also strictly command that the said former proclamation against the spreaders of false news and reports be put in due execution against all offenders in that kind according to the utmost rigour of the law, and we do hereby will and require all and every his Majesty's Judges and Justices of peace and all other his Majesty's Magistrates and Ministers in their several stations that they take special care to have the laws put in due execution against all such as have offended or shall hereafter offend in the matters aforesaid.

"A. Fytton, C.—Granard, P.—Roscommon.—Lymerick.—Gormanston.—Mountjoy.—Bellewe.—I. Macartie.—T. Nugent.—John Keating.—Stephen Rice.—John Davys.—Denis Daly.—Thomas Newcomen.—N. Purcell."

1688, December 28, Council Chamber, Dublin.—Tyrconnell, Lord Deputy, and Council: Notification of appointments of persons in various parts of Ireland for ordering and collecting the duties arising from hearths, firing places, stoves, and public ovens, and kilns, and to grant certificates to poor widows.

Notice to Deserters—Payment of Sentinels.

1688, December 29. Dublin Castle.—"Tyrconnell.—Whereas we are given to understand that several non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the old regiments in his Majesty's army in this Kingdom, have of late, in hopes of being advanced in the new regiments lately

raised, and a raising for his Majesty's service, deserted the troops and companies to which they formerly belonged, to the great prejudice of his Majesty's service, and the weakening of the said old regiments. We do therefore hereby will and require all officers in any regiment, troop or company where such men formerly enlisted in any old regiment, troop or company of this army, now are enlisted or entertained, not having discharges from their former officers as aforesaid, upon pain of being presently cashiered, forthwith to discharge and send them back to their former colours.

"And we likewise will and require the said non-commissioned officers and soldiers to repair immediately to their former colours, where they shall be again received, entertained, and pardoned for their said offence; but in case of refusal or neglect herein, shall be proceeded against according to the utmost rigour of the laws and ordinances of war.

"And whereas we did by our declaration of the 20th of July last past,[1] direct that each private sentinel in the regiment of Guards should have and receive weekly, and every week, two shillings and six pence. And in the other regiments of his Majesty's army two shillings for his subsistence: Now in regard that his Majesty's revenue has considerably of late fallen and decreased, and doth daily fall and decrease, we have thought fit to order that each private sentinel in the regiment of Guards receive till further orders but only two shillings, and in the other regiments of foot only eighteen pence weekly, by way of subsistence, from the first day of January next, but that he shall be intituled to the remainder of his full pay, and shall be duly accounted with for the same, and satisfied and paid it whenever his Majesty's revenue shall be in a condition to afford it.

"All which we think fit to publish and declare, to the end that all officers and soldiers herein concerned may take notice of our pleasure in these particulars.

"And it is our further pleasure, that this our declaration be forthwith read and published at the head of every troop and company; and also be posted up, and fixed in the markets and all other public places in all cities, towns, garrisons and quarters in and throughout this Kingdom, to the end that no person whatever may plead ignorance of the same.

"WILLIAM ELLIS."

ACTS OF HOSTILITY.

1688–9, January 25, Council Chamber, Dublin.

"Tyrconnell.—Whereas several persons disaffected to his Majesty's most serene and auspicious government, have of late in a riotous and warlike manner assembled together in several parts of this his Kingdom, and have contrived and entered into several associations, which they have most industriously endeavoured to spread and divulge amongst his Majesty's liege people in divers parts of the Kingdom, which we must conclude to have been made and procured by persons who desire to disturb the peaceable and established government thereof; and which contain, as we conceive, no less offence than that of high treason, to which we are the more induced to give credit, in regard they have proceeded so far in their insolencies, as that by fresh informations which we, the Lord Deputy, have received, they have taken upon them to fortify themselves, by possessing of places of strength, and dividing themselves into troops and companies, providing themselves of arms and

[1] See page 378.

ammunition in manifest breach of the laws, and to the great terror of his Majesty's liege people.

"And because we are assured that several well-meaning persons amongst them have been seduced upon pretence of groundless fears and jealousies by fiery spirits that are ringleaders of those factions, who being broken in their fortunes as well as their reputations, may occasion the ruin of many harmless and well-meaning men, by involving them in their own treasonable designs, and making them partakers of the crimes that they themselves are guilty of. And we being very sensible of the misfortune that these men are like to bring themselves further into, which can be no less than the forfeiture of their lives and estates for rebellion and treason, which we are willing to prevent as much as in us lieth. And in order thereunto, and to settle the peace of this Kingdom, and to prevent the effusion of Christian blood, which we, the Lord Deputy of this Kingdom, have hitherto endeavoured to prevent with all the care and industry imaginable, notwithstanding the many affronts of late offered to his Majesty's government.

"And to quiet the minds of the people, we, the Lord Deputy and Council, have thought fit and do hereby in his Majesty's name strictly charge and command all the said persons so assembled within this kingdom forthwith to disperse and withdraw themselves from those rebellious meetings, by repairing to their respective habitations, and to betake themselves to their several occupations and callings as formerly, upon the doing whereof we do, in his Majesty's behalf, hereby assure them and every of them of his Majesty's protection and pardon for their persons and estates for any the offences aforesaid, and while they continue within the bounds of their allegiance and duty to his Majesty; but in case they shall still persevere in their said crimes and fail to give due obedience to these our commands, we do hereby declare that we will give direction to his Majesty's Attorney General to proceed against them and every of them according to law as in the case of high treason hath been always used, and whereas from these irregular and unwarranted proceedings of the associators aforesaid, manifold and great inconveniences already have and more are daily like to ensue by several thieves and robbers who in confidence of impunity do frequently despoil and rob his Majesty's subjects by stealing their cattle in greater numbers than for many years last past hath been known.

"We do hereby publish and declare that we will use our utmost endeavours by all legal ways and means to bring the said thieves and robbers to condign punishment, and we do hereby require all Justices of the Peace, Magistrates, Sheriffs, high and petty constables and all other his Majesty's loving subjects to use their utmost endeavours to discover and bring to justice the said malefactors; hereby charging and commanding all his Majesty's military officers and soldiers of this Kingdom to be aiding and assisting to them in so doing:

"And we do further recommend to all his Majesty's subjects of this realm to lay aside all fears and apprehensions of any violence to be used to them, we firmly assuring all his Majesty's subjects of what persuasion soever that to the utmost of our power they and every of them demeaning themselves peaceably and quietly shall be protected by his Majesty's government here both in their persons and estates against all violences and attempts whatsoever.

"A. Fytton, C.—Galmoy.—T. Nugent.—John Keating.—John Davys—Denis Daly.—Richard Hamilton.—Thomas Newcomen.—Garrett Moore."

Maintenance of Military Discipline.

MSS. of Marquis of Ormonde.

1688-9, February 2. Castle of Dublin.—"Tyrconnell.—Whereas we have lately received divers and sundry complaints from several parts of this Kingdom of daily robberies and depredations committed by loose and idle people, which are by some imputed to the new levies lately made and a making, to the great dishonour of the army, reflection on the Government, and hindrance to his Majesty's service, which we being desirous by all means possible to prevent, do hereby will and require you to give it strictly in charge to the several officers of your regiment to keep the men under their respective commands in good order, and under strict discipline, and that no officer or soldier do upon any pretence whatsoever, commit, or suffer to be committed any waste, spoil, or violence, or exact any provisions, victuals or money from any of his Majesty's subjects, without paying duly for the same, that they do not presume to outrage, insult, or offer affront either by word or deed to any, but behave themselves modestly and civilly, and that they be not only careful to avoid committing the like disorders themselves, and hindering those under their command from doing the like, but that they do, on notice of any robbery or violence, and chiefly when thereto called upon by any of his Majesty's subjects, presently go and send in pursuit of the robbers, and endeavour by all possible ways and means to seize, and bring to justice the offenders; (and in case of resistance to reduce them by force) and to recover and restore to the right owners the horses, cattle, or other goods stolen or carried away; as also to be aiding and assisting upon demand, to all officers employed in collecting his Majesty's duties and not by any means to abet or assist any who shall attempt the defrauding his Majesty of the same; in all which we expect your and their ready obedience and compliance; hereby declaring that we shall not only presently cashier such officer or officers as shall be found failing herein, but shall also cause them to be proceeded against with the utmost rigour and severity that the nature of the crime shall deserve.

"Lastly our will and pleasure is that this our Declaration be affixed up in the most public places in all cities, boroughs, market towns, garrisons, and quarters, and also to be read at the head of each regiment battalion troop, or company, in and throughout this kingdom.

"By his Excellency's command

"William Ellis."

"To the Colonel or Commandant of the several Regiments of his Majesty's Army and the Commanders of any Troop or Company of the same."

Disarming in Dublin.

1688-9, February 25. Castle of Dublin. "Tyrconnell.—Whereas having been certainly informed that the Prince of Orange intends to invade this his Majesty's Kingdom, who, upon the landing of his forces, will endeavour to possess himself of all the arms, ammunition and horses in the custody of private persons, as well to strengthen his own party, as to weaken his Majesty's interest.

"And having found that several with arms and horses went out of this city to the North of Ireland, and other places of this realm, to join with the rebels there. For the prevention whereof, and to prevent the danger that may happen in leaving arms and horses in the hands of those that are not of the army, have thought fit for his Majesty's

service to seize upon all the arms and serviceable horses within the City of Dublin, and the suburbs thereof; and to that end have given orders to several officers of the army, with several parties of horse, foot and dragoons to seize the said arms and horses for his Majesty's use.

"And to prevent any disorder that may be committed by the soldiers in searching for arms in private houses, we have directed the Lord Mayor and several of the Common Council of the city to give notice to the several inhabitants of Dublin of our said intention; and though we are certainly informed that the inhabitants of this city have a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition, yet to frustrate our intentions have concealed them, so as very few are produced, to the great prejudice of his Majesty's affairs.

We do therefore hereby strictly charge and command all inhabitants, dwellers, and all other person and persons whatsoever within the city of Dublin, and the suburbs thereof, and within the liberties of St. Thomas Court, and St. Sepulchre, being not of his Majesty's Privy Council, or of the standing army, forthwith to repair with all their fire-arms, ammunition, swords and bagganets, to the church door of each parish church, where they severally dwell, and to deliver them to the officers there appointed by us to receive the same, as they and every of them shall answer the contrary at their peril; hereby declaring that if any person or persons whatsoever shall in contempt of these our orders, neglect producing their fire-arms, swords and bagganets, according to the directions aforesaid, their houses and all secret places therein shall be searched by the soldiers with all the care imaginable, and if upon search made any fire-arms, ammunition, swords, or bagganets shall be found therein, we do hereby declare that such person and persons where any such arms shall be found shall not only be punished as contemners of these our orders, but must run the risk of the ill-consequences which may fall upon them by the disorders of the soldiers, hereby further declaring and assuring that all persons who shall comply with these our commands shall be protected in all other their goods without the least molestation or prejudice; excepting out of this our order, the swords of all persons of quality and gentlemen who may keep the same for their own wearing."—"William Ellis."

Precautions in Dublin.

1688–9, March 1. Castle of Dublin.

"Tyrconnell.—Whereas several of the people of this Kingdom have contrary to their duty and allegiance to his Majesty entered into several treasonable associations, formed themselves into regiments, troops, and companies, seized upon several parcels of his Majesty's arms and horses, murdered, plundered, and pillaged many of his Majesty's good subjects, possessed themselves of strongholds and garrisons, and committed many other acts of hostility, and have put many other slights and affronts upon the Government, at a time when we have employed all our care and industry to preserve the public peace of the realm, and to protect all his Majesty's subjects in their persons, liberties, and properties.

"And finding they were much encouraged thereunto by the quantities of arms, and number of horses they had in their hands, and by the arms and horses carried or sent to them out of the peaceable parts of this realm by several persons disaffected to the Government.

"And being informed that the Prince of Orange doth resolve to land an army here, with an intention to reduce this Kingdom under

his power, and upon his landing to seize upon the arms and horses remaining in private men's possession to supply his occasions. We, conceiving it fit to prevent these mischiefs, have given orders for seizing all the arms and serviceable horses in particular men's hands within the most parts of this Kingdom, excepting such as belonged to any of his Majesty's Privy Council, or to any of his Majesty's army; which orders we hope are by this time executed.

"And to the end that the several inhabitants within this realm may remain free from any apprehension of being further searched or molested upon the account of horses or arms, and that they may be put in a way of satisfaction for the horses taken away from them, which shall not be restored, as hereafter is directed.

"And that his Majesty may have a perfect account of the arms and horses seized upon for his use, have thought fit, and do hereby strictly charge and command all officers and soldiers of his Majesty's army within this realm, to bring in all the arms and horses by them respectively seized upon, and to deliver the same to the respective Colonels under whom they respectively serve, upon pain of being disbanded, and of being for ever after made incapable of serving his Majesty in any civil or military employment.

"And we do further strictly charge and command all Colonels of the army that they do make diligent search and enquiry of all the arms and horses seized upon by any of the officers and soldiers under their respective commands, and to compel them to render an account thereof, and to procure the same to be delivered into their respective hands.

"And we do further require all such Colonels to restore to the right owners such of the said horses as are not fit to be used in troops of horse in the King's army, and that the said respective Colonels do forthwith send us a particular account, under their hands, of all the serviceable horses and arms, that they and their under officers or soldiers have got into their hands; and we do also require the several persons within this Kingdom from whom any horses or arms were taken by virtue of our said orders or under pretence thereof, to give in two lists of such arms and horses, wherein they are to insert as near as they can the names of the persons who seized upon such horses and arms, and to deliver one of the said lists to the chief officer of the county wherein they dwell, and the other to the High Sheriff of the county where they reside, who are hereby required to transmit the same to us, that a just satisfaction may be made to every person from whom such horses were taken which shall not be restored to the owner.

"And we do further charge and command all Colonels who have seized any horses or arms within the city or county of Cork, to deliver the same to Lieutenant-General Mac-Carty who is to restore to the owners such of the said horses as are not serviceable to be made use of in troops of horse, who is hereby required to take an exact account of such arms and horses and to transmit a list of them to us.

"And we do also require all officers and soldiers and such others as have seized any arms or horses within the city of Dublin or the suburbs thereof, or within the liberties of St. Thomas Court or St. Sepulchre, to deliver the same upon the penalties aforesaid to the chief officer in command under us within the city of Dublin, and we do strictly charge and command all officers and soldiers of his Majesty's army within this realm, and all other persons whatsoever that they or either of them do not for the future presume to seize upon any fire arms, swords, or bagganets, or horses belonging to any person or persons whatsoever,

who are not or shall not appear to be in actual rebellion against his Majesty under the penalty of being not only cashiered but to be looked upon as robbers and thieves: Hereby forbidding any further search or entry to be made into the houses, out-houses or stables of any person whatsoever for any such arms or horses.

"And we likewise forbid upon the penalties aforesaid any interruption to be given to any travellers, passengers or others going upon their occasions to any place or places whatsoever, excepting the province of Ulster and town of Sligo.

"And we do also hereby require all General Officers and Colonels of his Majesty's forces to restore to the right owners such horses belonging to them as were commonly used for ploughing or tillage, or were used commonly for the carriage of any goods, or for hackney coaches, or which persons made use of for earning their livelihood."—"W. Ellis."

HOSTILITIES IN ULSTER.

1688-9, March 7. Council Chamber, Dublin.

"Tyrconnell.—Whereas several persons in the province of Ulster and the town of Sligo in this his Majesty's kingdom, have entered into several associations, containing no less offence than high treason, and thereupon formed themselves into several parties, dividing and marshalling themselves into several regiments, troops and companies, marching well armed, up and down the country, to the great terror of the King's liege people, in manifest breach of the law and of the peace of this realm.

"And having resolved within ourselves to prevent the effusion of blood as long as it was possible, by using all peaceable means to reduce the said malefactors to their obedience, have of late issued a proclamation setting forth the said disorders, requiring all the said parties to disperse, and repair to their several habitations and callings, assuring every of them of his Majesty's pardon and protection.

"And whereas we find the said offenders, instead of complying with our said proclamation, still to persist in their wickedness by continuing in actual rebellion, breaking of prisons, and discharging of prisoners secured by due course of law for robberies, felonies, and other heinous crimes, by seizing upon his Majesty's arms, and ammunition, imprisoning several of his Majesty's army, disarming and dismounting them, killing and murdering several of His Majesty's subjects, pillaging and plundering the country and daily committing several other [acts] of hostility; and finding no other way left to suppress the said rebellion, we, the Lord Deputy, have caused a part of his Majesty's army under the command of Lieutenant General Richard Hamilton to march into the province of Ulster to reduce the rebels there by the force of arms, the consequence whereof cannot be but very fatal to that country and the inhabitants thereof and will inevitably occasion the total ruin and destruction of that part of this [his][1] Majesty's kingdom; the consideration whereof hath given us great . . . .[1] and trouble of mind, that a country well planted and inhabited should . . .[1] the insolvency and traitorous wickedness of its own inhabitants be brought to ruin and desolation, which we are still willing to prevent, if any spark of grace be yet remaining in the hearts of those conspirators.

"Hereby declaring notwithstanding the many affronts by them put upon his Majesty's Government, notwithstanding the several acts of

[1] Original defective.

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hostility by them hitherto committed, that if they will now submit and become dutiful subjects, his Majesty's mercy shall be extended to them, excepting the persons hereafter excepted.

"And in order thereunto, we, the Lord Deputy and Council, do hereby strictly charge and command all such persons in arms in Ulster or the town of Sligo forthwith to lay down arms, and that the principal persons amongst them now in the North do forthwith repair to the said Lieutenant General Richard Hamilton, and deliver up to him their arms and serviceable horses, and to give him hostages, as an assurance of their future loyalty and obedience to his Majesty. And that all their adherents do deliver up their arms and serviceable horses to such person and persons as he the said Lieutenant General Hamilton shall appoint to receive them.

"And we do also further charge and command all the principal persons of other commotions and insurrections in Sligo to repair forthwith either to us, the Lord Deputy, or to Colonel MacDaniell at the Boyle, and to deliver up their arms and serviceable horses, and to give hostages, as security for their future peaceable deportment, and their adherents to lay down their arms to be delivered up together with their serviceable horses to the said Colonel MacDaniell; We, the Lord Deputy, hereby giving safe conduct to such of them as will submit according to this our proclamation.

"And we do hereby further declare, that such of the said persons as shall give obedience to these our commands (except the persons hereafter excepted) shall have his Majesty's protection and pardon for all past offences relating to the said commotions and insurrections; but in case they shall be so unhappy as to persist in their wicked designs and treasonable practices, we, the Lord Deputy, do hereby command all his Majesty's forces to fall upon them wherever they meet them, and to treat them as rebels and traitors to his Majesty.

"Yet to the end the innocent may not suffer for the crime of the nocent, and that the committal of inhuman acts may be prevented, we do hereby strictly charge and command his Majesty's army now upon their march to the North and all other his Majesty's forces, that they or either of them do not presume to use any violence to women, children, aged or decrepid men, labourers, ploughmen, or tillers of the ground, or to any other who in these commotions demeaned themselves inoffensively, without joining with the rebels, or aiding or assisting them in their traitorous actings and behaviours.

"But in regard Hugh, Earl of Mount-Alexander, John, Lord Viscount Massereene, Robert, Lord Baron of Kingston, Clotworthy Skevington, Esquire, son to the Lord Viscount Massereene, Sir Robert Colvill, Sir Arthur Rawdon, Sir John Magill, John Hawkins, Robert Sanderson, and Francis Hamilton, son to Sir Charles Hamilton, have been the principal actors in the said rebellion, and the persons who advised and fomented the same, and inveigled others to be involved therein, we think fit to except them out of this our proclamation, as persons not deserving his Majesty's mercy or favour.

A. Fytton, C.—Granard.—Lymerick.—Bellewe.—William Talbot.—Thomas Newcomen.—Richard Hamilton.—Francis Plowden."

JAMES II. IN IRELAND.

1689, March 25. Court at Dublin Castle.—By the King.—A Proclamation.

"James R.—Whereas since our arrival into this our Kingdom of Ireland, we are informed that notwithstanding the several proclamations issued by our Chief Governor and Council of this our realm, assuring all our subjects of our protection to their persons, liberties and properties, divers of them entered into actual rebellion within this realm, many of them withdrew themselves into our kingdoms of England or Scotland, where they have adhered to our enemies and rebels; and that others of them out of fear and apprehension of meeting some ill usage in this realm, without any other evil intent, did transport themselves into our said kingdoms of England or Scotland, having acted nothing more contrary to their allegiance; which removal of theirs, as it cannot be but very destructive to themselves, so it tends much to the depopulating of this realm, and to the decay of trade therein.

"And as we have an extraordinary regard for all our subjects of this our Kingdom of what persuasion soever in matters of religion, who have hitherto since the late distractions remained firm and constant in their duty and allegiance to us, so we cannot but have compassion and tenderness of those who withdrew themselves from their fortunes and being, in this country, upon jealousies and groundless fears that violence was to be used towards them by their fellow subjects, or that they should be disturbed in the exercise of their religion.

"In order therefore to remove these fears and jealousies, and to unite all our subjects of this our Kingdom, and to quiet the minds of our people, and for the advance of trade and traffic here; we have thought fit, by the advice of our Privy Council, to declare, and we do hereby declare, that it is our royal will and pleasure that from henceforth all our subjects within this our realm may have and enjoy the free exercise of their religion, so that they take special care that nothing be preached or taught amongst them which may tend to alienate the hearts of our people from us or our government.

"And that such liberty and freedom may be enjoyed with greater assurance, we have thought it requisite, and do hereby command, with the advice aforesaid, that no disturbance be made, or interruption given unto them by any person whatsoever, under pain of our displeasure, and to be further proceeded against according to the utmost rigour of the law.

"And we do further hereby publish and declare, that we shall from time to time equally preserve and protect all our subjects of this Kingdom of what persuasion soever in matters of religion in their persons, properties and liberties, excepting only such as are now, or of late have been in actual rebellion against us.

"And we do hereby strictly charge and command all our subjects of this realm, now residing in our kingdom of England or Scotland, who either happened to be there before the late troubles, or who transported themselves thither upon the fears and jealousies aforesaid, and who acted nothing more against their duty and allegiance to us, to repair hither within forty days after the date hereof, and to return to their several habitations and callings, hereby assuring all such of our said subjects as shall repair to this our kingdom in obedience to these our commands, that they shall be protected by us in their persons, properties, liberties, and the free exercise of their religion.

"And we do hereby require and command all our loving subjects of this kingdom of what persuasion soever, to join with us in the defence of this realm against all rebels and enemies who shall endeavour to disturb the peace thereof."

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PARLIAMENT AT DUBLIN.

1689, March 25. Court at Dublin Castle.

"James R.—Whereas we, by the advice of our Council for certain weighty and urgent occasions concerning us and this State, and the defence of this our realm of Ireland, and the Church of the same, have ordained that a Parliament should be held at the city of Dublin in this our kingdom on the seventh day of May next, in this present fifth year of our reign, and there to have conference with the Prelates, Peers and other great men of our said kingdom concerning the same.

"These are therefore, by the advice of our Council to publish and make known our pleasure therein.

"Willing and requiring all Prelates, Dukes, Earls, and other Peers of this realm, and also all knights, citizens and burgesses that shall be chosen for that service, that they and every of them do make their personal appearances at the day and place aforesaid, as they and every of them will answer the contrary at their peril."

PROHIBITED WEAPONS.

1689, March 25. Court at Dublin Castle.

"James R.—Whereas we are informed, that upon the noise of a sudden invasion, intended by the Prince of Orange to be made into this our kingdom of Ireland, several of our subjects here, being not of our army, have armed themselves with half pikes and skeans; and as we cannot but excuse such of them as made no other use of these weapons than to have them ready to defend themselves against their common enemy; so we cannot without great dislike reflect upon the proceedings of others of them, who rob and spoil their neighbours, and seized upon great numbers of cattle, and other goods, upon pretence that the owners thereof were in actual rebellion against us: which, if true, the same could be no ground for such irregular actions.

"For certifying of which abuses, and preventing the like for the future, we have by the advice of our Privy Council thought fit, and do hereby strictly charge and command all such of our subjects of this realm, as do know, or shall know of any sheep, cows, horses, or other goods to be so taken and conveyed away, that they forthwith discover the same to the next Justices of the Peace, who are hereby required to restore the same to the owners and proprietors thereof.

"And in case the said owners or proprietors are not to be found or that they be such who are or have been in actual rebellion against us, that the said Justices of Peace do cause the said sheep, cows, horses, and other goods to be delivered to the Sheriff of the county where such goods shall be found, who is to give us an account thereof, and preserve the same until he shall receive our further directions therein.

"And we do further strictly charge and command all such of our people, being not of our army, to lay up their half-pikes and skeans in their respective houses, and that they do not for the future presume to carry the said weapons into fairs, markets, or other public places, upon pain of incurring our displeasure and to be proceeded against according to law.

"And we do, by the advice aforesaid, strictly charge and command all Generals, or Governors of counties, Judges, Justices of the Peace, Magistrates, Sheriffs, and all other our officers and ministers, to take all lawful ways and means for the apprehending of all such robbers, thieves, and plunderers, as well those already guilty as those who shall commit

any of the said crimes for the future, in order to bring them to condign punishment. We being fully resolved that such offenders shall be prosecuted according to the utmost rigour of the law.

"And we do hereby strictly charge and command all the officers and soldiers of our army to be aiding and assisting to the civil magistrates for the apprehending and securing of such malefactors."

1689, March 25. Court at Dublin Castle.

"James R.—All sorts of coin now current in this our Kingdom, whether foreign or sterling, shall pass according to rates here set forth. In the weights of money, methods be observed similar to those directed by proclamation of 6 June 1683.

Provisions for Troops in Ulster.

1689, April 1. Court at Dublin Castle.

"James R.—Whereas a considerable part of our army in this our Kingdom of Ireland is, pursuant to our orders and directions, now drawn together in the province of Ulster, in order to the suppressing and bringing under our obedience such of our subjects as have lately taken up arms against us in that province.

"And we have lately thought fit to order other of our forces to march that way to reinforce our said army there.

"For the better encouragement of the country to bring in provisions for the support of our said army, we do hereby declare that all such persons who shall bring in any provisions to our said army shall be protected in their persons and goods, and shall be paid in ready money reasonable rates for their said provisions.

"And we do hereby will and require, and strictly charge and command all officers and soldiers of our said army, and all other our loving subjects, to afford all manner of protection and assistance to such who shall bring in provisions accordingly, and not to offer any violence or injury to them, or any of them, on pain of death."

"By his Majesty's command: Melfort."

1689, April 1. Court at Castle of Dublin.—"James R.—To our Lion King at Arms, and his brethren, Heralds, Macers and Pursevants:

". . . We require and command all our loving subjects on the account of their duty to God and to us their King, to stand to our royal interest, to declare for us, and to put themselves into a posture of defence such as they are able that they may be ready to come to our host upon the first warning given by us or such as are commissioned by us. . ."

"By his Majesty's command: Melfort."

1689, May 4. Court at Castle of Dublin.—"James R.—To his good subjects: to give no obedience, concourse, or assistance to the Prince of Orange or his adherents." "Melfort."

1689, May 4. Court at Castle of Dublin.—"James R.—The small pieces of silver, called the French three-pence half-penny or the three sous and half sous are to pass for three-pence half-penny, and are to be paid and received in all payments to be made by us and to us." "Melfort."

1689, June 14. Court at Dublin Castle.—"James R.—Measures for satisfaction of persons whose serviceable horses were seized by order of Richard, Duke of Tyrconnell, for mounting troops of horse and dragoons for the King's service."

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COINAGE OF COPPER AND BRASS MONEY.

1689, June 18. Court at Dublin Castle.

"James R.—Whereas for remedy of the present scarcity of money in this our Kingdom, and that our standing forces may be the better paid and subsisted, and that our subjects of this realm may be the better enabled to pay and discharge the taxes, excise, customs, rents and other debts and duties which are or shall be hereafter payable to us, we have ordered a certain quantity of copper and brass money to be coined to pass current in this our Kingdom during our pleasure, in six-penny pieces; each piece having of one side the effigies or figure of our head, with this inscription round, Jacobus II., Dei gratia, and upon the other side, the stamp or impression of cross, sceptres, and a crown, between, J.R. with VI. above, the month wherein they are coined below, with this inscription round, Mag. Brit. Fran. & Hiber. Rex. 1689, and fringed round, each of the said pieces to be of the metal of copper and brass.

"All which pieces of money, we have thought fit, by the advice of our Privy Council, to make current money within this our Kingdom. We do therefore hereby publish and declare by the advice aforesaid, that the said pieces of copper and brass coined, or hereafter to be coined by our said order, marked and stamped as aforesaid, shall pass during our pleasure, as current money amongst all our subjects within this realm, and in all payments to be made either to us or from us, or to or from any of our subjects within this kingdom, according to the rates following; that is to say, each of the said pieces called six-penny pieces, marked and stamped as aforesaid, to pass for six pence; the said pieces to pass at the rates aforesaid in all payments, excepting the duties of Customs and Excise upon the importation of foreign goods into this kingdom, money left in trust or keeping with any person, and excepting mortgages, and debts now due by record, or by bills, bonds, or obligations, and that the same shall also pass current at the rates aforesaid, for the interest which hereafter shall fall due for such mortgages and debts due by records, bills, bonds, or obligations, and likewise for any of the said principal debts so secured where the debtor or his goods are or shall be taken in execution for the same:

"And we do hereby strictly charge and command all and every of our subjects of this kingdom to take and receive in all payments to be made to them (excepting as aforesaid) the said pieces of money according to the rates aforesaid, hereby declaring that such of our subjects within this Kingdom as shall refuse to receive the said pieces of copper and brass money at the rates aforesaid (excepting as aforesaid) being tendered to them for payment shall be punished according to the utmost rigour of the law, as contemners of our royal prerogative and command, provided always that this our proclamation shall not be construed, to oblige any merchant or merchants, importing any goods into this kingdom to receive upon the first sale of such goods so imported any of the said copper or brass money.

"And whereas we have caused the said copper and brass money to be made current money for present necessity, and therefore do not intend that the same shall continue for any long time, We do by this our royal proclamation promise and engage to all our subjects here, that as soon as the said money shall be decried and made null, that we shall thereupon receive from all and every our subjects within this kingdom such proportion of the said money as shall be, and remain in their respective hands at the time the same shall be so decried and made void;

and at the same time either allow for the same to them the value thereof at the rates aforesaid, out of what rent, duties or debts they respectively shall owe to us, or make them full satisfaction for the same according the rates aforesaid, in gold or silver of the current coin of this Kingdom."

Taking of Horses.

1689, June 24. Court at Dublin Castle.

"James R.—Whereas we are informed that several abuses are daily committed by our soldiers, upon our good subjects, coming and going to and from markets and fairs, going at plough, or otherwise employed about their lawful affairs, by taking of their horses, keeping of the same, or pressing of them on pretence of our service: Our will and pleasure is, that no officer nor soldier take upon them to take or press any horse whatsoever, from any of our subjects under the pain of being used as felons, if soldiers, and immediately hanged up where they shall be apprehended and found guilty: And if any officer shall presume to take or press any horse as aforesaid, he shall be immediately cashiered, and be further prosecuted according to law for horse stealing.

"And all our officers are to give timely notice hereof to all soldiers under their command, and be careful to apprehend and in a council of war to condemn and cause to be executed all soldiers so found guilty, immediately: of which they are not to fail at their peril.

"And if any employed by us for expresses shall have use for the pressing of horses for our service, they shall go to a Justice of Peace, Sheriff, Magistrate of the peace, constable or post-master, who shall furnish them at the ordinary rates, as they will be answerable for the contrary. But if any express or pretended express, shall press any horse by his own authority, without the concourse or assistance of the persons to whom his warrant is directed, or one of them, in that case he shall be prosecuted according to law, for stealing of horses or for robbery.

"And whereas several warrants have been given by us to several of our officers for recovering such horses as having been seized from suspected persons, by our officers, Sheriffs, or others, who have not accounted to us for the same, and that under pretence thereof many abuses have been, and are still committed. Our will and pleasure is to recall all such warrants and authorities from henceforwards, and we do forbid all our officers to seize on any horses upon the account of their being disaffected to us or our government, from any of our subjects living peaceably, and that at their highest peril.

"And we command and require all such officers as have seized any horses by our said warrants or otherwise upon our account from disaffected or suspected persons, to give us an account of all such horses so seized, and how they have been employed, within twenty days after the date hereof, as they will answer the contrary.

"And it is our further will and pleasure, that this our proclamation be published and affixed in this our City of Dublin, and in all other public places of this our Kingdom that none may pretend ignorance thereof."

Copper and Brass Money.

1689, June 27. Court at Dublin Castle.

"James R.—We have ordered a certain quantity of copper and brass money to be coined to pass current in this our Kingdom during our pleasure in twelve-penny pieces and half crown pieces, each piece of the

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said twelve penny pieces having of one side the effigies or figure of our head with this inscription round Jacobus II., Dei Gratia, and upon the other side the stamp or impression of cross, sceptres, and a crown between J.R. with XII. above the month wherein they are coined below, with this inscription round, Mag. Brit. Fran. & Hib. Rex 1689. and fringed round; and each of the said half-crown pieces to be marked and stamped as the said twelve penny pieces, only that on the said half-crown pieces instead of XII. shall be marked XXX., each of the said pieces to be of the metal of copper and brass. All which pieces of money we have thought fit by the advice of our Privy Council to make current money within this our Kingdom." . . .

AGAINST WILLIAM PRINCE OF ORANGE.

1689, June 28. Court at Dublin Castle.

"James R.—Whereas the mutual obligations which lie upon us and our people are indisolvable by any act either of us can commit, and that therefore how undutifully or unjustly soever our people may have behaved themselves towards us, instigated thereto by the false and calumnious suggestions of ambitious, irreligious, and profligate men; yet we are resolved indispensibly to pursue the obligations of our side, and to watch all opportunities of relieving our people from the tyranny and oppressions they lie under; of which, with grief, we see daily new instances in our Kingdoms of England and Scotland, committed by the Prince of Orange and his adherents, usurpers of our royal right, upon the persons and estates of our subjects against the known laws, customs and constitutions of these our Kingdoms.

"For remedy whereof, we do hereby declare, that as we will protect all such as shall continue firm in their obedience to us, so we are resolved on the other part to punish with the utmost severity all such as shall be aiding or assisting to the said usurpers any manner of way, especially by oppressing our people.

"And forasmuch as many of our good subjects are by the usurped authority of the Prince of Orange and his associates, put in gaols and prisons, and there detained contrary to law, pretending dispensation from an unlawful assembly of rebellious men, empowering themselves to be a Parliament by the authority of a head every way as unlawful as the body. We do therefore declare, that whosoever shall be so detained in prison by the authority aforesaid, or any authority flowing from the said usurper or his adherents, shall have just suit for damages, etc., against all such persons who shall give order or warrant for seizing, apprehending, imprisoning or detaining, and likewise all who shall seize, apprehend, imprison or detain any of our good subjects by the authority aforesaid in any way or manner for any cause whatsoever. And if any shall be prosecuted for any pretended crimes or any sentence of death given against any person whatsoever, the relations of such person so condemned and executed shall have just cause to prosecute all such judges, jurors, clerks, councillors, sheriffs or others who shall any manner of way be concerned in the trial, condemnation, or execution of any person so tried, condemned or executed, and we do further declare all sentences, judgments, decrees or decisions given by virtue of the same authority to be null and void.

"And whereas the said usurper and his pretended Parliament do take upon them contrary to all law, to impose heavy land taxes, cesses, excises and other grievous payments upon our subjects, and that at a time when they are excluded from all trade and commerce with any

foreign nation, instead of the trade of the whole universe, which they might now have enjoyed undisturbed, by the want whereof they must be in a short time reduced to poverty and misery, whilst they see their rivals in trade, the Hollanders, enjoy the fruits of their labours and bravade in their ports contrary to the Act of Navigation as well as the true interest of the nation; We do therefore think fit to discharge our subjects from the payment of any such tax, subsidy, cess, excise, or any other imposition whatsoever imposed, collected, or required by the aforesaid usurped authority, and we do prohibit any of our subjects from collecting our revenue or any branch thereof, or any other tax, subsidy, cess, excise or any other imposition imposed by the usurped authority aforesaid; declaring hereby that all such as shall impose, collect, or bring in any part of the same, that they and their heirs shall be liable to repay it unto us, notwithstanding any act of indemnity given or to be given, from which this is always excepted.

"As likewise we do discharge all such monies so brought in from being again issued out upon any pretence whatsoever without our special authority, assuring all such as shall issue out warrants or orders to that effect, that they shall be liable to us, for such sums as shall be contained in such orders or warrants, from which repayment to us, no discharge whatsoever shall relieve them except from us alone."

Adherents of William, Prince of Orange, in Dublin.

1689, July 20. Court at Dublin Castle.

"James R.—Whereas we have received certain information that divers persons of the Protestant religion out of several parts of this our Kingdom, who are known or suspected to be disaffected to our government, are lately come to this our city of Dublin, where they have frequent meetings and consultations how to disturb the public peace of this realm.

"For remedy whereof, and to prevent the mischief that may thereby ensue, we have thought fit, by the advice of our Privy Council, to charge and require, and we do hereby strictly charge and require all men whatsoever of the Protestant religion, now residing or being within this city, or within the liberties of St. Sepulchre, or the liberties of Donore and Thomas Court, who are not inhabitants therein, but are come to this city or liberties within these six weeks last past, that they do within four and twenty hours after the publishing hereof, depart out of the said city and liberties, and repair to their respective habitations or dwelling places in the country, upon pain of our high displeasure.

"And in case any persons, who by this our proclamation are required to depart from the said city and liberties, shall neglect to yield obedience thereunto, we do hereby declare, that we shall cause them to be seized upon, and committed to gaol, as contemners of our orders and as persons designing the disturbance of the peace of this Kingdom."

Surrender of Arms and Horses.

1689, July 20. Court at Dublin Castle.

"James R.—Whereas Richard, now Duke of Tyrconnell, our late Deputy of this Kingdom, upon breaking out of the present rebellion in several parts of this realm, did, for the preservation of the public peace and the security of our loyal subjects give directions for seizing the arms and serviceable horses of all disaffected persons or suspected to have been disaffected, to our government.

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" And though by virtue of such orders several arms and some horses were seized upon to our use, yet we are informed that divers of the Protestants of this our Kingdom, who have been lately in garrison against our authority, or otherwise appeared disaffected to our government, have concealed their arms and horses, and do now not only in the day time ride with their arms, but do presume to meet in great numbers in the night time, which cannot be construed to any other intent, than that they consult how to prepare to join with our enemies and rebels whenever they shall land here, which may be of fatal consequence if not prevented.

" For the prevention whereof, we by the advice of our Privy Council do strictly charge and require all person and persons of the Protestant religion within this our Kingdom, not being of our Privy Council, or of our army, or in our actual service, who have in their custody or in the custody of any other for their use any firearms, swords or other weapons and arms, offensive or defensive, or any sort of ammunition, or any horses serviceable for troops of horse, or dragoons, that within fifteen days after the date of this our proclamation, they deliver all the said arms and serviceable horses, as aforesaid to the lieutenant of the county, or in his absence to the next deputy lieutenant of the county where they respectively dwell, or if they inhabit within any city or great town, that they deliver such arms and horses, to the mayor or chief magistrate of such city or great town, and that the Protestants inhabiting within the city of Dublin and the liberties thereof, and within the liberties of St. Sepulchre and Thomas Court, do within four days after publication hereof deliver their arms into our store of Ordnance and Ammunition within our city of Dublin; and their serviceable horses to our officer-in-chief commanding our horseguard.

" And in case any persons who by this proclamation are required to deliver up their said arms and serviceable horses shall neglect or refuse to conform themselves or yield obedience thereunto, we do hereby declare that we shall not only take a most strict and severe course for searching, for seizing and securing such arms and serviceable horses, but shall look upon all those detaining or concealing the same as traitors and rebels, and to be dealt with and proceeded against accordingly.

" And we do further publish and declare if any of the said persons shall omit delivering up their arms and horses as aforesaid, and that any other of our subjects will discover the concealing or detaining of such arms contrary to this our proclamation, that in such case the person or persons so discovering such concealed or detained firearms, shall have as a reward twenty pound sterling to be forfeited to us, by virtue of a statute made in the tenth year of King Henry the Seventh, and to be levied of the lands, goods, and chattels of the party so offending, and we do hereby strictly charge and command such lieutenants, deputies, magistrates, or others, as shall receive such arms or horses to give acknowledgments of the receipt of such arms and horses to the parties delivering the same, and also to mark the names of such persons upon the said arms and duly to appraise such horses, hereby declaring that we will give satisfaction for the same to the owners of such horses.

" And we do hereby further strictly charge and command such lieutenants, deputy lieutenants or magistrates who shall receive such arms that they bring the same into one of our stores of ordnance and ammunition, and that they do also from time to time return to us a list of such arms and horses that shall come to their hands by virtue of this our proclamation."

Restrictions on Travelling.

1689, July 26. Court at Dublin Castle.

"James R.—Whereas it is given out by several of the Protestants of this kingdom, disaffected to our government, that our unnatural enemy, the Prince of Orange, is preparing what forces he can to invade this realm. And as divers of the said disaffected Protestants, notwithstanding our great indulgence and clemency towards them, by granting them protections even after being in actual rebellion, have lately joined with the rebels in Ulster, so we are well assured that others of them are inclined, upon the first intimation of the landing of any foreigners or rebels here, to join with them.

"For the prevention whereof, and for the general safety of our people, and for the safety of our Protestant subjects, who in case of an invasion may be in danger of being abused, if they should travel out of that part of the country where they are best known. We have thought fit, by the advice of our Privy Council, to charge and require all men whatsoever of the Protestant religion, not being of our Privy Council, or of our army or in our actual service, that they do not, without a pass under the hands of our Governor, or some one of the Deputy Lieutenants of the county where they respectively reside, to go out of the parish where they respectively inhabit or dwell until we order the contrary, except such as inhabit within cities or great towns, where there may be several parishes: In which case, such men of the Protestant religion as inhabit therein are not to presume to go beyond the bounds of the liberties and precincts of such cities and great towns, upon pain of our high displeasure.

"And in case any of the persons hereby restrained from going out of the parishes, cities or great towns where they inhabit or reside, shall presume to go out of such parishes, cities, or great towns; that in such case it shall be lawful for any of our loyal subjects to seize upon the persons so offending, and to carry them before the Lieutenant, or one of the Deputy Lieutenants of the county where they shall be taken; who are hereby required to take good and sufficient security for the good behaviour of the persons so offending, and of their appearing at the next assizes or quarter sessions, where they are to be proceeded against as contemners of our royal commands, and as persons designing the disturbance of the public peace of the kingdom. And for want of such security, to commit them to prison.

"And we do hereby require our Lieutenants and Deputy Lieutenants of our counties, that they do not presume to grant any pass to any of the Protestant religion to go out of the parish, city, or great town where they reside, but where the party desiring such pass, hath urgent and lawful occasion to travel beyond the parish, city, or great town where he inhabits or dwells, as they shall answer the contrary at their peril."

French Wines and Brandy.

1689, July 26. Court at Dublin Castle.

"James R.—Whereas certain duties for excise and customs are made payable to us by acts of Parliament out of every tun of wine of the growth of France, or of any the dominions of the French King; and out of every tun of French brandy that shall be imported into this our Kingdom of Ireland.

"And to the end that greater quantities of French wines, and French brandy, may be imported, and that the importation thereof into this

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Kingdom may be made the more easy; we have thought fit, by the advice of our Privy Council, at present, to abate part of the said duties.

"We do therefore hereby publish and declare, that we are contented to remit and abate and do hereby remit and abate the moiety of the duties of excise and customs payable to us out of any French wines, or French brandy to be directly brought out of any part of the kingdom of France, and imported into this realm at any time hereafter; yet with this condition, that if any of the said French wines or brandy be again exported, no part of the duty of excise shall be drawn back.

"And we do hereby require the commissioners of our revenue, the collectors, customers and other officers of our ports and creeks within this our kingdom, that they, or any of them do not presume to demand any more duty for excise or customs upon the importation of any French wine, or French brandy into this realm, and which shall be directly brought out of France hither, than the moiety of the duties payable to us by the said acts of parliament; this abatement to continue only during our pleasure; and for two months after we shall by proclamation, or other public declaration determine our pleasure herein."

Orders to Officers.

1689, July 27. Court at Dublin Castle.

"James R.—Whereas we are informed that several officers of our armies, especially of that now before Londonderry, have departed from their commands without leave of their superior officers, having power for that effect, and that by their bad example many soldiers as well of the companies of the said officers as others in all our armies have deserted and run away from their colours; our will and pleasure therefore is that all such officers as shall have left the places where their command was without leave of the commander in chief of that army or part of our troops from whence they departed, shall return to the place where their respective commands shall be, within the space of fifteen days from the date hereof, under the pain of being prosecuted to death as deserters and runaways from our army.

"And we do hereby ordain all officers who have so quitted without leave to recruit and make up their respective companies, sufficiently clothed and armed as they were, assuring all such as shall fail herein that we shall have it done at their expenses, by such as we shall name for that purpose, besides the punishment we will inflict on them for their negligence or contempt of our orders.

"And we do require all soldiers who shall have deserted, as aforesaid, to return to their respective regiments, troops or companies within the space of fifteen days from the date of these presents, in which case we think fit that they be pardoned for what is past, they bringing their clothes, arms, and horses with them, if any such were taken away by them, but if they the said soldiers shall not return again within the time appointed, our will and pleasure is that they shall be proceeded against and put to death as deserters and runaways.

"And we do hereby command and require all our general and other officers to see the contents of this our order punctually and duly executed. And that all our officers, as well civil and military, shall endeavour to take and apprehend all such soldiers who have deserted, or shall be found travelling without passes, or committing disorders and abuses in the country, that they send them together with their horses and arms (if they have any) under sure guards to the next quarter of our forces from the commander whereof they shall get receipts of such prisoners, to the

end that the said commander may be answerable for them to us; and we do hereby give orders to all such officers to send the said prisoners horses and arms, if any shall be taken with them, to the regiment, troop, or company from which they deserted, as they will answer the contrary at their utmost peril.

"And of this our royal will and pleasure, we require all concerned to take special notice and to give punctual obedience thereto accordingly."

"By his Majesty's command. MELFORT."

MEASURES AGAINST INVASION.

1689, July 30. Court at Dublin Castle.

"James R.—Whereas we have received certain information, that our unnatural enemy, the Prince of Orange, doth intend suddenly to invade this our Kingdom of Ireland by landing an army of foreigners and rebels in one or more places thereof. For the prevention whereof, and for opposing such forces, in case they should land, and for the better securing each county of this Kingdom and the inhabitants thereof against any such invasion; We have nominated Lieutenants, Deputy Lieutenants, and Commissioners of array in each county, for raising and settling a militia for the safety of the realm.

"And for the more effectual proceedings therein, and for the better defence of this Kingdom against the attempts of our enemies and rebels; We have thought fit, by the advice of our Privy Council, to charge and require all our Lieutenants, Deputy Lieutenants, and Commissioners of array in and through this kingdom, excepting such of them as are officers in our standing army, forthwith to repair to their respective counties, to attend their duties and charge therein by putting themselves and the inhabitants of such respective counties, in a posture of defence upon pain of incurring our high displeasure.

"And because we are well assured that there is nothing less intended by this invasion than a total ruin and destruction to us and all our Roman Catholic subjects of this Kingdom. We do hereby by the advice aforesaid strictly charge and command all our Roman Catholic men of Ireland, from the age of sixteen years to sixty, that are not now of our army, to arm themselves in the best manner they can, and to be ready upon the least notice to attend our Lieutenant, Deputy Lieutenants Commissioners of array, or other chief officers in command of the county where they reside, in order to oppose all foreigners and rebels that shall presume to make any descent here.

"And for the further discouragement of such foreigners and rebels, and for the preservation of the goods, of such of our subjects as live near the sea, we do hereby strictly charge and command all our subjects living and inhabiting near the sea coasts, that upon the first appearance of any fleet they immediately remove all their draught horses, cattle, coin and provision up into the country, ten miles at least from the sea side.

"And because some may neglect the public safety of the kingdom, upon pretence of attending their private concerns, especially that of their estates, we do hereby publish and declare that there shall be no Court of Claims held at present, and that there shall be sufficient warning given throughout this kingdom before the Commissioners for executing the late Act of Repeal[1] do sit or go about to execute any part of the said Act."

[1] Of the Act of Settlement.

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COMMISSIONERS OF ARRAY.

1689, July 30. Dublin.—"By the Deputy Lieutenants and Commissioners of Array of the city of Dublin.[1]

"Whereas by his Majesty's special command, a militia, as well of horse as foot is to be raised within this city; We do therefore in his Majesty's name, strictly charge and command all men, as well free as inhabitants of the city of Dublin, of all ages between sixteen and sixty, to assemble themselves at St. Stephen's Green, on Friday the second day of August next, at the hour of nine of the clock in the morning, with such fit horses and arms for horse and foot respectively, as they have; that such course for raising such militia may be taken as shall be thought fit, as they shall answer the contrary."

ARMING OF ROMAN CATHOLICS AND MILITIA.

1689, August 5. Court at Dublin Castle.

"James R.—Whereas we are certainly informed that our unnatural enemy the Prince of Orange, doth intend suddenly to invade this our kingdom of Ireland, having an army of foreigners and rebels ready to land in one or more places thereof; and that for the better compassing of his unjust ends therein, and for the better encouragement of the said foreigners and rebels in so great an undertaking, the said Prince of Orange hath promised to bestow and distribute all the lands of Ireland belonging to all our Catholics and other our loyal subjects here amongst the said foreigners and rebels, and to confer upon them all the offices, whether civil or military, ecclesiastical or temporal, within this realm, and thereupon to extirpate, ruin and destroy all our Catholics, and other our loyal subjects within this our Kingdom.

"For the prevention whereof, we have heretofore summoned all our Roman Catholic subjects from sixteen to sixty, to be ready, as well armed as they can, to oppose the said invaders. And to the same purpose we have ordered a militia to be settled in our several counties of Ireland, and have also commanded certain forces to be raised for the recruiting our standing army.

"And whereas several Captains with great cheerfulness, out of their fervent zeal to us, have raised several companies for our service, and subsisted them for many months at their own costs and charges; some whereof were regimented under certain Colonels, and others of them were independent companies, not enlisted in any regiment: And though we were very sensible of their zealous carriage towards us, yet, as well to lessen the charge we were at in supporting our troops, as that the circumstances of our affairs did not require so great an army as was then on foot, we gave orders that the said several companies should be laid by from our then present service, and at the same time ordered that our thanks should be given them, with an assurance to the said Captains that they should not only be recompensed in due time for their charges but that they and their said companies upon the first occasion should be employed in our service, and mustered in our troops, and being resolved to make a vigorous defence, against the unjust designs of such foreigners, and rebels, and having to that purpose set up our royal standard at our camp at Dublin, and knowing it to be of great consequence to our affairs, that the said companies so laid by for a time should be made up, and that such of our subjects as are provided with horses, should immediately

[1] At head: arms of the city of Dublin.

come to our assistance; We have thought fit, by the advice of our Privy Council, to charge and require, and we do hereby strictly charge and require all such Captains, inferior officers and soldiers who were so laid by, and who are not now of our standing army that they do forthwith get together, and that such Captains do forthwith complete their respective companies, and having so done, that they immediately do repair to our camp at Dublin, or to any other place where our forces shall be encamped, where they shall be out of hand put in actual pay, hereby requiring them to come as well armed as they can.

"And we do further by the advice aforesaid, strictly charge and require all gentlemen and others of the Roman Catholics of Ireland (not being of our standing army, or officers who are to make up their companies as aforesaid, and not being Lieutenants, Deputy Lieutenants or Commissioners of Array appointed in any county) and who are furnished with serviceable horses, that they forthwith, upon their allegiance and duty to us, repair to our royal standard wherever the same is or shall be, and that they take special care to come as well armed as they can, to serve us, as volunteers for the defence of the kingdom, against the attempts of the said foreigners and rebels; hereby declaring that such of them as shall not be able to subsist themselves, will be subsisted and supplied by us."

Sick and wounded Soldiers.

1689, August 5. Court at Dublin Castle.

"James R.—Whereas an address hath been made to us by several good and pious persons, for our license to make a collection for the better assistance of such of the soldiers of our army as now are, or shall be sick and wounded in our service, we could not but very well approve of so charitable and Christian-like a proposal; and have therefore thought fit hereby not only to license, but also earnestly to recommend the same to all the nobility, gentry and others throughout this Kingdom, to contribute towards so good a work, in such proportion as they shall think fit.

"And for the further promoting and effecting thereof, we do hereby likewise recommend it to the several Archbishops and Bishops, as well Roman Catholics as Protestants, to appoint in their respective dioceses and parishes, some fit persons to demand and receive the benevolence and charity of all good Christians, for the use of the said sick and wounded soldiers; and that they do also take care that the names of the persons who shall so contribute, together with what money shall be so collected upon that occasion, be returned, and paid into the hands of Luke Hore of Dublin, merchant, who is hereby authorised to receive the same.

"And we shall take care that the same (over and above our allowance to such sick and wounded soldiers) be applied, and issued from time to time, for the use and purpose aforesaid."

"By his Majesty's command: William Talbot."

Embezzlement of Arms.

1689, August 18. Court at Dublin Castle.

"James R.—Whereas a considerable number of the arms given out of our stores, and distributed to the horse and foot entertained in our service in this our Kingdom, have by the inadvertency of several of the officers of our army been sold, carried away by deserters, or otherwise embezzled, to the apparent prejudice and hazard of our said service.

"We have therefore thought fit to notify and declare, and do hereby notify and declare to all officers and commanders of our forces in this our Kingdom, that as many of them as have already received, or shall hereafter receive any arms out of any of our stores for the use of their respective regiments, troops or companies, and shall not have the same ready to produce pursuant to their said several receipts now remaining in our Ordnance Office, shall be accountable to us for all such arms as they shall be so found deficient for, and the pay due to them severally stopped till they shall have made us satisfaction therefor; unless it be made appear to us that the said arms were lost in our actual service."

"By his Majesty's command: RICHARD NAGLE."

SUPPLIES FROM FARMERS.

1689, Aug. 20. Court at Dublin Castle.

"James R.—Whereas we are informed that the distraction of the times, or the evil purpose of our enemies hath discouraged our true and loving subjects from making or providing of quantities of hay, oats and straw in and about our city of Dublin and elsewhere in this kingdom:

"We have thought fit, by the advice of our Privy Council and do hereby order and require all farmers, innkeepers, and others used to make and provide hay, oats and straw, that they provide the same as they were accustomed to do; and we shall take particular care that such hay, oats, and straw shall be paid for by all such of our officers and soldiers, as shall make use of the same. And we require all such persons so providing such hay, oats and straw, and that are not paid for the same, to apply themselves to one of our secretaries for redress, and we shall take care that no wrong be to them done; of which we require all persons to take notice.

"And we do strictly charge and command that none of our officers or soldiers, or others, horse or dragoons, shall dare attempt to tread or spoil any meadows, upon any pretence whatsoever."

PAYMENTS TO ARMY.

1689, Aug. 23. Castle of Dublin.

"James R.—Whereas we think it expedient for the encouragement of all the officers and soldiers of our army, that they be paid for the future according to the old Establishment, our will and pleasure is, that you alter the present Establishment from what it is now, to what it has been formerly for our standing forces in this our kingdom, so as that all officers and soldiers of our army shall be hereafter paid upon that foot, as from the first day of September next:

"And as for all arrears heretofore due according to the new Establishment, we intend the same shall be paid with all possible speed. And if any part thereof shall happen to be unpaid, our royal intent is, that the same, and also all other arrears that shall hereafter happen to be unpaid to any soldiers or officers, according to the old Establishment of pay hereby intended them, shall be satisfied by a distribution of such lands as shall remain in our hands by forfeiture, or by a land tax, or other effectual means, without any deduction or defalcation whatsoever":

"To our right trusty the Lords Commissioners of our Treasury.

"By his Majesty's command, RICHARD NAGLE."

TROOPS OF LORDS BRITTAS AND CASTLECONNELL.

1689, Aug. 25. Court at Dublin Castle.

"James R.—Our will and pleasure is that you apprehend all such troopers as have deserted the troops of our right trusty and well-beloved the Lord Brittas; and the troop of our right trusty and well-beloved the Lord Castleconnell, in any part whatsoever of this kingdom, as also that you seize their horses and arms, whether you find the same in their own possession, or in the possession of anybody else, and that you secure the same for our service: Hereby requiring all persons both civil and military to be assisting to you in the execution thereof, as they shall answer the contrary at their peril."

"To all Lord Lieutenants, Deputy Lieutenants, Governors, Commanders, and all others his Majesty's officers, both civil and military, whom it doth or may concern."

"By his Majesty's command, RICHARD NAGLE."

OFFERS TO SCHONBERG'S SOLDIERS.

1689, September 2. Court at Drogheda.

"James R.—We are graciously pleased to declare to all whom it may concern, that we will cause forty shillings, sterling, to be paid to every soldier, whether Catholic or Protestant, English or stranger, now serving under the command of Mareshal Schomberge, who will come and enlist himself in our army:

"And as to the officers, that we will give them the same command as they had in the enemies' army; and also will prefer them to better employments, as they shall deserve the same."

"By his Majesty's command, RICHARD NAGLE."

ATTENDANCE OF OFFICERS.

1689, September 2. Court at Drogheda.

"James R.—Whereas our affairs require the constant attendance of the officers of our army at their several posts, in order to receive our directions, and to be serviceable to us from time to time, as occasion shall require.

"Our will and pleasure therefore is, and we do hereby strictly charge and command all and every the officers of our army in all cities, towns and places within this our kingdom of Ireland, where they now are, or hereafter shall be garrisoned or quartered, or upon their marches from place to place, as we shall direct, not to be absent from their several and respective commands without leave from the superior officer, but shall constantly remain with their regiments, troops and companies, and keep them together for our service, upon pain of our high displeasure, and as they and every of them will answer the contrary at their peril."

"By his Majesty's command, RICHARD NAGLE."

OFFERS TO OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.

1689, September 3. Court at Drogheda.

"James R.—We being informed that as well in the troops lately come out of England, who made a descent into this our kingdom, under the command of Mareshal Schomberge, as in those who formerly have taken arms here against us, there are many officers and soldiers, as well

MSS. OF MARQUIS OF ORMONDE.

our subjects as strangers enlisted, and engaged with our enemies; the first, rather for want of taking due consideration of the consequence of treason and rebellion, suffering themselves to be deluded by those, who under many false pretensions laboured to persuade them to join with our enemy, than out of any treasonable intention, or want of affection to us their lawful Sovereign; the other for want of reflecting upon the unlawfulness of their actions, which tend to promote injustice and usurpation.

"And being further informed that they are now so sensible of the fault they committed, that our subjects among them are ready to return to their allegiance, in case we should grant them our pardon for taking arms against us. And having taken the same into our princely consideration, and being not only inclined to use clemency, but also to be favourable to such of the said officers and soldiers as shall come to our army, in order to fight for us, their lawful prince, against our enemy; we do hereby publish and declare, that we will not only grant our royal pardon to all such officers and soldiers, whether subjects or strangers, whether they be come out of England under the command of Mareshal Schomberge, or acted here before against us, but that they shall have the like command and employment in our service that they now have among our enemy; and shall be promoted and preferred to better employment, according their merit, and shall enjoy the same liberty and freedom any other of our faithful subjects, of what persuasion soever in religion do enjoy; provided that they return to their duty, and join with our army before the [blank] day of [blank] next ensuing the date hereof.

"But in case any of them refuse to accept of this our royal offer, we do hereby declare, that they shall be dealt with according to the utmost rigour of the common law, and martial law of this our kingdom."

"By his Majesty's command, RICHARD NAGLE."

MONITION TO SUBJECTS.

1689, September 3. Court at Drogheda.

"James R.—Whereas several of our subjects of this our kingdom, not being enlisted in our standing army, have pursuant to a late proclamation,[1] published by us, armed themselves, with guns, pikes, skeans, and other weapons, for the defence of this kingdom, many whereof are now on or near the bounds between the provinces of Leinster or Ulster, and as of the one hand, we cannot but acknowledge the great sense we have of their zeal to our service, so, on the other hand, we must take care that they do no injury to our faithful subjects, under pretence of their meeting, or marching for our service.

"And therefore [we] have thought fit to require, and we do hereby strictly charge and require all the said persons so armed, that they do not presume to commit any disorder, or use any violence towards any of our faithful subjects, but that they make their incursions into the quarters of the rebels and enemies, and to endeavour to destroy and weaken them upon all occasions; hereby declaring that what horses, cattle, corn, or other goods belonging to the rebels or enemies shall be taken, or seized by them in the enemies' quarters, that they may convert the same to their own use, as their own proper goods."

1689, September 4. Castle of Dublin:—Richard Duke of Tyrconnell, etc. Captain General of His Majesty's forces: Order concerning Dublin brewers and the number of horses allowed them for carrying on their trade.[2]

[1] See page 408.

[2] See "Calendar of Ancient Records of Dublin," vol. v., p. 615, Dublin, 1895.

SUPPLIES FOR THE CAMP.

1689, September 14. Camp near Drogheda.

"James R.—Whereas all reasonable means are to be used for the subsistence of our army, which cannot be better contrived than by encouraging such as shall bring any provision to our camp; for the effectual doing whereof, we do hereby grant our royal protection to, person and persons whatsoever, who shall bring any provision or liquors, hay, oats or straw to our army, or the place wherein they shall be encamped, not only for themselves, their agents, carters, and servants, but also for their horses, cars, carts, truckels, and other their tacklings, hereby forbidding all officers, soldiers, and others to molest them, or any of them, or to seize upon, or meddle with any of their horses, carts, truckels, or other their tacklings, or with any of the provision so to be brought by them until the same come to our camp, or where our troops shall be quartered.

"And we do hereby engage that all such person and persons who shall bring any such provision, liquor, hay, straw, or forage to our camp, that they shall be paid for the same.

"And for the further encouragement of such as shall bring any wine or brandy to our camp, or to the place where our troops shall be quartered, or encamped, it is our royal pleasure, that they and every of them be free, and exempted from the payment of any duty, custom, excise, or license-money for any such wine or brandy, provided that the party so to be exempted shall enter into bond to us before the commissioners, or sub-commissioners of our revenue, or before any of them, with condition to be void, upon procuring a certificate from Rowland White, esq., the Superintendent General of our victuals, that he or they so to be exempted, had brought such quantity of wine and brandy to our camp, and that the same was sold there."

"By his Majesty's command,—RICHARD NAGLE."

HORSES FOR THE ARMY.

1689, September 24. "Camp near the Bridge of Affayne":[1]

"James R.—Whereas great disorders have been committed under colour of seizing several horses for our uses, many people, as we are informed, having lost their plough-garrans and other small horses, by means whereof divers are discouraged from ploughing, or tilling the ground, or carrying their corn or other goods to market, to our camp, or other public places.

"And whereas we are informed, that pressing of men to be enlisted in our army, hath hindered several from saving their harvest, or applying themselves to ploughing, the neglect whereof may be of evil consequence, if not soon remedied.

"For prevention whereof, we have thought fit to charge and command, and we do hereby strictly charge and command all officers and soldiers of our army, and all others, that they or any of them upon pain of death, do not presume to seize upon, or press any horse or horses belonging to any person or persons whatsoever, who are not in arms against us, without special orders from us, or from the Captain General of our army, or from one of our secretaries, which orders will not be granted but upon extraordinary occasion.

"And we do also hereby forbid the pressing of any men to be enlisted in any company or regiment of our standing forces; being well assured,

[1] County Louth.

that such of our subjects as we shall have occasion for, will freely offer themselves to serve in our army."

"By his Majesty's command,—RICHARD NAGLE."

REMOVAL OF ULSTERMEN TO WICKLOW.

1689, September 24. "Camp near the Bridge of Affayne."

"James R.—Whereas we are informed that several of the inhabitants of the province of Ulster, being forced away by the enemy, did with their stock and cattle go into our counties of Dublin, Meath, Kildare, and Westmeath, where they have committed great spoils upon the inhabitants of these counties, by consuming a great part of their corn and hay, and are still remaining in the said counties with their kereights,[1] doing great injuries to the inhabitants thereof, which if not prevented, will be of evil consequence to our affairs; since we propose that a great part of our army may be supplied out of the said counties.

"For remedy whereof, we have thought fit to charge and command and we do hereby strictly charge and command all the said inhabitants of Ulster, commonly called kereight-men, that they do forthwith remove all their kereights, cows and horses out of the said counties, and carry them to the mountains of Wicklow, Slieveblymen, Slieveneman, Slievemara, the hills of Gawlin and Ideogh.

"And in case the said inhabitants will fail herein, we do charge, and strictly command our Lieutenants and Deputy Lieutenants of our said counties of Dublin, Meath, Kildare, and Westmeath, to cause the said kereights and cattle to be removed out of the said counties into the places aforesaid, as they shall answer the contrary at their peril."

"By his Majesty's command,—RICHARD NAGLE."

1689, September 27, Dublin.—"By Alderman Edmond Reily, present deputy Lord Mayor of the city of Dublin": Prices for provisions and goods at market in Dublin and rates for tradesmen and labourers.[2]

WINE AND BRANDY AT THE CAMP.

1689, October 8. Camp near town of Atherdee.[3]

"James R.—Whereas we have issued a proclamation[4] bearing date the 14th day of September 1689, declaring, that such as should bring any wine or brandy to our camp, should be exempted from the duty payable to us out of such wine and brandy: which proclamation we have issued, to the end that great quantities of wine and brandy might be brought to our camp, and there sold at reasonable rates.

"And being now fully informed that our troops have received no manner of advantage by our said proclamation; but on the contrary, that the same was made use of by some particular persons, who, taking advantage thereof, endeavoured to engross into their own hands all the wine and brandy they could find, in order to sell the same at high rates to our army, which they have done accordingly.

"And since the said Declaration tends to diminish our revenue, without any advantage, but rather disadvantage to our troops, in whose favour it was published, we have therefore thought fit, from henceforth to revoke; and we do hereby revoke the said Declaration, as to so much thereof as relates to abate of the duties due to us out of wine and

[1] See page 21.

[2] See "Calendar of Ancient Records of Dublin," vol. v., p. 619. Dublin, 1895.

[3] Ardee, co. Louth.

[4] County Kilkenny.

brandy, and make null and void the same, and all the matters therein contained, as far forth as it exempts any person or persons from paying the duties of wine and brandy."

"By his Majesty's command,—RICHARD NAGLE."

PARLIAMENT AT DUBLIN.

1689, October 17. "Camp near town of Atherdee."[1]

"James R.—Whereas we have prorogued the Parliament lately held by our order in this Kingdom, to the 12th day of November next.

"And whereas we have thought fit for certain weighty considerations, further to prorogue the said Parliament: These are therefore, by the advice of our Privy Council, hereby to publish and make known, that our will and pleasure is, that the said Parliament is further to be prorogued from the said 12th day of November next, until the 12th day of January next; hereby willing and requiring all Prelates, Dukes, Earls, and other Peers of this realm; And also all the knights, citizens, and burgesses of the said Parliament to forbear meeting on the said 12th day of November next, according to the said former prorogation, excepting such of them as do inhabit in or about the city of Dublin, who are hereby required to meet, in order to a prorogation, as aforesaid."

"By his Majesty's command,—RICHARD NAGLE."

PROHIBITION OF PLUNDER.

1689, October 31. "Camp near town of Atherdee."

"James R.—Whereas we intend in some short time to settle our army in their winter quarters, where they shall have need to be supplied with meat, drink, and other necessaries for the men; and hay, oats, and straw for horse.

"And whereas the people of the country may apprehend, that in case they should come to garrison towns with their goods, the same may be seized upon and taken away from them by the soldiers, without being paid for the same, which may discourage them to supply our garrisons; and that they may also apprehend their horses should be seized upon, and their seed taken away, which may discourage them from ploughing or tilling, all which may be of evil consequence, if not prevented.

For remedy whereof, we do hereby strictly charge and command all officers and soldiers of our army that they or either of them, upon pain of death, do not presume to take any horse or horses from any person whatsoever, who is not an enemy, or a rebel, without orders from us, the Captain General of our army, or one of our secretaries, which shall not be granted but upon extraordinary occasion, as we have published before by a former declaration; and the said officers and soldiers, or any of them, under the same penalty, do not presume to take away any corn, cattle, hay, meat, drink or other provision from any person whatsoever, not being a rebel or enemy, without paying for the same."

"By his Majesty's command,—RICHARD NAGLE."

OFFICERS AND REGIMENTS.

1689, October 31. "Camp near town of Atherdee."

"James R.—Whereas we have by commissions or orders appointed officers in second and reformed officers in several regiments of our army

[1] See page 414.

who are subsisted by us, and whereas we are also informed that several of the said officers, under pretence of being not so much concerned in the regiment wherein they are to serve, do take upon them to withdraw from their regiment to go where they think convenient for their own particular concerns, without any regard to our service, which if not prevented may be of evil consequence to our affairs.

"For remedy whereof, we do hereby strictly charge and command all such officers in second and all reformed officers in any regiment of our army, to march with their respective regiments, and to continue during the winter where the regiments shall be quartered and not to be absent from the regiment under the penalty of being cashiered, without special license from the chief officer in command of the quarters, or license from the Colonel, which they are not to grant but in case of sickness, or other extraordinary occasion, and we do further order and command that the officers in second and reformed be not paid their subsistence but when they are in their march or quarters with the regiment."

"By his Majesty's command,—RICHARD NAGLE."

FORAGE FOR TROOPS.

1689, November 2. "Camp near town of Atherdee."

"James R.—Whereas several of our troops of horse and dragoons are to be quartered this winter in several parts of this kingdom, who are necessarily to be supplied with forage: it is our will and pleasure that the inhabitants of the country in or about such garrisons do supply the said troops of horse and dragoons, and do bring in forage to the said garrisons for the support of the horse of such troops, hereby declaring that they shall be paid down for such forage:

And we do hereby strictly charge and command all the officers and soldiers of the army that they nor any of them do not presume to take any oats, hay or straw, for subsisting their horses or any provision or other goods without paying for the same, upon pain of death as to the private persons, and upon pain of the loss of a month's pay for every officer, to be applied to the support of one of our hospitals."

"By his Majesty's command,—RICHARD NAGLE."

ORDERS TO COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

1689, November 12. "Court at Dublin Castle.

By the King. A Declaration.

"James R.—Whereas we are informed that several Colonels and other officers of our army do take upon them to depart from the several quarters and garrisons assigned them, contrary to their duty, which, as it is of evil example to the rest of our army, so it may prove prejudicial to our service:

"Our will and pleasure therefore is, and we do hereby strictly charge and command all Colonels and other officers of our army to repair forthwith to such quarters or garrisons as are appointed them: And that no Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, or other commissioned officer do presume to depart from such his quarters or garrison without order from us, or the Duke of Tyrconnell, our General of our army, or without a license in writing from the governor or other officer in chief commanding there, which license shall mention the reasons for which it is granted, and the time for which he is permitted to be absent; and that all such officers as by virtue of such licenses shall be absent from their quarters or garrisons, are hereby required to shew the same to the Governor, or other Commanders in chief of every town or garrison that they intend to remain or reside in.

"And we do hereby declare, that all officers whatsoever that shall be found to transgress against these our commands, shall suffer imprisonment during our pleasure, and forfeit a month's pay, to be disposed of for the use of our hospitals."

"By his Majesty's command,—RICHARD NAGLE."

1689. November 18. "Court at Dublin Castle.

"James R.—Abolition of monopoly at Dublin in connexion with manufacture and sale of bread."[1]

DAMAGES BY SOLDIERS.

1689, November 24. "Court at Dublin Castle.

"James R.—Whereas we have been informed, that several of the soldiers of our army have of late committed some waste and spoil on several empty houses in this city, and the liberties thereof, and in the liberties of Saint Sepulchre, Donore and Thomas Court, by taking up the floors, breaking doors, wainscots, shutters, rails, glasses; which disorders we have thought fit to prevent for the future.

"Our will and pleasure therefore is, and we do hereby strictly charge and command all soldiers and others of our army, that they or any of them do not commit any manner of waste, spoil or destruction whatsoever in any houses or tenements whatsoever within the said city or the liberties thereof or within the said liberties of St. Sepulchre, Donore, or Thomas Court upon pain of death.

"And we do further charge and command all the officers of our army, that they and every of them, in the several parts of the said city where they are lodged, do take care that no such waste or spoil be committed; and if they or any of them do hear thereof, that they do cause the offenders and all such as shall be suspected of any such crime, to be secured and committed, in order to be tried by a council of war. And we require all our loving subjects who shall see or know of any such waste, spoil or destruction to be committed, that they do forthwith inform and give notice of all such persons as they know or suspect to have committed the same, to the Governor of Dublin, who is hereby required to cause diligent search to be made after such offenders, and cause them to be apprehended, and brought to justice."

"By his Majesty's command,—RICHARD NAGLE."

1689, November 29. "Court at Dublin Castle.

"James R.—Protection to persons bringing forage, fuel, or provisions to Dublin, and encouragement to convey coals for sale from coal pits in Kilkenny.[2]

POSTS AND MAILS.

1689, November 30. "Court at Castle of Dublin.

"James R.—Whereas complaint hath been made to us by the Postmaster-General of this our Kingdom of Ireland that divers abuses have been lately committed by several couriers, and others riding post in this kingdom, and by some other persons who presume to open the post-mails and letters, and that several postmasters have been disabled from keeping horses and servants sufficient for their purpose, by reason of

[1] See "Calendar of Ancient Records of Dublin," vol. v. p. 622, Dublin, 1895.
[2] See "Calendar of Ancient Records of Dublin," vol. v. p. 624, Dublin, 1895.

their being burthened with quartering of soldiers, which if not remedied may prove a great hindrance to our service, and a great lessening of the profits of the Post Office.

"To prevent therefore the like mischiefs for the future, we have thought fit by the advice of our Privy Council to publish and declare that our will and pleasure is, that no Post Master shall be obliged to furnish any horses for any person or persons whatsoever going from this our city of Dublin to any other place of this kingdom, unless such person or persons have a warrant for that purpose, signed by the Duke of Tyrconnell, Captain General of our army, or by one of our Secretaries, or to furnish any horses for any person or persons whatsoever coming from any other part of this kingdom to our said city of Dublin, unless such person or persons have a certificate from the Governor or other Commander in Chief of such town or port as he or they do come from, that they are employed in carrying some dispatches that relate to our immediate service.

"And our further will and pleasure is, that all persons whatsoever who shall ride post within this our kingdom, shall pay at the rate of three pence sterling, per mile for every horse they shall make use of, which sum they shall pay down at every stage, before they take horse, and that they and every of them (without the consent of the owner) shall not ride the horses they take at one stage any further than to the next post town, where they shall leave them with their bridles and saddles with the Post Master there, nor shall they nor any of them ride any other way but the usual and accustomed post road.

"And our further will and pleasure is, that no person or persons whatsoever shall presume to open any of the post-mails or any post-letters but such as shall be to them directed and delivered out by the several Post Masters appointed for that service. And our further will and pleasure is, that no officer or soldier, horse, foot or dragoon, shall be quartered in the house of any Post Master who doth not keep a public inn or house of entertainment; and that no person whatsoever do take or seize upon pretence of paying for it or otherwise, any hay, corn, or straw, that such Post Masters shall keep for the use of any of their post horses: And where any such Post Masters do keep any public inns and stables, they or any of them shall not be over burthened with the quartering of horse, or dragoons but every one of them shall be always left sufficient stable room and forage for the number of six horses to be by them kept for the use of the post.

"And we do hereby strictly charge and command all our officers military and civil, and all other our loving subjects whatsoever that they and every of them be aiding and assisting to the several Post Masters in the due execution of these presents, and do seize and apprehend all such persons as they shall find transgressing in the premises, in order to bring them to justice as disturbers of our peace and contemners of our royal commands."

Immunity for Protestant Clergy.

1689, December 13. "Court at Dublin Castle.

"James R.—Whereas we have upon several occasions solemnly declared our royal inclinations and constant resolution of giving free liberty of conscience to all our subjects, in pursuance whereof, we have given our royal assent to a bill passed in the last session of Parliament lately held for this our kingdom, by which it is enacted, that all and every person and persons professing Christianity, shall have and enjoy liberty of

conscience, and full and free exercise of their respective religious ways and forms of worship within this realm; and that they and every of them may meet and assemble together, with their pastors, teachers and preachers, to teach, preach, and exercise their several functions in such churches, chapels, private houses, and other places as they shall have for that purpose.

"And whereas we are informed that several persons of late have entered into some churches within this our kingdom, wherein the Protestant ministers did perform their functions; and as we cannot but resent in a high measure their carriage and behaviour therein, as being done disorderly and contrary to our many repeated declarations, and even contrary to the said late act of Parliament for liberty of conscience; so we find our self obliged to prevent the like disorder for the future: and therefore have thought fit, by the advice of our Privy Council, to charge and command, and we do hereby strictly charge and command all our subjects of this kingdom, that they or any of them do not presume to dispossess any Protestant Archbishop, Bishop, Dean or Chapter, curate, vicar, or other Protestant incumbent of any church or churches whatsoever that they or any of them are in possession of; and that they or any of them do not presume to enter into any other church formerly belonging to the Protestants, upon pretence of being deserted by the minister or incumbent thereof, or that the minister is become a rebel or a traitor, and the church going to ruin or decay, without first making their application to us, to know our pleasure therein."

1689, December 20. "Court at Dublin Castle.—By the King:—A Declaration. For the better government of the army."

"James R.—Whereas we are informed that some disputes did arise between our Paymaster-General and the officers of our horse and dragoons, and also between the said officers and the inhabitants of the country where our troops are quartered, concerning the forage to be used by our horse and dragoons, and the satisfaction that is to be allowed for the same: For settling of which differences, our will and pleasure is, that all the troops of horse and dragoons of our army be paid their full subsistence for horse and man by our Paymaster-General, according to the method herein-after mentioned, that is to say:

"To every trooper eight shillings per week, and to every dragoon six shillings per week, and in case any of the collectors of our revenue do furnish any of our said troops with forage of hay and oats, our will and pleasure is, that the Captain or Captains of such troop or troops of horse and dragoons who shall be so supplied, do at the end of every month account with such collector or collectors, and pay him for such forage of hay and oats according to the rate that such hay and oats were bought for our use, for which the collector is so to be accountable to us.

"And in case any of the said troops of horse and dragoons are quartered upon any of the inhabitants who will supply them with forage, our will and pleasure is, that the said horse and dragoons do pay to each inhabitant, so furnishing and supplying them with hay and straw in the place where they are or shall be quartered, the sum of one and twenty pence per week for each horse, and so in proportion during the time they shall be so quartered and supplied.

"And if any of the said troops of horse and dragoons cannot be supplied out of our stores or by our collector, or cannot be supplied by the inhabitants of the place where they are quartered, but that they must be obliged to go for hay to any other place in the

country, it is our will and pleasure, that on such occasion, the captain or captains of the said horse and dragoons shall pay in ready money to the owner of such hay twelve pence for every hundred weight, he or any of his horse and dragoons brings to the place where such horse and dragoons shall be quartered.

And we do hereby strictly charge and command the said troopers and dragoons that they nor any of them do presume to take up, on this account, any hay other than what will be really applied to their own use.

And we do further strictly charge and command all the officers and private men of our troops of horse and dragoons to observe the above method in their forage, without committing the least disorder, or offering the least violence to any of our subjects, as they shall answer the contrary at their peril, and as they shall incur the penalty prescribed by our former declarations."

"By his Majesty's command,—RICHARD NAGLE."

1689, December 23. "Court at Dublin Castle.—By the King:—A Declaration. For the better government of the army."

"James R.—Whereas we think it may very much conduce to our service, and the good government of our army, that not only every individual soldier may know what he is to receive by our allowance, and how the same is to be disposed of, to the end he may be satisfied, he is duly accounted with for the same, but also that all our loving subjects of this our kingdom may see the provision we thereby make for their being duly paid and satisfied for such meat, drink, forage and other necessaries as they shall regularly furnish or supply our army with, and may by such other regulations and directions as are hereafter set down and expressed, observe the care we take of them, by preventing such irregularities and abuses as are commonly committed by soldiers when order and good discipline are wanting.

"We do therefore, in the first place think fit to make known what allowance we are pleased to give weekly to private men, according to their several capacities in our army, which we shall see duly satisfied, according as the same is hereafter mentioned to be disposed of.

"Horse.

	£	s.	d.
"To each Trooper, a week, for his subsistence, washing, shoeing, forage and linen, &c. - - -	0	8	0
"For clothing, accoutrements, and all other incidents, weekly, to be left with the Paymaster-General -	0	2	0
"For hospital and poundage, weekly - - -	0	0	6
"To each Corporal, Trumpet, and Kettle-drum per week for subsistence, washing and shoeing, forage, linen, etc. - - - - -	0	14	0
"For clothing, accoutrements and all other incidents -		—	
"For hospital and poundage, weekly - - -	0	3	6

"Dragoons.

"To each Dragoon, a week, for his subsistence, washing, forage, shoeing, linen, etc. - - -	0	6	0
"For clothing, accoutrements and other incidents, hospital money and poundage - - -	0	2	2

	£	s.	d.
"To each Corporal for his subsistence, etc. - -	0	8	0
"For his clothing, accoutrements, hospital, poundage, and all other accoutrements - - - -	0	2	6
"To each Serjeant for his subsistence, etc. - -	0	14	0
"For clothing, accoutrements, hospital, poundage, and all other incidents - - - -	0	3	6

"Foot.

"To each soldier a week, for his subsistence, washing, etc. - - - - - -	0	2	4
"For clothing weekly to be left with the Paymaster-General - - - - -	0	0	6
"Six pence a week to be left in the Captain's hands for keeping the company in shoes, stockings, linen and mending of their clothes - - - -	0	0	6
"For hospital and poundage - - - -	0	0	2
"To each Corporal and Drummer for subsistence, etc., and for all other things as the private soldier -	0	3	0
"To each Serjeant for subsistence, etc., per week -	0	6	0
"For his clothing etc. hospital and poundage - -	0	4	6

"And whereas we expect that all officers and soldiers in pay shall keep within their respective garrisons and quarters not having leave from us, or the Duke of Tyrconnell, Captain General of our forces, according to the rules prescribed by our late Declaration[1] of the 12th day of November, 1689. We do hereby will and require all General Officers and other officers of our army all Governors of cities or towns, mayors, portreevs, headboroughs and other civil magistrates, all Justices of the Peace, high and petty constables, and all other our officers and ministers, both civil and military, that wherever they shall find any private soldiers straggling from their garrisons or quarters, not having sufficient passports in writing, to seize and send them to the next garrison, or quarters, from whence they are to be sent by the respective officers commanding in chief from quarter to quarter, till they come to the garrison, or quarter to which they belong, whereof the commandant in each garrison and quarter is to take notice, and to see our pleasure in this particular duly executed.

"Our further will and pleasure is that no officer's servant shall ride in the ranks of any troop (excepting one of the cornets, who is to carry the standard) and that no man on any pretence whatever shall ride in the ranks of any troop that is not a real trooper, or has any dependence on any officer whatever, and we also require the Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, and Majors, to visit each troop, or company of their respective regiments at least once a month, and that one of them do stay four or five days in each garrison or quarter, that they may be fully acquainted with the state and condition of each troop and company and may know their order and discipline, and may be enabled to give us a distinct account thereof, which we expect they shall do once every two months, at least, by sending to our Secretary at War a roll of each troop, or company with the officers' names marked, that are present or absent, together with the reason of their absence, with their particular observations on all defects, and what men or horses they observe unfit for our service.

"Our will and pleasure is that no deduction shall be hereafter made for agents or clerks, we allowing of no such to, or in any regiment,

[1] See page 416.

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troop, or company of this our army, we expecting that the Major for each regiment, and the Captain for each troop, or company by himself, or one of his officers whom he shall appoint, and for whom he shall be answerable shall look after and keep the accounts of each regiment, troop and company, and shall take especial care that the men keep their arms fixed, their clothes, linen and other accoutrements whole, neat and clean.

"And we do hereby strictly charge and command all officers and soldiers of our army that they duly and reverently serve God, by frequenting the churches and chapels at the time of Divine service at least on Sundays and holy days, and that all the Roman Catholic soldiers in this our army do always at Easter and at least once every year besides receive the holy sacrament, of which each soldier is to produce a certificate to the Colonel, or chief officer in command of each regiment wherein he is enlisted, under the hand of the priest from whom he received the same on pain of one month's imprisonment.

"And we strictly require all the chaplains of this our army that they duly attend their respective regiments and remain constantly with their regiments, and that they do at least on Sundays and holy days catechise and exhort the soldiers and hear their confessions at Easter and other usual feasts.

"And we do expect that all the officers and soldiers of this our army, shall in all other particulars behave and demean themselves as become good Christians and loyal subjects, that they do not insult over any of the magistrates, or inhabitants on their march and in their quarters, or offer any violence to their persons or goods on pain of death, or such other penalty as the court martial shall judge fit, but that they behave themselves modestly and civilly towards them, paying duly for their provisions, forage and other necessaries, or (in case by any accident they shall not have duly received their subsistence as is before set down) by reason whereof they may not be able to pay their quarters, in all such case, the officer commanding each troop, or company where that shall happen is to give the persons concerned notes duly perfected drawn on the Pay-master General of our army for the said sums, which shall be satisfied accordingly.

"That no officer or soldier shall presume to quarter himself or any other officer or soldier under his command but by the billet of the magistrate, or proper officer thereunto appointed; and that on their march or otherwise no officer or soldier do on any pretence whatsoever, press or take any of our subjects' carriages or horses under the penalty set forth in a proclamation dated the 24th[1] day of June 1689: and in two former Declarations, the one dated the 24th day of September 1689, and the other dated the 8th day of September 1689, without special orders, as in the said Declarations is set forth.

"And if any officers or soldiers of our army will hire any horses or carriages, paying the usual rates for the same, we strictly charge and command all such officers and soldiers so concerned not to abuse or injure such carriages, or horses, but that the officers shall see them restored in like good condition as they received them, together with their hire, to the owners, and that no horse or carriage shall be carried further than one day's march under the several penalties aforesaid.

"And our will and pleasure is that all officers and soldiers of our army shall, upon demand, be aiding and assisting to any of the civil magistrates or others employed in following and apprehending any

[1] See pages 401, 418.

Tories, robbers or other disorderly people, or suppressing of riots and tumults, and to the officers employed in and about our revenue and stores in the due execution of their employment, in hindering us from being defrauded of our just duties and customs, and by no means to be aiding or assisting to any that shall be any ways concerned in any such practices on pain of undergoing the utmost severities the nature of the fact shall deserve.

"And whereas great abuses may be committed by impressing of money to any officer either in our Treasury, or the office of the Pay-master-General of our army either in behalf of himself, or of the regiment, troop or company under his command, our will and pleasure is, and we do strictly charge and command that no officer on any pretence whatever shall impress any pay either on his own account, or on account of his regiment, troop or company.

"And whereas several subalterns and private soldiers of our army, having complaints against their officers or superiors concerning their pay or other grievances, do immediately make their application to us for redress, without first applying themselves to the superior officer on the place from whom they might receive present relief; we do therefore hereby declare that we will not immediately receive any complaints from such subalterns, or private soldiers against their officers or superiors, till they shall have first applied themselves to their proper officer or superior upon the place; that is to say, to the Colonel, or other chief officer in command of the regiment, from whom if they shall not receive due satisfaction, they are then to apply themselves to us, and we shall take care that such right be done them as to justice appertaineth.

"And we do hereby strictly charge and command all our General Officers, Governors, Colonels and Commandants to receive the complaints of the people of the countrey concerning any injury or wrong to be done to them by any officer or soldier of our army, and to redress the same according to justice; and in case the General Officers, Governors, Colonels, or Commandants upon such complaints to be made to them will not cause satisfaction to be made to the party grieved, we do require such General Officers, Governors, Colonels, or Commandants, forthwith to send up a state of the matter to our Secretary at War in order to be laid before us, with their reasons, why they did not, or could not make some reasonable end of the matter.

"And to the end that all the officers and soldiers of this our army may be fully instructed in every particular of their duty, and of our pleasure in these and other matters not herein particularly mentioned and expressed, it is our will and pleasure that every officer of horse, dragoons and foot in this our army shall have and keep constantly by him a copy of the Articles of War, as also the Rules and Instructions for taking and regulating the musters, and of this our Declaration and of all other our Declarations relating to the ordering and government of our army and of all such other orders which we already have, or shall from time to time think fit to publish to that purpose, and that the Governor, Colonel, or Commandant in each garrison, or quarter do once in two months at the least draw out the men under his command and cause the same to be distinctly read before them, that they may not be able in any wise to plead ignorance thereof.

"And we do further think fit that this our Declaration be forthwith read and published at the head of every troop and company of this our army, and be also posted up, and affixed in the Market and other public

places in all cities, towns, garrisons, and quarters in and throughout this our Kingdom, to the end that no person whatever may pretend ignorance of the same."—"By His Majesty's Command,—RICHARD NAGLE."

PARLIAMENT AT DUBLIN.

1689, December 27, "Court at Castle of Dublin: James R.—Whereas the Parliament is prorogued to the twelfth day of January next, and that we have have thought fit to prorogue the same for a further time:

"These are therefore by the advice of our Privy Council, to publish and make known, that our will and pleasure is, that the said Parliament shall be further prorogued from the said twelfth day of January next to the 16th day of October then next following: hereby willing and requiring all such persons as are members of the said Parliament, to forbear meeting on the said twelfth day of January next, according to the said former prorogation, except such of them as do inhabit in or near the city of Dublin, who are hereby required to meet on the said day at the usual place, in order to be prorogued as aforesaid."

SPECULATORS IN CORN.

1689–90, January 3, "Castle of Dublin: James R.—Whereas we are informed that several private persons, by forestalling the markets and other undue ways, have of late bought great quantities of wheat and oats, which they have put up in granaries and other places, with an intention to sell them at excessive rates, and so to gain to themselves unreasonable profit; which actings of theirs are not only contrary to law, but have occasioned those sorts of grain to grow very dear, whereby the soldiers of our army, and the poorest sort of people are like to suffer extremely, if this mischief be not timely prevented.

"For remedy whereof, we have thought fit, by the advice of our Privy Council, to charge and command, and we do hereby strictly charge and command all persons whatsoever that they or any of them do not at any time hereafter presume to buy any wheat or oats in order to sell the same in kind; and that such as have bought any great quantities of wheat or oats, with an intention to sell the same, or any part thereof, that they do forthwith expose the same to sale.

"Hereby declaring, that such as have bought such quantities of wheat or oats, and will not expose the same to sale as aforesaid, and such as hereafter shall buy any quantities of wheat or oats with an intention to sell the same at higher rates shall be looked upon as contemners of our commands, and ingrossers and forestallers of the markets, and as such shall be prosecuted according to the utmost rigour of the law.

"And for the further prevention of the said mischief, we do hereby declare, that such person or persons as shall discover any offence of that nature, so as the party offending be brought to condign punishment, shall have two parts of three of all forfeitures and fines that shall accrue to us by reason of any such offence.

"And we do further strictly charge and command all our Judges, Justices, Magistrates, justices of the peace, all Sheriffes and other officers, to take particular care, that the persons who shall transgress in the matters aforesaid, be brought to condign punishment."

PAYMENT OF SUBSIDY.

1689–90, January 10, "Court at Castle of Dublin: James R.—Whereas by an Act of Parliament made in this Kingdom in the 14th and

15th years of the reign of our late dear brother of blessed memory, it is among other things enacted that for all foreign commodities (except wines and tobaccos, and commodities from the English plantations) imported into this our kingdom of Ireland by any of our subjects from any places beyond the seas, other than from England or Wales, there shall be paid to us, our heirs and successors, one third more in subsidy, over and above the subsidy payable for the same according to the Book of Rates, in the said statute inserted; and that for all or any the commodities or merchandises in the said acts or Book of Rates mentioned, which should be imported or exported by any aliens or strangers born out of our allegiance, such aliens or strangers should pay double the customs or subsidy, payable by virtue of the said act, for the same commodities and merchandises imported or exported by our natural born subjects; and whereas the duty upon foreign iron, imported into this kingdom, is now at four pounds per tun, and twenty shillings for every hundred of foreign iron pots, and we being desirous to contribute what in us lies to the encouragement of all trading merchants, and the increase, and advance of trade in this kingdom, even to the remitting or lessening such customs, duties and subsidies as are payable to us; We have therefore thought fit, by the advice of our Privy Council, to publish and declare, that our will and pleasure is, that the said additional third part in subsidy payable for all foreign commodities as aforesaid, to be imported by any of our subjects from any part beyond the seas, except England and Wales, as also the said double subsidy or custom payable by aliens or strangers, be and is hereby remitted as to all such goods that shall hereafter be imported into, or exported out of this kingdom by any such subjects or strangers.

"And that likewise all foreign iron, hereafter imported into this kingdom, shall pay but forty shillings, sterling, per tun, being the one moiety of the duty heretofore payable for the same; and for every hundred of foreign iron pots, the sum of twelve shillings, sterling, and no more.

"And this freedom and immunity to continue for the space of two years from the date hereof, and from thence forward until we shall think fit to revoke the same by public proclamation to be issued by the space of three months at the least before the said duties, or any of them shall be again demanded or levied."

1689–90, January 21. "Court at Dublin Castle.—James R.—Abolition of privileges at Dublin in connection with sale of raw and cooked meat.[1]

Protection for Husbandry and Tillage.

1689–90, January 21. "Court at Castle of Dublin.—James R.—Whereas the continuance and increase of tillage and husbandry will in a great measure contribute to the well-being of our people in general, and more especially to the support of our army, which we must of necessity employ, as well for the maintenance of our own royal rights, as for the preservation of the lives, liberties, and estates of our loving subjects, against the forces of our enemies and rebels.

We have therefore thought fit, by the advice of our Privy Council, (for the encouragement of all such persons, who do or shall apply themselves to tillage and husbandry) to publish and declare, that our will and pleasure is, that no corn of any kind whatsoever now growing, or which shall

[1] See "Calendar of Ancient Records of Dublin," vol. v., p. 626, Dublin, 1895.

hereafter be sowed, nor any hay which shall hereafter be made upon any lands whatsoever shall be seized upon or distrained for any rent or arrears of rent due, or hereafter to grow due to us out of such lands, or otherwise or for any rent or arrears of rent or other duties payable to any of our subjects; the sowers of such corn paying only to us, or to other the owners of the ground whereon the same grows such sheaf as by the custom of the country is due and payable:

"And further, that no plough-horses or plough-oxen shall be taken away, or seized, upon any pretence whatsoever, or distrained for any rent or other duty, unless it be where no other manner of distress is to be found:

"And our further will and pleasure is, and we do hereby strictly charge and cemmand all manner of persons who are now in possession of any meadow-grounds, that they do fence in, and preserve the same in due season:

"And we do hereby strictly charge and command all the officers and private men of our troops of horse and dragoons and others of our army, that they or any of them do not at any time hereafter presume to graze any of their horses in any meadows or grounds preserved for meadows upon pain of being cashiered, as to any officer, who shall be found transgressing herein, and as to any private trooper or soldier to suffer such punishment as shall be inflicted upon them by a court-martial; and further if any person be aggrieved in this particular, he shall make oath thereof and of the value of the damage sustained before the Lieutenant or Deputy Lieutenant of the county, where the land lies, and transmit the same to our Secretary at War to be presented to us, whereupon we will give immediate order as well for the severe punishment of the offenders, as also for a speedy satisfaction to be made out of their pay or subsistence for the full damage to the party aggrieved.

"And we do further declare, that we will give directions to the Commissioners of our revenue or other persons concerned, to set all such lands as are now in our disposal to such as will offer fairest for the promoting of tillage and increase of corn and hay; and that we will hereafter receive hay and all sorts of grain at good competent rates in satisfaction of any rent or other duty that shall be due or payable to us.

"And we hereby strictly charge and command all our officers, civil and military, and all other our loving subjects whatsoever, that they and every of them in their respective stations do carefully observe our commands hereby declared, and that they do on all occasions contribute their utmost endeavours for to preserve and encourage all such persons as will be employed in and about husbandry and tillage, as they and every of them shall answer the contrary at their perils."

Servants of French Officers.

1689-90, January 24. "Court at Dublin Castle.—James R.—Whereas several officers of our army did take and retain in their service several servants belonging to French officers, without the consent and approbation of their masters, our will and pleasure is, and we do hereby forbid all our officers of what capacity soever, to take or retain any servant or servants belonging to the said French officers upon any pretence whatsoever, on pain of forfeiting two months pay from such officers so offending, which pay is to be applied to the use of our

hospitals. And hereof all persons concerned are to take notice, as they will answer the contrary at their peril."

"By His Majesty's Command,—RICHARD NAGLE."

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM PERSONAL ESTATES.

1689–90, February 4. "Court at Dublin Castle.—James R.—Whereas we have received certain information that the usurper and his adherents in England are making great preparations to make a fresh invasion on this our kingdom with a numerous army as well of Danes and other foreigners as of such of our own subjects as they can seduce to take up arms against us, and do threaten no less then the total extirpation of all our faithful subjects of this realm.

"We do therefore find our self obliged to make use of the most effectual means we can for raising and maintaining a sufficient force to oppose and repel so unnatural and so injurious an attempt, and whereas the experience of all times hath showed that an army cannot be serviceable without good order and discipline, which may not be kept without making regular and due payments, the only means to keep them from oppressing and plundering the people; and whereas the late act of supply has charged the subsidy thereby granted towards the support of our army altogether on lands and tenements, and such leases only as are set at half value or under, which subsidy as it cannot be levied in some parts of the kingdom now infested with the rebels, nor out of some lands which are waste, so it is not in itself sufficient to defray the charges of the war; and since the urgency is so great upon this present occasion, where no less than the safety of the public as well as of every man in particular is concerned as that it cannot admit of any delay, and therefore the ordinary method of giving supplies in Parliament (always practised in settled times) cannot be at present made use of without the loss of too much time; and since it cannot but seem reasonable that where all estates and all degrees are equally at stake, the personal estates should contribute to the common defence.

"Wherefore, after mature deliberation had with our Privy Council upon the present state of affairs, and upon due examination of what hath been done in the like extraordinary exegencies in former times. We have thought fit by the advice of our said Privy Council to order and declare, and we do hereby order and declare that a contribution of twenty thousand pounds per month for the space of three months ending the last day of January last past, shall be forthwith applotted, laid in, and levied upon the personal estates of all sorts within this kingdom (household goods, apparel, and such leases as are already charged by the said act of supply only excepted) and also upon the benefit of trade and traffic wherein each person is to be made liable in proportion to his substance and to the profit and advantage of his trade or traffic, and that all and every the counties, cities, and towns corporate within this kingdom shall bear and pay so much, and in such and the like share and proportion of the said contribution as they and every of them respectively do bear and pay of the aforesaid subsidy already granted by the said act of supply, which said contribution is to be equally applotted by commissioners to be forthwith by us named in each county, city, and town corporate, who shall make books thereof, and proceed therein according to instructions which we shall forthwith cause to be published in that behalf, to the end that the same may be levied and paid with all speed without which it cannot answer those good and necessary ends for which it is intended.

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"And for the better enabling of all our loving subjects to pay this contribution, and for securing them for the future against all free quarterings and other oppressions and injuries that may be offered them by any of our army, we have further thought fit by the advice aforesaid to declare that we will forthwith appoint one or more persons in each county and city within this kingdom who shall have power to receive all complaints concerning any exactions or extortions to be committed by any officers or soldiers of our army, and out of our revenue to make present payment to the parties aggrieved for the damage by them sustained, and to return such complaints to our Secretary of War in order to have the value of such damage deducted for us out of the pay of the parties offending, and also to have them proceeded against according to the Articles of War, which have been heretofore or hereafter shall be by us made in that behalf."

Receipt of Copper and Brass Money.

1689–90, February 4. "Court at Dublin Castle.—James R. Whereas we have by former proclamations of the 18th and 27th days of June last, for the reasons therein set forth, ordained and declared that a certain coin made by our order of a certain metal mixed of copper and brass and marked and stamped as in the said proclamations is expressed, in six penny, twelve penny, and half crown pieces, should during our pleasure pass as current money among all our subjects within the realm, according to the rates and values in the said proclamations mentioned, and in all payments to be made either to us or from us, or to or by any of our subjects within this kingdom, excepting mortgages, bills, bonds, or obligations, debts due by record and money heretofore left in trust or keeping with any person.

"And whereas it hath been since represented to us, that such restrictions upon the said coin is a great hindrance to trade and industry, and to the circulation of the said money, in regard men of trade and industry cannot have credit without passing bonds or judgments, which since they cannot satisfy by the said money, they are therefore the less industrious to acquire it by the sale of any of their goods or merchandises, as are also the generality of all others, because when they have acquired any quantity thereof, they cannot thereby pay their debts, nor clear their estates from incumbrances; wherefore we have thought fit, by the advice of our Privy Council, further to declare and ordain, that the aforesaid money made of a mixture of copper and brass as aforesaid shall hereafter during our pleasure pass as current money within this realm, not only in all payments in the said former proclamations mentioned, but also in all the said payments of bills, bonds, debts by record, mortgages, and all other payments whatsoever in the said former proclamations excepted.

"And whereas this is ordered at this time to supply the present scarcity of money and remedy the great inconveniences which would otherwise ensue, we do therefore hereby promise and declare to all our loving subjects, that as soon as the said money shall be called in and decried, we shall thereupon not only receive from all our loving subjects within the kingdom such proportion thereof as shall be in any of their hands at such time as it shall be so decried, according to the value for which it now passes, in satisfaction of any rents, customs, excise, debts or duties which they shall owe to us; but also where no such debts or duties shall be due to us, we will make full satisfaction for the same in gold or silver of the current coin of this kingdom."

1689–90, February 18. "Court at Dublin Castle.—Order on estates at the King's disposal. Signed: Tyrconnell, Riverston, Bruno Talbot, Stephen Rice."

Arrangements for Copper and Brass Money.

1689–90, February 28. "Court at Dublin Castle.—James R.—Whereas it hath been represented unto us, that several persons have lying by them considerable sums of the copper and brass money now current within this our kingdom, which they cannot dispose of to their advantage, by reason of the decay of trade and commerce, occasioned by the present rebellion.

"We, being desirous to give all the relief and reasonable satisfaction we can to all our loving subjects, and for the future to coin no more of the said money than shall be absolutely necessary for our service, and convenient for the welfare of our people, have thought fit, with the advice of our Privy Council, to declare, and we do hereby declare, that our will and pleasure is, that all persons shall and may be at liberty by way of loan to pay into our Treasury any sums of the said money or of any other money, which is, or shall be current within this our kingdom.

"And we do hereby declare, and promise, that all such persons, their executors, administrators, and assigns, shall, upon demand be repaid the sums of money so by them repectively paid by way of loan out of our Treasury in money current within this our kingdom, at the time of making such demand; and until payment be so made, shall likewise have and receive out of our said Treasury, interest, at the rate of six pounds for each hundred pounds by the year, to be paid at the end of every six months. And we do hereby require, and authorise our Receiver or Receivers General for the time being, to accept of all sums of money as shall be from time to time brought in, or tendered to him or them, pursuant to this our declaration, provided no one sum so tendered be less than one hundred pounds, and to give receipts for the same, expressing the sum so paid in, by way of loan, the name of the person who payeth the same, and the time of the payment, and to get such receipts entered and signed by the Secretary of the Lords Commissioners of our Treasury and the Accountant General of our revenue: and likewise without further warrant from us to repay the respective sums so lent or paid in, and the intent thereof in manner aforesaid without any delay, fees or deductions whatsoever.

"And whereas, for the better encouragement of such persons as shall advance their money pursuant to this our declaration, we are graciously pleased that they may be secured the payment of their principal and interest money upon our Crown rents and Quit rents of this our kingdom, and in regard it may be chargeable to the persons concerned to take our letters patents for the same, we do further declare and promise, that we will forthwith, by letters patents, under our Great Seal of this our kingdom, in due form of law, grant and convey unto the Lords Commissioners of our Treasury all our Crown rents and Quit rents of this our Kingdom, in trust for all such persons for the due payment of their principal and interest money as aforesaid, and will further authorise and cause our said Lords Commissioners or any three or more of them, in execution of such trust, to assign over or secure unto such persons respectively for their security, a competent proportion of the said Crown rents and Quit rents.

"And we do hereby declare and promise that in case any such persons shall judge it necessary to have our further grant and con-

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firmation thereof to them and their heirs respectively, we will at the request of every such person grant and confirm the same by letters patents, to be passed under our Great Seal of this our kingdom, according to the true intent and meaning of these presents."

RATES FOR CORN AND OTHER COMMODITIES.

1689–90, February 28, "Court at Dublin Castle. James R.—Whereas we are informed that the price of corn, meal, wool, leather, and other commodities is so high, that the persons employed by us to make stores and magazines of grain, and to provide clothes and other necessaries for our troops, cannot buy the same but at excessive rates, though we are well assured there are great quantities of all sorts of grain, of wool, leather, and other commodities within this our kingdom.

"And having on the one hand considered the absolute necessity of making magazines and stores of grain and meal for the support of our army, and of providing clothes and other necessaries for our troops; and on the other hand, at what rate the farmers, husbandmen, and other dealers and traders may sell the same to discharge their rents, subsidies, and other incumbrances, reserving a competency for the use of their families, and a sufficient proportion of seed for tillage; we have thought fit, by the advice of our Privy Council, to set a rate upon such corn, meal, wool, leather and other commodities as shall be bought for our use.

"We do therefore, by the advice aforesaid, strictly charge and command all farmers, husbandmen and others, who have any wheat, bear, barley, meslin, oats or oatmeal, that they dispose of the same, or so much thereof as we shall think fit to make use of, at the rates following, that is to say:—

"Twenty shillings the barrel of the best wheat:

"Eighteen shillings the barrel of ordinary wheat:

"Fifteen shillings the barrel of meslin:

"Twelve shillings the barrel of the best bear:

"Eleven shillings the barrel of ordinary bear:

"Thirteen shillings the barrel of best malt and twelve shillings the barrel of ordinary malt:

"Fourteen shillings the barrel of good barley, and six shillings the barrel of good oats, in the counties of Dublin, City of Dublin, Meath, Westmeath, Wicklow, and Kildare; and fifteen shillings the barrel of the best wheat, thirteen shillings the barrel of ordinary wheat:

"Eleven shillings the barrel of the best bear, ten shillings the barrel of ordinary bear:

"Twelve shillings the barrel of the best malt, eleven shillings the barrel of ordinary malt:

"Twelve shillings the barrel of good barley, four shillings the barrel of good oats, and twelve shillings the barrel of good oatmeal in all other parts of the kingdom:

"The said barrel to be Bristol measure, and the said respective rates to be paid upon the delivery of the said corn or meal at our store next the place where the corn or meal lies.

"And in case the farmers, husbandmen and others that have such corn or meal to sell, shall refuse to bring the same to our stores at the rates aforesaid, at the request of the Commissioner General of our provisions and stores or of our Commissioners of bread, or his or their deputies or agents, we do hereby strictly charge and command our respective Lieutenants, Deputy Lieutenants and Sheriffs of our counties

of this our kingdom, that they or any of them do immediately compel the said farmers, husbandmen and others to thresh and prepare their said corn and meal, and to bring the same to our said stores, or such proportion thereof as shall be thought necessary for our service, at the rates aforesaid, in which case our said Lieutenants, Deputy Lieutenants and Sheriffs, our said Commissioner General of our provisions and stores, our Commissaries of bread, his and their deputies and agents are to take special care that the said farmers husbandmen and others, having such corn and meal, be permitted to keep a sufficient proportion thereof for the subsistence of them and their families, with sufficient quantity of barley and oats for tillage as aforesaid.

"And we do further strictly charge and command our said Commissioner General of our provisions and stores, our Commissaries of bread, his and their deputies or agents, upon the delivery of any such corn or meal into any of our stores, that they thereupon pay down to the owners of such corn and meal according to the rates aforesaid.

"And we do further require our said Commissioner General of our provisions to appoint several storehouses in such places as may lie convenient for such farmers, husbandmen and others to carry such corn or meal to our stores as aforesaid.

"And we do further, by the advice of our Privy Council, strictly charge and command all such as have any store of wool, leather, tallow or salted hides, that they dispose of so much thereof, for our use, as we shall have occasion for, at the rates following, that is to say.

"For good merchantable wool ten shillings the stone, and for good merchantable tanned leather seven pence the pound sole leather, and six pence the pound upper leather; for tallow thirty shillings the hundred weight, and for large ox hides salted twenty shillings the hundred weight; and for other salt hides thirteen shillings the hundred weight.

"And in case the owners of such wool, leather, tallow or hides, shall refuse to supply our occasions at the rates aforesaid, we do hereby declare that we will give directions to the Commissioners of our Treasury to cause so much of the said wool, leather, tallow and hides to be seized upon for our use at the rates aforesaid, as we shall have occasion for."

Absent Officers.

1689–90, March 19. "Court at Dublin Castle. James R.—Our will and pleasure is, that all Field officers, Captains, Lieutenants, and other inferior officers of our army now absent from their respective commands, do notwithstanding any former license, repair forthwith to their said commands, and continue in their posts till further order, on pain of imprisonment, and the forfeiture of one month's pay respectively.

"And our further pleasure is, that all reformed officers of our army do forthwith join their respective regiments, and continue in their posts till further order, on pain of being cashiered for their neglect herein."

Rates for Wheat and Barley.

1690, March 25. "Court at Dublin Castle. James R.—Whereas we have by a former proclamation of the 28th[1] day of February last, for the reasons therein set forth, declared and ordained amongst other things, that

[1] See page 430.

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corn and meal should be sold to such persons as should be employed by us to make stores and magazines for the use of our army, at the several rates therein expressed; believing, that by lessening the price of corn and meal to be bought for our stores, the rate thereof should abate between our subjects.

"And whereas we have since received information, that the farmers and others, owners of such corn and meal, have rather taken occasion from our said proclamation, to raise the price thereof far higher than ever than it was before, which may be of very evil consequence, if not speedily prevented, for remedy whereof, we have thought fit, by the advice of our Privy Council, to declare and ordain, that all corn and meal be sold for the future in all markets, and other places, to all our loving subjects who shall have occasion to buy the same at no higher price than the rates following, that is to say.

"Five and twenty shillings the barrel of the best wheat, three and twenty shillings the barrel of ordinary wheat, eighteen shillings the barrel of meslin, fourteen shillings the barrel of the best bear, thirteen shillings the barrel of ordinary bear, fourteen shillings the barrel of good barley, in the counties of Dublin, city of Dublin, Meath, Westmeath, Wicklow, and Kildare.

"And seventeen shillings the barrel of the best wheat, fifteen shillings the barrel of ordinary wheat, thirteen shillings the barrel of the best bear, twelve shillings the barrel of ordinary bear, thirteen shillings the barrel of good barley, and fourteen shillings the barrel of good oatmeal in all other parts of the Kingdom, the said barrel to be Bristol measure.

"And in case the said farmers, husbandmen and others that have such corn or meal to sell, shall refuse to sell the same to any of our people at the rates aforesaid, we do hereby strictly charge and command our respective Lieutenants, Deputy Lieutenants and Sheriffs of our counties of this our Kingdom, that they and every of them do immediately compel the said farmers, husbandmen and others within their respective counties, to thresh and prepare their said corn and meal, and to sell the same, or such proportion thereof as shall be thought necessary, at the respective rates aforesaid; in which case our said Lieutenants, Deputy Lieutenants, and Sheriffs are to take special care that the said farmers, husbandmen and others having such corn or meal be permitted to keep a sufficient proportion thereof for the subsistence of them and their families, with sufficient quantity of barley for tillage."

Money of Mixed Metal.

1690, March 28. "Court at Dublin Castle.—James R.—Whereas for remedy of the present scarcity of pence and half-pence in this our kingdom, we have ordered a certain quantity of mixed money to be coined to pass current in this our realm, during our pleasure, in penny pieces, and half-penny pieces; each piece of the said penny pieces about the bigness of one shilling, having of one side the effigies or figure of our head, with this inscription round: Jacobus Secundus Dei gratia; and upon the other side having a piece of princes' metal fixed in the middle, with the stamp or impression of the harp and crown, and this inscription round, Mag. Br. Fra. & Hib. Rex, with the year of our Lord, and each of the said half-penny pieces about the bigness of sixpence, to be marked and stamped as the said penny pieces, the said penny pieces to be of white mixed metal: All which pieces of money, we

have thought fit, by the advice of our Privy Council, to make current money within this our kingdom.

"We do therefore hereby publish and declare, by the advice aforesaid, that the said pieces of white mixed metal coined, or hereafter to be coined, by our said order, marked and stamped as aforesaid, shall pass, during our pleasure, as current money amongst all our subjects within this realm, and in all payments whatsoever to be made either to us or from us, or to or from any of our subjects within this kingdom, according to the rates following: that is to say, each of the said pieces called penny pieces marked and stamped as aforesaid, to pass for one penny, and each of the said pieces called half-penny pieces to pass for a half-penny the said pieces to pass at the rates aforesaid, in all payments whatsoever; and we do hereby strictly charge and command all and every of our subjects of this Kingdom, to take and receive in all payments to be made to them, the said several pieces of money according to the rates aforesaid, hereby declaring that such of our subjects within this kingdom, as shall refuse to receive the said several pieces of mixed money at the rate aforesaid, being tendered to them for payment, shall be punished according to the utmost rigour of the law, as contemners of our royal prerogative and command.

"And whereas we have caused the said mixed money to be made current for present necessity, and therefore do not intend that the same shall continue for any long time; we do by this our royal proclamation promise and engage to all our subjects here, that as soon as the said money shall be decried and made null, that we shall thereupon receive from all and every of our subjects within this kingdom such proportion of the said money as shall be and remain in their respective hands, at the time the same shall be so decried and made void, and at the same time either allow for the same to them the value thereof at the rates aforesaid, out of what rents, duties or rents, duties or debts they respectively shall owe unto us, or make them full satisfaction for the same according to the rates aforesaid, in gold or silver of the current coin of this kingdom."

Remission of Duties on Goods and Merchandise Imported.

1690, April 4. "Court at Dublin Castle.—James R.—Whereas certain duties for excise and customs are made payable to us by several Acts of Parliament out of all foreign goods and merchandises that shall be imported into this our kingdom of Ireland; and to the end that greater quantities of such goods and merchandises as are necessary for the support of our army and common good of our people may be imported, and that the importation thereof may be made more easy, we have thought fit, by the advice of our Privy Council, to remit all the duties of such imported goods and merchandises.

"We do therefore hereby publish and declare, that we are pleased to remit, and do hereby remit all the duties of excise and customs payable to us out of any such goods or merchandises, tobacco and silks only excepted, as shall be imported into this our kingdom at any time after the day of the date hereof.

"And we do hereby require the Commissioners of our revenue, the collectors, customers, and other officers of our ports and creeks within this our kingdom, that they or any of them do not presume to demand any duty of excise or customs for any foreign goods or merchandises which shall be hereafter imported, except as aforesaid.

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"This freedom and immunity to continue only during our pleasure and for six months after we shall by proclamation or other public declaration signify our pleasure therein."

MEADOWS AND PASTURE GROUNDS.

1690, April 15. "Court at Dublin Castle.—James R.—Whereas we have by a former proclamation of the one and twentieth day of January last, for the reasons therein set forth, declared and ordained amongst other things, that all manner of persons who were then in possession of any meadow grounds, should fence in, and preserve the same in due season.

"And whereas we have since caused several commons and other pasture grounds to be fenced in and enclosed for the use of our troops: we have therefore thought fit, by the advice of our Privy Council, to publish and declare, and we do hereby strictly charge and command all the officers and private men of our troops of horse and dragoons and others of our army, and all manner of persons whatsoever, that they or any of them do not at any time hereafter presume to graze any of their horses or cattle in any meadows or grounds preserved for meadows or any commons or other pasture grounds fenced in, and enclosed as aforesaid, upon the pains and penalties following, that is to say.

"Any officer who shall transgress herein to be cashiered, and the private troopers or soldiers to suffer death, or such other punishment as a court martial shall think fit; and as to any other person not employed in our army, to forfeit unto us such horse or other beast as by the wilfulness or neglect of the owner shall be found grazing in any such meadows, meadow grounds, commons or pasture grounds fenced in, and enclosed, as aforesaid.

"And we do hereby strictly charge and command our respective Lieutenants, Deputy Lieutenants, supervisors, and Justices of the Peace of our counties, of this our kingdom, and all other our officers, both civil and military, that they and every of them, do cause, with all possible care and diligence, our royal commands hereby, and by our said former proclamation declared to be duly put in execution, as they and every of them shall answer the contrary at their perils."

CROWN-PIECES OF MIXED METAL.

1690, April 21. "Court at Dublin Castle.—James R.—Whereas for remedy of the present scarcity of money in this our kingdom, and that our standing forces may be the bettter paid, and our subjects of this realm the better enabled to pay and discharge the taxes, excise, customs, rents and other debts and duties which are or shall be hereafter payable to us, we have ordered a certain quantity of white mixed metal to be coined in crown pieces, each piece of the said crown-pieces having on the one side our effigies or figure on horseback, with this inscription round, Jac. II. Dei gra. Mag. Bri. Fra. & Hib. Rex; and on the other side having a piece of princes' metal fixed in the middle, with the stamp or impression of the crown, surrounded with the arms of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, with this inscription round, Christo Victore triumpho, Anno Dom. 1690; and round about the edge of each such piece having this inscription, Melioris tessera fati, Anno Regni sexto: all which pieces of money so coined, we have thought fit, by the advice of our Privy-Council, to make current money within this our kingdom.

"We do therefore hereby publish and declare by the advice aforesaid that the said pieces of white mixed metal, coined or hereafter to be coined by our said order, marked and stamped as aforesaid, shall pass during our pleasure as current and lawful money amongst all our subjects within this realm and in all payments to be made either to us or from us, or to or from any of our subjects within this kingdom, according to the rate following, that is to say.

"Each of the said pieces called crown-pieces, marked and stamped, as aforesaid, to pass for five shillings in all payments whatsoever.

"And we do hereby strictly charge and command all and every of our subjects of this kingdom, to take and receive in all payments to be made to them, the said several pieces of money according to the rate aforesaid, hereby declaring that such of our subjects within this kingdom, as shall refuse to receive the said several pieces of money according to the said rate, being tendered to them for payment, shall be punished according to the utmost rigour of the law, as contemners of our royal prerogative and command.

"And we do hereby further publish and declare that if any person or persons whatsoever will presume to counterfeit the said money, or any of the said pieces, that he or they so offending, shall be proceeded against as guilty of high treason.

"And in case any person or persons whatsoever will discover any such offender or offenders so as he or they be brought to condign punishment, we do hereby engage that such discoverer, or discoverers shall have for a recompense at his or their election, either the sum of twenty pounds sterling, for their service herein, or the one moiety of the estate real and personal of the person or persons that shall be found guilty of counterfeiting the said money or coin.

"And for the better prevention of counterfeiting the said coin, we do hereby strictly charge and command all persons whatsoever that they or any of them, do not presume either to import into any part of this realm, or export into any other country whatsoever, any of the said coin or money of white mixed metal, under the highest penalty, forfeiture or confiscation that any law in this kingdom can warrant or allow.

"And if any person or persons shall at any time hereafter discover the importing of any of the said coin into this realm, or the exporting thereof into any other country, we do hereby engage that such person or persons so discovering, shall have the full moiety of all forfeiture and confiscation that shall accrue unto us, by reason of such importation, or exportation.

"And whereas we have thought fit, for public convenience to reduce the twelve penny-pieces, and half-crown pieces of copper and brass money hereafter to be coined to a lesser weight than formerly, without any alteration of the impressions or superscriptions, and yet the said pieces to continue at the same value, that the like pieces passed at hitherto, we do hereby publish and declare by the advice aforesaid, that the said twelve-penny pieces, and halfcrown pieces hereafter to be coined, shall pass at the same value with the like pieces of copper and brass money formerly coined, though not of equal weight.

"And whereas we have caused the said several sorts of coin of copper and brass, and white mixed metal to be made current money for present necessity, and therefore do not intend that the same shall continue for any longer time, we do by this our royal proclamation promise and engage to all our living subjects here, that as soon as the said money shall be decried and made null, we shall thereupon receive from

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all and every our subjects within this kingdom such proportion of the said money, as shall be, and remain in their respective hands at the time the same shall be so decried and made void; and at the same time either allow to them the value thereof, at the rates aforesaid, out of what rents, customs, excise, debts or duties they respectively shall owe to us, or make them full satisfaction for the same, according to the said rates in gold or silver of the current coin of this kingdom."

LEASES OF FORFEITED ESTATES.

1690, April 25. "Court at Dublin Castle.—James R.—Whereas we are informed that several officers of our army, on pretence of taking leases of lands forfeited to us by the late act of attainder, do follow the Commissioners of our revenue now in their circuit, and thereby neglect to attend their commands: For remedy whereof, we have thought fit, by the advice of our Privy Council to require, and we do hereby require our said commissioners in their circuit not to proceed further in setting or making any more leases to any person or persons whatsoever of any of the said forfeited estates; hereby declaring, that all leases to be made of them at any time after the 26th day of this instant April, shall be void.

"And we do require our said Commissioners to proceed in their circuit toenquire after the goods of absentees, according to their former directions."

INTEREST ON LOANS.

1690, June 9. "Court at Dublin Castle.

"James R.—Whereas by our former declaration of the 28th day of February last, we did for the reasons therein mentioned, publish and declare, that all persons should be at liberty, by way of loans to pay into our Treasury, any sum or sums of copper and brass money, or other current money in this our Kingdom, and that all persons should upon demand be repaid the sums of money so by them respectively lent out of our Treasury in money current within this our Kingdom, at the time of making such demand, and until payment so made should receive interest out of our Treasury according to six per cent. for every hundred pounds by the year, and that the principal and interest should be secured upon our Crown Rents and Quit Rents, as by the said declaration, (relation being thereunto had) may more at large appear.

"And whereas the interest of money lent in this our Kingdom is generally paid according to ten pounds for the forbearance of every hundred pounds yearly, and we being desirous that such of our subjects as will pay any sum or sums of money into our Treasury by way of loan, should have as much profit thereby as they may have by lending the same to any of our subjects; have thought fit, by the advice of our Privy Council, to declare, and we do hereby publish and declare, that such person and persons as shall bring any money into our Treasury by way of loan, shall be allowed and paid interest for the same according to ten pounds yearly for the forbearance of every hundred pounds during the time the same shall remain unpaid, and that the principal and interest shall be secured to the person or persons so lending any sum or sums of money, at his or their election, either upon our Crown Rents and Quit Rents, as by our said former declaration is directed or upon lands, mortgages, or incumbrances belonging unto us."

SUTTLING HOUSES.

1690, June 10. "Court at Dublin Castle.

"James R.—We having thought fit to appoint in convenient parts of the city, a certain number of suttling houses, that are to furnish the

army with ale at two pence per quart, from which houses only they are to be furnished at that rate, and for which our will and pleasure is, that they pay ready money.

"And for the better distinction of such houses, we have appointed a sign to be put up at each sutler's door, with this inscription, in English and French.

"Ale to be sold at two pence the quart, by the King's order, paying ready money.

"Our will and pleasure therefore is, that no officer, soldier, or others, do presume to give any disturbance to any houses that retail beer or ale, on that occasion; nor that they run in score, nor commit any disorders therein, as they will answer the contrary at their utmost peril."

"MARQUIS D'ALBYVILE."

SALE OF HAY TO THE ARMY.

1690, June 13. "Court at Dublin Castle.

"James R.—Whereas we have by a proclamation, bearing date the 20th of January 1689, declared and ordained that meadows should be fenced in and preserved, and by another proclamation ordained that no person or persons whatsoever should presume to graze any horses or cattle in any of the said meadows so fenced in or preserved under the pains and penalties therein mentioned, as by the said several proclamations, relation being thereunto had, may appear; all which we have done in order to make magazines of hay in several places of this Kingdom, for the subsistence of the horses of our army.

"And whereas we have employed our trusty and well beloved Rowland White esquire, Commissioner General of the Victuals, to make magazines of hay and oats in several convenient places of this Kingdom, and to cause stables and case-arms to be made for horses in and about the places where such magazines shall be made, to the end that the respective inhabitants of the country may not be burthened or troubled to find stabling or forage for our troops, for which purpose the said Rowland White will be obliged to make contracts for great quantities of hay for the use aforesaid, and that the said work might be carried on with greater ease and better success, we have thought fit, by the advice of our Privy Council to publish and command, and we do hereby strictly charge and command all owners of meadows within this realm, to cause the same in due season to be mowed and the grass to be saved, and made up, and to sell such a proportion thereof to the said Rowland White, or to such as he shall employ for our use as he shall judge necessary for our service, leaving such proportion thereof to the owners as shall be necessary for their own private use; and that there may be no dispute about the rates of such hay, we do hereby publish and declare by the advice aforesaid, that what hay shall be sold for our use as aforesaid within the county of the city of Dublin, or the county of Dublin shall be sold at the rate of six shillings for every load of good and well saved hay, and in all other places of the Kingdom at the rate of five shillings a load, each load to contain four hundred weight, the said rate to be paid at the store-house and magazine where such hay shall be brought, hereby commanding the said Rowland White to cause several magazines to be made in most convenient places, that the sellers of such hay may not be obliged to carry the same far from their ground.

"And we do hereby declare that the sellers of such hay for our use in manner aforesaid, shall upon delivery thereof into our stores or magazines be paid and satisfied the rates aforesaid."

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NEW CROWN PIECES.

1690, June 15. "Court at Castle of Dublin.

"James R.—Whereas for the more speedy supply of money to defray our present great and necessary expenses, we have ordered a quantity of copper and brass to be coined in crown pieces, each piece having on the one side our effigies or figure on horseback, with this inscription round: Jac. II. Dei. Gra. Mag. Bri. Fra. & Hib. Rex. And on the other side the Arms of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, with a Crown in the middle, and this inscription round, Christo Victore triumpho, 1690.

"Our will and pleasure is, and we do hereby, with the advice of our Privy Council, order and declare, that the said pieces of copper and brass so coined or to be coined by our said order, marked and stamped as aforesaid, shall, during our pleasure, pass as current and lawful money amongst all our subjects within this our realm of Ireland, and likewise in all payments to be made to us, or from us, or to or from any of our subjects within this Kingdom according to the rates following, that is to say, each of the said pieces to pass for five shillings in all payments whatsoever, hereby strictly charging and commanding all our subjects within this kingdom, to take and receive the said pieces at the rate aforesaid in all payments to be made to them, and forbidding all persons whatsoever to counterfeit the same, upon pain of being proceeded against as persons guilty of high treason.

"And we do by this our royal proclamation promise and engage that whensoever the said money shall be decried, or called in, we shall thereupon receive from all persons such proportion thereof as shall then remain in their hands, and at the same time either allow them the value thereof according to the rates aforesaid out of what rents, duties, or other debts they shall respectively owe unto us, or make them full satisfaction for the same according to the said rates in the coin then current in this our Kingdom."

HALF-CROWN PIECES.

1690, June 15. "Court at Castle of Dublin.

"James R.—Whereas we have for weighty reasons, with the advice of our Privy Council, thought fit to call in all the half-crown pieces of copper and brass money, which appear by the stamp upon them to have been coined within this our Kingdom, before the month of May last, yet so as our loving subjects, who have such money in their hands, may thereby suffer no loss, but receive other current money in exchange thereof from the Commissioners of our Mint, our will and pleasure is, and we do hereby with the advice aforesaid, order and declare that no half-crown of copper and brass money, which hath been coined before the said month of May, shall pass or be current money in any payment within the city or county of the city of Dublin from or after the last day of this present month of June, nor in any other part of the province of Leinster after the fifteenth day of July next, nor in any other part of this our Kingdom after the last day of July aforesaid.

"And our further will and pleasure is, and we do hereby strictly charge and command the Commissioners of our Mint in our cities of Dublin and Limerick, to receive and exchange all such half-crown pieces as shall within the time aforesaid be brought in to them, by paying to the persons that shall bring in the same, the like sum of other current money, and that without any delay or deduction whatsoever.

"And for the ease of such persons as live in places far distant from the said cities of Dublin and Limerick, and have but small sums of the said money in their hands, we do require the several collectors and receivers of our revenue to exchange in like manner all such half-crowns as shall within the time aforesaid be brought in to them; and in case they have not money enough of ours in their hands to pay in exchange thereof, to give assignments for the same upon our receivers Generals, who are hereby required to make present payment upon such assignments."

Rates for Gold and Silver.

1690, June 15. "Court at Castle of Dublin.

"James R.—Whereas we are informed that several covetous persons, who have a greater regard for their own private interest than for the public good, have given of late intolerable rates for gold and silver, and continue their said sinister practices, to the great disparagement of the brass and copper money now current in this our Kingdom.

"For prevention whereof, we have thought fit, by the advice of our Privy Council, to charge and command, and we do hereby strictly charge and command all our subjects of what rank or condition soever within this our Kingdom, that they or any of them do not hereafter presume, upon pain of death, to give any higher or greater rate for any pistole or French Louis of gold than thirty shillings in brass or copper money, and so in proportion for any other piece of French or Spanish gold; nor for any piece called a guinea-piece of gold more than thirty-eight shillings of brass or copper money, and so in proportion for any other piece of English gold; nor for any crown piece of silver more than seven shillings and six pence of brass or copper money, and so in proportion for any other piece of silver.

"And we do hereby further publish and declare, that whosoever shall discover any person or persons that shall offend against this our ordinance, he shall upon making out the same, have for his reward, and to his own use, all the gold and silver so by him made out to have been sold or exchanged by any person or persons whatsoever above the rates herein prescribed, and contrary to this our royal proclamation.

"And we do further strictly charge and command all our Judges, Justices, Magistrates, Justices of the Peace, all Sheriffs, and other our officers, both civil and military, to take particular care that the persons who shall transgress in the matters aforesaid be brought to condign punishment, as they and every of them shall answer the contrary at their peril."

William III. in Ireland.

1690, June 19. "Court at Belfast.

By the King and Queen.—A Proclamation:

"William R.—Our chief intention and design in this our royal expedition, being to reduce our Kingdom of Ireland to such a state, that all who behave themselves as becomes dutiful and loyal subjects, may enjoy their liberties and possessions under a just and equal government.

"And to the end that all our loving subjects who are in our obedience may find the good effects of our protection and as much as possible in the distraction of war feel the benefit and advantage of continuing under the care of our power, our will and pleasure is, that all officers, soldiers, and others belonging to our army, do so carry themselves both

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in garrison, quarters, and wheresoever they shall march, as persons ought to do who are under military discipline, and that they do not presume upon any account to spoil or rob any parks or warrens, plunder the houses, do violence to, or extort or take any horses, cows, or other cattle from the inhabitants of the towns or quarters, where they are or shall be, but that they duly pay such reasonable rates for those provisions and necessaries they have, or shall have occasion to make use of, as is or shall be ordered and appointed by us, with proportion to the pay and entertainment they receive; and we do strictly charge all officers, soldiers, and persons whatsoever to observe and obey these our rules and orders, and behave themselves accordingly.

"And all Colonels, Captains, and other Officers are hereby required not only to keep themselves within these due bounds and limits, but to see that their respective soldiers do the same, as they will answer the contrary at their peril, it being our resolution, upon complaint made to us by any person aggrieved, to punish all such as in any wise offend against, and act contrary to these our orders.

"And that no one may plead or pretend ignorance of this our royal will and pleasure, we do hereby direct and command, that these orders be published in all the quarters of our army, and that the commissaries of the musters do publicly read them at the head of each regiment, so often as they shall muster the same."

"By His Majesty's Command,
GEORGE CLARKE."

OUTRAGES BY SOLDIERS.

1690, June 24. "Camp near Loughbrickland.

By the King and Queen.—A Proclamation:

"William R.—The abuses that have been committed by the soldiers of our army, in taking from the country all sorts of provisions, having discouraged them from following our camp in order to supply the same with those things which are of use, to the no small inconvenience of our forces, and the loss and damage of our loving subjects, we have thought fit to issue out this our royal proclamation, strictly charging and commanding all persons, upon pain of death, not to steal or take away, from any sutler or person whatsoever, any horses, cows, sheep, meat, drink, or other sort of thing or provision that may be of service to our said army.

"And we do require and command all officers to take care, that their soldiers do not commit any violence or oppression upon the country, but duly pay for those necessaries they have or shall have occasion for, as they will answer the same at their utmost perils.

"And to the end that no person may pretend ignorance, we have ordered this our royal will and pleasure to be published at the head of every regiment, we being resolved, upon complaint made to us, of any persons that act contrary to this our royal will and pleasure, severely to punish the same, pursuant to this our proclamation."

ROYAL PROTECTION TO REBELS.

1690, July 7. "Royal Camp at Finglas, near Dublin.

"The Declaration of William and Mary, King and Queen of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland.

"To all the people of our Kingdom of Ireland, whom it may concern.

"William R.—As it hath pleased Almighty God to bless our arms in this Kingdom, with a late victory over our enemies at the Boyne, and

with the possession of our capital City of Dublin, and with a general dispersion of all that did oppose us: we are now in so happy a prospect of our affairs, and of extinguishing the rebellion of this Kingdom; that we hold it reasonable to think of mercy, and to have compassion upon those whom we judge to have been seduced.

"Wherefore we do hereby declare, we shall take into our royal protection all poor labourers, common soldiers, country farmers, ploughmen, and cottiers whatsoever, as also all citizens, townsmen, tradesmen, and artificers who either remained at home, or having fled from their dwellings, shall by the first day of August next repair to their usual places of abode; surrendering up what arms they have, to such Justices of the Peace as are, or shall be appointed by us, not only to receive the same, but also to register the appearance of such of the said persons as shall come and submit unto our authority. For our royal intention is, and we do hereby declare, that we will not only pardon all those poor seduced people as to their lives and liberties, who shall come in by the time aforesaid, for all violences they have done or committed by the command of their leaders during the war; but we do also promise to secure them in their goods, their stocks of cattle, and all their chattels personal whatsoever; willing and requiring them to come in, and where they were tenants, there to preserve the harvest of grass and corn for the supply of the winter.

"But forasmuch as many of them had a legal right to the tenancy of several lands, some holden from Protestants, and some held from Popish proprietors, who have been concerned in the rebellion against us, our will and pleasure is, that all those tenants who held from our good Protestant subjects, do pay their rents to their respective landlords; and that the tenants of all those who have been concerned in the present rebellion against us, do keep their rent in their hands, until they have notice from the Commissioners of our revenue, unto whom they are to account for the same.

"And as we do hereby strictly forbid all violence, rapine, and molestation to any, who shall thus come in, and remain obedient to us; so for those of this or any other rank or quality, who are already in our quarters, and within our power, and obedient to us; we do hereby charge and require, that they be not disquieted in any sort, without our particular command.

"For the desperate leaders of the present rebellion, who have violated those laws, by which this Kingdom is united and inseparably annexed to the imperial crown of England; who have called in the French, who have authorised all violences and depredations against the Protestants, and who rejected the gracious pardon we offered them in our proclamation of the 22nd of February 1688.

"As we are now by God's great favour, in condition to make them sensible of their errors; so are we resolved to leave them to the event of war; unless by great and manifest demonstrations, we shall be convinced they deserve our mercy, which we shall never refuse to those who are truly penitent."

Brass and Copper Money.

1690, July 10. "Our Camp by Dublin."

By the King and Queen's most excellent Majesties.—A Proclamation:

"William R.—Having taken into our consideration the great oppressions and abuses committed by our enemies in this our Kingdom of Ireland, by coining and making current brass money of copper or

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mixed metal, and raising the value thereof to an extravagant height, thereby to enable them to continue the war against us, and to impoverish our loving subjects in our said Kingdom.

"We have therefore thought it necessary to put stop thereto, and to the end that such part of the said copper or mixed metal money, which remains in the hands of our said subjects, may not be wholly lost, we have thought fit to reduce the former value of the said copper money, to the value or standard of the like copper money formerly current in this our Kingdom, and accordingly we do hereby will and require all our subjects, within our said Kingdom of Ireland, to take and receive all such copper or mixed metal money, lately coined in the Mint erected in our city of Dublin, at the several and respective valuations following, and that the same do pass current in exchange of money and for all manner of goods and provisions whatsoever, and shall be received by all the officers and collectors of our customs, excise, or other branches of our revenue accordingly, videlicet:—

"The large half crown of copper money, together with crown pieces of like metal and weight, lately stamped, shall pass at one penny, sterling.

"The small half crown of copper, lately stamped, shall pass at three farthings.

"The large copper shilling shall pass at a half-penny sterling.

"The small shilling, lately stamped, and sixpence, shall pass each at one farthing.

"And our will and pleasure is, that all such pewter pence, as have been lately coined in the said Mint, shall pass for half-pence, and all the half-pence of the like metal, stamped in the said Mint, shall pass current for farthings.

"Which several sorts of coin shall be deemed as current money at the rates before mentioned, in all payments whatsoever within this our Kingdom."

Forfeited Estates of Rebels.

1690, July 16. "Council Chamber, Dublin.

"By the Right Honorable the Commissioners for the management of the several forfeited estates, goods and chattels of the Rebels of Ireland.

"Whereas their Majesties have been informed that several persons have, without any manner of authority, entered upon, seized, and taken into their hands the lands, goods, and chattels of several rebels, that through guilt are fled from their places of abode: for prevention whereof, and to the end the same might be preserved to be disposed of according to law, their Majesties have though fit to nominate, constitute and appoint; and by their letters patents bearing date the twelfth day of July in the second year of their reign, have nominated, constituted and appointed us, Francis, Earl of Longford, Anthony, Lord Bishop of Meath, Robert Fitz-Gerald, Esq., Sir Henry Fane, Doctor Robert Gorges, William Robinson, Joseph Coghlan, Edward Corker, and Henry Davys, Esquires, or any five of us; by all lawful ways and means to make diligent inquiry after, and likewise to seize and sequester into our hands to the use of their Majesties, all and every the estate and tenements, sum and sums of money, goods and chattels of all such person and persons as now are, or at any time have been in rebellion against their Majesties in this Kingdom; or that are, or have been any ways aiding, assisting, or abetting the same; and for the better

and more effectual enabling us in the execution thereof, have by the said letters patents revoked, annulled, and made void all former orders and warrants for seizing the money, goods, and chattels of all persons in rebellion.

"And their Majesties do further, by the said letters patents, require all Mayors, Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, and all other Magistrates, Officers and loving subjects, from time to time to obey all such orders as we, or any five or more of us shall think fit to make in the premises.

"And by the said letters patents do further authorise us, or any five of us, to dispose of all and every the houses, lands and tenements of the said persons to any person or persons for the term of one year from the date of such leases.

"Now we, the said Commissioners, in execution of the said trust and power in us reposed by the said letters patents, do hereby require and command all officers military and civil, and all persons whatsoever immediately to bring, or send under their hands an account of all lands, goods, chattels and debts belonging to any person now or lately in rebellion against their Majesties, to us, or any of us the said Commissioners; and where the same are, and in whose possession, though already seized upon on any pretence whatsoever.

"And we do hereby strictly charge and command all persons whatsoever, to forbear for the future to seize or take into their custody any forfeited goods or chattels without they have a warrant from us, or some five of us.

"And whereas several persons by virtue of warrants from some of their Majesties' Officers and Magistrates, have seized on several goods, and others have on pretence of rent, and debts, seized several other goods belonging to such forfeiting persons. These are to require all such persons to bring in, and return to us a full and perfect account in writing of all such goods, and where the same now are. And whereas several of such goods have been concealed and embezzled; we do hereby declare that whosoever shall discover to us the several persons that have concealed or embezzled any such goods, and the value thereof shall be considered, and rewarded by us according to the service by them performed.

"And if after this our order and public notice, any person whatsoever shall presume to conceal, embezzle, or endeavour to defraud their Majesties of the benefit of any such lands, goods, or chattels, they shall on due proof thereof made before us, be committed to prison, and further proceeded against according to the utmost rigour of the law for the said offence.

"Longford:—Anthony Meath.—Robert Fitz-Gerald.—Henry Fane.—Robert Gorges.—Joseph Coghlan.—Edward Corker.—Henry Davys."

Arms of Roman Catholics.

1690, July 31. "Court at Chapelizod.

"William R.—Although it be notoriously known, that the Papists of this Kingdom, of all ranks and degrees, were lately very well furnished with firearms, swords, bayonets, skeins, pikes, half-pikes, scythes, and other arms offensive and defensive; as also with great quantities of gunpowder. And although we did, by our royal declaration of the seventh instant, extend and hold forth our mercy and compassion to all citizens, townsmen, tradesmen, artificers, poor labourers, common soldiers, country farmers, ploughmen, and cottiers; and assured them, not only of pardon,

as to their lives and liberties, for all violences done by them by the command of their leaders during the war, but also security in their goods, stocks of cattle, and chattels personal; and that those of any other rank or quality, within our quarters, and obedient to us, should not be disquieted in any sort without our particular command. And nothing more was expected on their parts, but either to continue in, or return to their respective dwellings, and to give up their arms, and follow their several trades and callings.

"But although several persons have laid hold on our said declaration, and are received into our royal protection, yet few of them have hitherto brought in their arms, and most of those brought in are broken and unserviceable, which we cannot but look upon as a very high contempt, and done out of a wicked design, on any opportunity to join with our enemies and rebels. To the end therefore, that all persons may be left without excuse, and by their obedience to our commands, may prevent the fatal consequences of their neglect and contempt, we do hereby strictly charge and require all person and persons, of the Popish religion, within this our Kingdom of Ireland, who are or reside within our quarters, or any part of our said Kingdom reduced to our obedience, that they, and every of them do, within ten days after public proclamation hereof, in the city or shire-town of that county wherein they respectively dwell or reside, surrender and deliver all the fire-arms, swords, bayonets, skeins, half-pikes, and other arms offensive or defensive; as also all the gunpowder which they lately had in their own custody, or in the custody of any other for their use, to the next Mayor, Chief Magistrate, Sheriff, or Justice of the Peace in the city, town, or county where they respectively dwell or inhabit; who are hereby required to register the same, and to return a perfect list of such arms and ammunition as they shall receive by virtue hereof, to us or the Chief Governor or Governors of our said Kingdom of Ireland for the time being; as also to lodge the said arms and ammunition in our nearest safe garrison to the place where they shall be received.

"And we do hereby further declare, that if the aforesaid persons, of the Popish religion, do not, by the time aforesaid, deliver their arms, gunpowder, and ammunition as aforesaid, but shall neglect or refuse so to do, we shall look upon all such persons as contemners of our royal authority, and as persons designing the disturbance of our government of this Kingdom, and as traitors and rebels, and will accordingly abandon them to the discretion of our soldiers, or they shall be committed to gaol without bail or mainprise.

"And we do hereby strictly charge and command all the Protestants of this Kingdom, that they do not keep or conceal any arms or ammunition belonging to any Papist, but that they be forthwith delivered to the Magistrates and Officers aforesaid, hereby appointed to receive the same, as they will answer the contrary at their peril.

"And we also hereby charge and require all Mayors, Chief Magistrates of towns, Sheriffs, and Justices of the Peace, and all the Officers of our army and militia, to search, seize upon, and secure all sorts of arms and ammunition, belonging unto, or in the possession of any Papist in this Kingdom; and that they also apprehend and seize upon all and every person and persons, who shall, after the time limited hereby, and contrary to the intent hereof, keep or conceal any arms or ammunition, and return their names, with a brief account of their offence, to the Commissioners of our Great Seal, that they may be proceeded against for the same; and that they send such arms and ammunition as they shall so seize unto our next garrison or magazine of stores."

1690, August 1. "Court at Chapelizod.

"The second declaration of William and Mary, King and Queen of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland.

"To all the people of our Kingdom of Ireland, whom it may concern.

"William R.—Although our former declaration of the 7th of July last past, hath not hitherto produced those effects of gratitude and obedience from several of our rebellious subjects which we justly expected: yet being willing to compassionate those who are misled, and to extend our farther grace, as well in granting unto some a longer time to lay hold of the advantages already offered, as to enlarge our clemency unto others. We do now farther declare, that as to all poor labourers, common soldiers, country farmers, ploughmen, and cottiers whatsoever; as also to all citizens, townsmen, tradesmen, and artificers who remained at home, or who having fled from their dwellings, shall by the five and twentieth day of this instant August, repair to their usual place of abode; surrendering up what arms they have, to such Justices as are, or shall be appointed by us, not only to receive the same, but to register the appearance of such as shall submit to our authority; we do hereby declare, that we will not only pardon them, as to their lives and liberties, for all violence they have done and committed by authority of their superiors during the rebellion, but we do also promise to secure them in their goods, their stocks and cattle, and all their chattels personal whatsoever; willing and requiring them to come in, and where they were tenants, there to preserve the harvest of grass and corn for supply of the winter.

"But forasmuch as many of them had a legal right to the tenancy of several lands some holden from Protestants, and some held from Popish proprietors, who have been concerned in the rebellion against us; our will and pleasure is, that all those tenants who hold from our good Protestant subjects, do pay their rents to their respective landlords; and the tenants of all those, who have been concerned in the present rebellion against us, do keep their rents in their hands, until they shall have notice from the Commissioners of our revenue, unto whom they are to account for the same.

"But whereas we are farther advertised, that several of these ranks aforementioned, who have adhered to our said declaration, do complain of ill treatment from our soldiers, and of the loss of goods and stock, on pretence that such stock and goods were formerly by them plundered from the English; and therefore praying not only the security of our general declaration, but of particular protections to be granted to such as should desire the same; As we abhor all manner of violence done to our loving subjects of what religion soever, against the tenor of our said declaration, which, being under the Great Seal of this our Kingdom, is above all other securities, yet to gratify our said subjects, and to deter all offenders, we shall order particular protections to be granted to such as desire the same: and shall further require upon pain of our highest displeasure, that they become effectual to all such of our loving subjects, as shall remain steadfast in their duty to us, and who have not since the publishing of our declaration aforesaid, plundered our Protestant subjects, or sheltered under such protections as already they may have had, the goods and stocks of our enemies who continue obstinate in their disobedience; for in either of these cases, they cannot expect but to remain accountable for what they have done, unless they forthwith make restitution of all such plundered goods to the right owners and

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also discover immediately to some of our Justices of the Peace, what goods and stock they have so concealed.

"As for others of superior rank and quality, and also such as have borne office under our enemies, whether military or civil; that which at present we do declare is this; that if any of them shall within the time aforesaid surrender themselves to our obedience, and shall be content during the rebellion in this Kingdom, to betake themselves to such town or city as shall be assigned them, they shall be secure in their lives, and have the liberty of such town or city; and if they are destitute and in want, shall also have a subsistence allowed them, according to their respective qualities; and the same shall be paid them by the Commissioners of our revenue, till, by the blessings of peace, we may have leisure to consider the condition of all our subjects, and those in particular, who shall have been most early in their obedience towards us.

"As to strangers of what nation soever they be, who have taken service in this Kingdom against us, we do farther declare, that if they shall forsake the enemy and come into our quarters within the time aforesaid, they shall not only receive our protection whilst they are in the Kingdom, but forthwith have passports given them, to go directly home into their respective countries.

"But if these manifestations of our grace and favour shall not be valued as they deserve; or if any shall persist in that barbarous and unchristian way of burning and desolation, which in some places hath of late been practised; we shall hold ourselves discharged of those consequences and calamities which must inevitably follow, since those who are obstinate against our mercy become the authors of their own confusion."

Public Fasting and Prayer.

1690, August 1. "Court at Chapelizod.

"William R.—Whereas we have, under the protection of Almighty God, taken upon us, the deliverance of our good Protestant subjects of Ireland from the oppressions of Popery and arbitrary power, under which they lately groaned; and having been already blest, with some happy progress in this work, and resolving still to persevere therein, till the rebellious parts of this Kingdom shall be also reduced in due obedience to our crown of England, we cannot but hold it needful, to invoke the assistance of Almighty God, who hath hitherto been so propitious to us, and pour forth our prayers, in public and solemn manner, that He would vouchsafe to bless the future progress of our arms, and bring us to a speedy enjoyment of peace and quietness in the land.

"Wherefore we do hereby order and appoint that Friday the fifteenth day of August instant, be solemnly observed and kept as a day of public fasting, prayer and humiliation, in and throughout all the parts of this our Kingdom, under our obedience, for supplicating Almighty God, for the pardon of our sins, and for imploring His blessing upon us, and upon our forces by sea and land, and that constantly during the war, Friday in every week, be set apart for the same ends and purposes.

"And to the end our good subjects may be the better prepared for the said work, and instructed in their duty, when they are assembled to perform it, we have thought fit to direct and appoint, the Archbishops and Bishops of this Kingdom, to compose a form of prayer, proper for the occasion, to be made use of in all churches, chapels, and other public places of worship in this our Kingdom.

"And we do hereby strictly charge and require all our loving subjects to assemble together in their respective parish churches, or public places of worship, at the times and to the ends aforesaid.

"And we also charge and require all parsons, vicars, curates, and others that have cure of souls, that they officiate accordingly, in their respective churches, chapels, or places of public worship, and that they give notice hereof, by reading this our proclamation, every Sunday, during the present war."

Tithes for Protestant Clergy.

1690, August 15. "Royal Camp before Limerick.

"William R.—Whereas we are informed, that divers persons, either through disaffection to the clergy of the church of Ireland as by law established, or from a design to take advantage of the present disturbances in this Kingdom, do delay or refuse, to pay their tithes and other ecclesiastical duties, to the aforesaid clergy, as by law they ought to do.

"We having a gracious regard to the distressed condition of the Church and clergy, and being steadfast in our resolution, to preserve the benefit of the law to all our subjects, in the due execution thereof; do hereby strictly command and require, all our loving subjects, of what rank or condition soever, that they yield, set forth, and pay unto the Archbishops, Bishops, Deans, Archdeacons, Prebends, Rectors, Parsons, Vicars, Curates, and all others that have ecclesiastical dignities or cure of souls, the tithes and other ecclesiastical duties that are or shall become due or payable to them respectively, according to the laws and customs of this our realm of Ireland."

Removal of Roman Catholics.

1690, September 26. "Castle of Dublin.

"Sydney.[1] Thomas Coningsby.[2]—Whereas we are daily informed of the constant correspondence, commerce, and intercourse, that is between the rebels, and several Papists, pretending to live under their Majesties' protection, whose habitations are adjoining to the rebels, whereby they receive not only assistance, but constant intelligence of all matters transacted within that part of this Kingdom under their Majesties' obedience.

"For remedy whereof, we think fit hereby to order that no Papist whatsoever shall, from or after the fourteenth day of October next ensuing, inhabit or dwell within ten miles of any of their Majesties' frontier garrisons, nor within ten miles of the River Shannon, but that all such Papists shall forthwith, with their families, remove to some other parts of this Kingdom, under their Majesties' obedience, great part thereof being now waste.

"And we hereby command all Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, Mayors, and all other civil officers whatsoever, and we desire all officers and others of their Majesties' army, to be aiding and assisting to convey all such Papists, with their families, goods, and stock to such other place, within their Majesties' obedience, they shall think fit to remove unto; and we hereby declare, that as soon as the war shall be ended, they may again return to their former habitations.

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[1] Henry Sydney, Lord Sydney, Lord Deputy, Ireland.
[2] Lord Justice, Ireland.

"And as we shall take care that all such Papists, that shall, in compliance with this our proclamation, remove, shall be civilly treated as other their Majesties' subjects, and have the countenance and protection of the Government, whilst they behave themselves as becometh; so we hereby declare, that all such Papists, that from and after the said fourteenth day of October next, shall presume to dwell, or shall at any time afterwards be found within ten miles of any of their Majesties' frontier garrisons as aforesaid, or within ten miles of the River Shannon, that they and every of them shall be looked upon as spies, and persons corresponding with their Majesties' enemies, and shall be prosecuted accordingly."

Bringing in the Harvest.

1691, August 4. "Dublin Castle.

"Charles Porter.—Thomas Coningsby.[1]—Whereas it is represented to us, that in Connaught, and several other parts of this kingdom are great quantities of grass, and crops of standing corn, now ready to reap and mow, on the lands of persons absent from their habitations, and now actually in rebellion, and that since the Battle of Aghrim, and the surrender of Galway, the farmers, under-tenants and cottiers have generally withdrawn themselves from their respective habitations, so that there are not hands in the country sufficient to save and bring in the present growing harvest.

"We have therefore thought fit, and hereby do publish, promise and declare, that all farmers under-tenants and cottiers, now in arms, or following the enemies camp, that shall within fifteen days after publication hereof, return to their habitations, and apply themselves to bring in the harvest, they shall not only quietly and peaceably hold and enjoy their several farms and holdings as they formerly did; paying their rents for their holdings, or according to the custom of the country, for the standing of their corn, but shall also be fully and absolutely protected, if not guilty of private murder; and for the better saving and bringing in the harvest upon the lands of all absentees, or such as have not returned pursuant to the late gracious offers made unto them.

"We do hereby further publish, promise and declare, that all persons that shall mow the grass, reap the corn, and bring in the harvest on the said forfeited lands to the most contiguous and convenient places for laying up the same to their Majesties' use and behoof, shall have the one half of such corn and hay made up by them to their own proper use, and be protected in the quiet and peaceable enjoyment thereof, behaving themselves inoffensively and as becomes good subjects."

"By the Lords Justices Command,

Israel Feilding."

Day of Fasting and Prayer.

1692, July 1. Council Chamber, Dublin.—

"Charles Porter.—Thomas Coningsby.—His Majesty having been, for some years last past, engaged in a war with France, and being now at the head of his armies in the Spanish Netherlands, opposing the unjust designs of the French King, we think it, above all things necessary, to implore the Divine assistance, in the most public and solemn manner, for the safety and preservation of his Majesty's royal person, and the success of his Majesty's arms, both at land and at sea, for which end, we do

[1] Lords Justices, Ireland.

hereby order and appoint that Wednesday, the twentieth day of this instant July, be solemnly and devoutly observed and kept, in and throughout this Kingdom, as a day of fasting, prayer and humiliation, for preventing the just indignation of Almighty God against us for our sins, and for imploring his mercy in the preservation of his Majesty's royal person, and his blessing on his Majesty's forces and fleets now abroad; and that constantly, during his Majesty's continuance beyond the seas, the third Wednesday in every month be set apart, for the same Godly ends and practices.

"And for the better preparing and instructing their Majesties' subjects of this realm in their duty on the said days and times of assembly, we have appointed a form of prayer to be composed, published and used on this occasion in all churches, chapels, and other public places of Divine worship in this Kingdom.

"And we do hereby strictly charge and require all their Majesties' good and loving subjects to assemble together in their respective parish churches or other public places appointed for Divine Service, at the times and for the ends aforesaid, and that all Deans, Parsons, Vicars, Curates, and others having cure of souls, do officiate accordingly in their respective churches, chapels, and other places set apart for Divine Service, and do also give notice hereof to their respective congregations, by reading this our proclamation the next Sunday before every monthly fast hereby appointed.

"Drogheda.—Blessington.—Richard Coote.—Francis Robartes.—Richard Rynel.—Richard Pyne.—John Hely."

Tories, Thieves and Robbers.

1692, October 21. "Council Chamber, Dublin.

"Sydney,—Whereas Dermod Boghely, John Rouse, James Loch, Tiege Garryvoge, Richard Stack, Richard Kenedy, Robert Bennet, Daniel Boghelly, William Spelan, John Toller, Owen Derriro of the county of Cork, yeomen, Bryan Rabath Connor, James Gallagher and John Magragh of the county of Roscommon, Dermot Maddin, Richard Broder, and Patrick Eustace (commonly called the Highlander), Thomas Moran, Connor Harrin, and Bartholomew Magee of the county of Galway, John Mulvy, Keadagh Reynolds, and Edmond Moran of the county of Leitrim, and several other idle and dissolute persons have deserted their habitations and taken up arms, and in a grievous manner disturbed the peace of the country by their robberies, thefts, burglaries and other outrages.

"We having taken the same into our serious consideration, and being resolved to bring the said offenders to speedy and condign punishment, have in order thereunto caused commissions of Oyer and Terminer, to be issued out and lodged in every county of this Kingdom for the trial of such criminals as shall be apprehended, and for the more speedy and effectual suppressing of Tories, thieves and robbers.

"We do hereby charge and command all their Majesties' good subjects that they do not upon any pretence whatsoever harbour, relieve, comfort, conceal or assist any thief, robber or Tory, or other person whatsoever that is or shall be in arms and upon his keeping.

"And we do likewise hereby strictly charge and require all Mayors, Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace and other Magistrates, and all officers and soldiers of the army and militia, and all other their Majesties' good subjects with their utmost diligence to prosecute, pursue, kill and destroy all such Tories, thieves and robbers as shall be found in arms, or be upon their keeping as aforesaid.

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"And for their better encouragement so to do, we do hereby declare that the person or persons who shall kill any such thief, Tory or robber, having arms or being upon his keeping, as aforesaid, shall not only be indemnified for the same but shall also have the reward of five pounds, sterling, paid unto him or them for every such thief or Tory by the High Sheriff of the county where the same happens to be done, upon the certificate of two Justices of the Peace that proof was made before them, of the name, surname and former residence of such thief or Tory, and that he was killed in manner aforesaid. And if any person or persons shall take or apprehend any thief or Tory in arms or any harbourer of such thief or Tory, so as to bring him to condign punishment according to law, he or they shall have and receive of the High Sheriff of the county five pounds sterling, for his or their reward as aforesaid; and if any one of the said thieves or Tories shall kill or apprehend one or more of his companions, so as to bring him to justice, such thief or Tory shall not only have his pardon but shall also have the reward of five pounds per head for every thief or Tory he shall kill or bring to punishment as aforesaid.

"Porter, C.—Francis Dublin.—Drogheda.—Longford.—Granard.—Massereene.—Anthony Meath.—William Kildare.—Thomas Coningsby.—Robert Smythe.—Richard Reynel.—Richard Pyne.—Richard Cox."

Restrictions on Roman Catholics.

1692, December 19. "Council Chamber, Dublin.

"Sydney.—Whereas divers vagrant persons within this Kingdom, do travel about in several parts thereof sessing and lodging themselves and their followers upon several of the inhabitants of this Kingdom and exacting from them provision or money, and divers of such vagrants being armed with skeins, half-pikes and other weapons do commit great robberies and thefts in several parts of this Kingdom to the disturbance of the peace and quiet thereof.

"We therefore as well for the prevention of the like evils for the time to come as for the further securing their Majesties' good subjects, and the peace of this Kingdom against all attempts of such persons, and the mischiefs which may arise from their meeting and assembling themselves together to the terror of their Majesties' good subjects, do strictly charge and command all persons of the Popish religion within this Kingdom that they do not without special license from some one of their Majesties' Justices of Peace depart or travel out of the parish where they respectively inhabit or dwell unless to the market-town next to such their dwelling, and upon market days, except in cities or great towns, and there not to go out of the liberties and precincts of such cities and towns unless to the next market, as aforesaid, excepting also all public carriers, or others, who shall be employed in carrying of goods from place to place during the time, and for the purpose only of such their employment.

"And we do hereby strictly prohibit and forbid all assemblies and meetings of any Papists to the number of ten or upwards unless in a market-town on a market day, and that in peaceable and orderly manner for the purpose of their buying and selling in such markets only.

"And if any do presume to act contrary hereunto, we do hereby strictly charge and command all Magistrates, constables, petty-constables, and other their Majesties' good subjects to arrest the offenders, and bring them to the next Justice of the Peace, who is hereby required to

commit them to safe custody as persons who contemn the royal authority and design the disturbance of the peace of this Kingdom.

"And we hereby will and require all Justices of Peace to take care that they license no person to depart or travel out of their parish, as aforesaid, but such as they know to be of quiet deportment, and who have some settled place of abode within five miles of the habitation of the Justice of Peace giving such license, and before the granting such license shall make some reasonable cause appear for their desiring the same. All which qualifications are to be inserted in the said license: and all Justices of Peace are to keep a register of the names of all persons they shall so license, which shall be transmitted every three months to the Clerk of the Council. For every which said license no more shall be demanded or taken than two pence.

"Porter C.—Francis Dublin.—Massereene.—Blessington.—Anthony Meath.—William Kildare.—Fitz Villiers.—Richard Coote.—Robert Smythe.—Richard Reynel."

Array of the Militia in Ireland.

1692, December 19. "Council Chamber, Dublin.

"Sydney.—Whereas the subjects of this realm of Ireland are by the laws and statutes thereof obliged to the defence of this Kingdom, as well in repelling foreign invasions as in suppressing intestine rebellions. And the better to enable them so to do their Majesties have according to the practice of their royal progenitors, and the ancient customs, laws and statutes of this Kingdom, and out of their princely care for the preservation of their good subjects, and to prevent surprise, caused commissions of array to be issued to the respective counties, to array such of the inhabitants between the age of sixteen and sixty as are fit and able to bear arms, and to form them into a serviceable militia, which hath been already done in most counties, and will speedily be done in the rest.

"And forasmuch as we have great reason at this juncture to apprehend disturbances from the disaffected at home, and invasions from our enemies abroad, and are desirous to provide in time for a vigorous and effectual defence of this Kingdom, and their Majesties' good subjects therein, we have therefore thought fit hereby strictly to charge and command all Governors of counties, Deputy Lieutenants, Commissioners of array, and Officers of the militia, that they take speedy and effectual care to put the said militia in good order, and that to that purpose they cause the several troops and companies thereof, forthwith to meet and muster, and thenceforward to assemble and meet in places most convenient for the respective troops or regiments once in every month to be exercised, trained, and disciplined, to the intent they may be in a readiness to receive such further orders as may be sent them for their own preservation and their Majesties' service.

"And we likewise strictly charge and require all officers and others of the militia upon their allegiance diligently to attend their duty, and to give due respect and obedience to the Governor and Deputy Lieutenants of their respective counties and other their superior officers, as they tender their Majesties' service and the safety and quiet of their country, and as they will answer the contrary at their peril.

"Porter, C.—Francis Dublin.—Massereene.—Blessington.—Anthony Meath.—William Kildare.—Fitz Villiers.—Richard Coote.—Robert Smythe.—Richard Reynel."

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Robbery of Plate.

1692, January 2. "Council Chamber, Dublin.

"Sydney.—Whereas on Thursday night last, being the 29th day of December, certain wicked and evil disposed persons did about three or four of the clock in the same night break open and enter into the dwelling-house of the Right Honourable Brigadier Villiers, situate in Stony-Batter near Oxmond-Town-Green, in or near the city of Dublin, and from thence did feloniously steal, take and carry away four dozen of large silver plates, two silver salvers, two silver cups, all marked with the coat of arms of the said Brigadier Villiers, videlicet, on a cross five escallops and a label of three points, quartered with the Fitz-Geralds arms, being a saltier ermine, the crest a lion rampant, together with other things to the value, in the whole, of Five hundred pound sterling, at the least estimation, being the proper goods and chattels of the said Brigadier Villiers.

"And we being desirous that all possible ways and means should be used for the discovering the said theft, and bringing the offenders to condign punishment. We therefore in their Majesties' names, do hereby straitly charge and require all sheriffs, bailiffs of liberties, constables and other officers whatsoever, that they do upon sight hereof cause all due search and inquiry to be made within their several liberties and districts, as well for the discovering the said goods stolen as the apprehending the said offenders, and carrying them before some Justice or Justices of the Peace for the said county where they shall be so taken and apprehended, to the intent they may receive their trial or trials for the said fact as the law requireth.

"And to the intent that so great offenders may not escape unpunished, and for the indemnity and encouragement of such as shall discover and bring to light so heinous an offence, we do hereby promise and declare, that if any of the said offenders, their accomplices, abettors or accessories shall voluntarily, upon notice of this our proclamation come in and make discovery to us or any of their Majesties' Justices of Peace of the said offenders, and the said goods stolen, so as such offenders may be thereby apprehended, as aforesaid, and the said goods recovered and had again, such person or persons making such discovery, shall not only receive their Majesties' free pardon for his offence, without paying any fees for the same, but shall also have forthwith paid unto him by the said Brigadier Villiers, the sum of thirty pounds for his so doing, as a reward for the same, or proportionably for any part thereof.

"Porter, C.—Francis Dublin.—Blessington. — Anthony Meath.—William Kildare. — William Wolseley. — Richard Reynel. — Richard Pyne.—John Hely.—Richard Cox."

For the Raising of Coin.

1695, May 29. "Council Chamber, Dublin.

"Capel.[1]—Whereas the coins current in this Kingdom, both of gold and silver, have of late, by reason of the great rise of the value thereof in other parts, been carried away in so very great quantities, that it is manifest, unless some speedy remedy be provided, this Kingdom will be soon so drained of them, that there will not remain sufficient to carry on the necessary commerce at home, much less to manage any trade abroad, which must not only lessen his Majesty's revenue, but impoverish this Kingdom.

[1] Henry Capel, Lord Capel, Lord Deputy, Ireland.

"And whereas the raising the value of the foreign coins of gold and silver current in this Kingdom will be the most effectual means to prevent the aforesaid mischiefs; and the same having been represented to his most excellent Majesty, who has been graciously pleased by his royal letters to authorise and empower us, the Lord Deputy, to take the premises into our serious consideration, and, with the advice of the Council here, to do therein as we shall find most expedient for the good of his Majesty's people of this Kingdom.

"We having maturely considered thereof, do publish and declare by this our proclamation, that the several sorts of foreign coins hereafter mentioned, now current in this Kingdom, shall from henceforth pass and be accepted in all payments and receipts as well to and from his Majesty as otherwise howsoever, as current money within this Kingdom at and after the respective rates hereafter mentioned, as fully and freely as if the same were sterling money of and in England, videlicet.

"The piece commonly called the Spanish or French pistole of gold, weighing four penny weight eight grains, to pass at twenty one shillings.

"The piece commonly called the Spanish or French half pistole of gold, weighing two penny weight four grains, to pass at ten shillings and six pence.

"The piece commonly called the Ducatoon, weighing twenty penny weight sixteen grains, to pass at six shillings and eight pence.

"The piece commonly called the half Ducatoon, weighing ten penny weight eight grains, to pass at three shillings and four pence.

"The piece commonly called the quarter Ducatoon, weighing five penny weight four grains, to pass at one shilling eight pence.

"The piece commonly called the piece of Eight of Mexico or Seville, the Mexico piece commonly called the Pillar piece, the Cross dollar and all other dollars, and the French Lewis, weighing seventeen penny weight, to pass at five shillings and four pence.

"The piece commonly called the half piece of Eight of Mexico or Seville, Pillar piece, Rix dollar, Cross and other dollars, and French Lewis, weighing eight penny weight twelve grains, to pass at two shillings eight pence.

"The piece commonly called the quarter piece of Eight of Mexico or Seville Pillar piece, Rix dollar, Cross dollar and other dollars, and French Lewis, weighing four penny weight six grains, to pass at one shilling and four pence.

"The piece of eight commonly called the Old Peru, weighing seventeen penny weight, to pass at four shillings and ten pence.

"The piece commonly called the half piece of eight of Peru, weighing eight penny weight twelve grains; to pass at two shilling and five pence.

"The piece commonly called the quarter piece of eight of Peru, weighing four penny weight six grains, to pass at one shilling and two pence half penny.

"The piece commonly called the Crusado of Portugal, weighing ten penny weight twenty grains, to pass at three shillings and six pence.

"The piece commonly called the half Crusado of Portugal, weighing five penny weight ten grains, to pass at one shilling and nine pence.

"And in case any of the aforesaid pieces of gold or silver shall want of the respective weights herein before mentioned, then allowance is to be given of two pence for each grain so wanting in any piece of the kinds of gold aforesaid respectively; and three half pence for each half-penny weight so wanting in any piece of the kinds of silver

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aforesaid respectively, and so proportionably for every greater want of weight in the said pieces. And in case such defect of weight, as aforesaid, shall be supplied in manner as aforesaid: then and in such case as aforesaid every piece so defective in weight, as aforesaid, and that defect of weight so supplied, as aforesaid, is to be henceforth allowed, and to pass in all payments as well to and from his Majesty, as otherwise howsoever, as current money, as aforesaid.

"And we do hereby declare that all the aforesaid coin being standing weight are to pass, and are to be paid and received at the rates herein above mentioned; and that any such coins not weighing down the scales in the weighing thereof is not to be any cause for the refusal thereof at the rates herein above mentioned. As also that any person receiving any money shall receive by what side of the scale he pleases, if he uses those of the payer, and if he uses his own then he is to receive by which side the payer shall think fit to direct.

"And it is hereby declared that the weights now in use in this Kingdom, by virtue of a proclamation issued in the time of the government of Richard, Earl of Arran,[1] Lord Deputy of Ireland, bearing date the sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord 1683, and no other shall continue to be used for the weighing of all the several sorts of coins above mentioned as formerly.

"Porter, C.—Meath.—Mount Alexander.—Longford. — Anthony Meath.—William Kildare.—P. Savage.—Richard Reynel.—Richard Pyne.—John Hely.—Richard Cox.—John Jeffreyson.—Henry Ingoldsby.—Walter Plunkett.—J. Williamson."

Notice to Deserters.

1701, September 30. "Castle of Dublin.

"Rochester.[1]—Whereas we are informed that several private soldiers have since the twelfth day of May last past, deserted from the regiments wherein they respectively served in this Kingdom, and left his Majesty's service without license, or being duly discharged thereof, and that many of them have carried away their regimental clothes and arms belonging to his Majesty, and the bedding and utensils belonging to the barracks in which they quartered, to the evil example of others, and contrary to their duty, and have thereby rendered themselves obnoxious to such punishments as by the laws in force in this Kingdom may be inflicted on such offenders; which their desertion nevertheless we have just ground to believe, proceeded from evil advice given to such private soldiers by others, rather than their own disaffection to his Majesty's service.

"We have therefore thought fit hereby to require and command all soldiers that have deserted from any regiment that was in this Kingdom on the twelfth day of May last, or that now is within the same, forthwith (or at the farthest, on or before the first day of November next ensuing) to return to the respective regiments wherein they formerly served, or else to enlist themselves in any other regiment in this Kingdom; and do hereby allow and give license, that the officers of any regiments already raised, or that are now raising, may enlist such deserters, and take them into pay and service; and do declare that persons so enlisted shall serve in the regiments in which they shall be enlisted pursuant to this our declaration, and not be challenged or taken away out of such regiments by the officers of the regiments from which they formerly deserted; but the same is not hereafter to be drawn into precedent.

[1] Laurence Hyde, Earl of Rochester, Lord Lieutenant, Ireland.

"And also, that all such soldiers as are now in prison on account of desertion, shall be delivered up to such commissioned officer or officers as shall come to receive them into the service.

"And we do further by this our declaration promise, that such soldiers so returning and enlisting themselves within the time above prefixed, and bringing back with them their clothes and arms, shall not be punished or proceeded against for such their desertion, or taking away such bedding or utensils; but as many of them as shall neglect to lay hold of this our declaration, and to comply therewith, shall be proceeded against with the utmost rigour and severity that the law allows; and to the end our pleasure herein may be the more publicly known, we hereby require the Sheriffs of the several counties, cities and towns corporate within this Kingdom, to publish and affix this our declaration, in the usual places within their respective counties."

"By his Excellency's command:—Francis Gwyn."

Service in the West Indies.

1701, October 24, "Castle of Dublin.

"Rochester.—We having received his Majesty's commands, signifying his express pleasure, that if any of the reformed officers of foot now on the establishment in this Kingdom for half pay, shall refuse to accept of such commissions as shall be offered them, to serve his Majesty in the English Plantations in the West Indies, they shall be immediately put out of the said half-pay, and not be employed hereafter in his Majesty's service.

"We therefore, in pursuance thereof, do hereby strictly charge and command all the reformed officers of foot, under the degree of field-officers, now on the establishments of this Kingdom for half pay, to attend us at the Castle of Dublin, on or before the 17th day of November next, there to receive such commissions, pursuant to his Majesty's commands, as we are directed to give them, whereof they are to take notice under the penalties aforesaid.

"And we do hereby require the several Sheriffs and other Magistrates within the several counties, cities and towns in this Kingdom, to publish this our declaration, in the most effectual manner."

"By his Excellency's command:—Francis Gwyn.

Return of Ecclesiastics from France.

1701, November 25. "Council Chamber, Dublin.

"Rochester.—Whereas the late Lords Justices and Council did issue their proclamation, dated the fifth day of July, one thousand six hundred ninety nine, therein and thereby commanding and requiring, that an Act passed in the last Parliament in this Kingdom, in the ninth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, An Act to hinder the reversal of several outlawries and attainders, and to prevent the return of subjects of this Kingdom who have gone into the dominions of the French King in Europe might be put into strict and due execution; and to that intent, did thereby charge and require all the officers of the revenue in this Kingdom, in the several and respective ports, creeks and harbours thereof, in their respective stations, to take an account of all passengers coming into the same, from on board any ship or vessel whatsoever, and where they should find occasion to suspect or believe such passenger or passengers to come or return into this Kingdom,

contrary to that statute, then to carry such suspected person or persons before the next chief Magistrate, or Justice of Peace, to be further dealt with according to law.

"And did thereby also further charge and command all Magistrates and Officers of Justice, within their several and respective counties, precincts and jurisdictions, to make diligent search and inquiry after all and every person and persons, who have come or returned into this Kingdom since the twenty third day of October, one thousand six hundred ninety seven, contrary to that Act, and to proceed against them as the law in that case directs.

"And whereas the late Lords Justices and Council, did by another proclamation, bearing date at the Council Chamber the twenty eighth day of February one thousand seven hundred, therein taking notice that many regulars of the Popish clergy continued in this Kingdom or were lately come into the same, and that several Papists exercising ecclesiastical jurisdiction, were received, harboured and concealed, and usually pretended to be secular priests, in evasion of the law made against regulars and persons exercising Popish ecclesiastical jurisdiction, intituled; An Act for banishing all Papists exercising any ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and all regulars of the Popish clergy out of this Kingdom; and that several of his Majesty's subjects were returned out of the French King's dominions in Europe, contrary to the said statute mentioned in the said proclamation of the fifth day of July one thousand six hundred ninety nine.

"And for the better discovery and punishment of such offenders, they did thereby command all and every Popish secular priests within this Kingdom, at their peril, within twenty days next after the date of the said proclamation, to give or send under their respective hands to the High Sheriff of the respective counties wherein they dwell or reside, his true Christian name and surname, and the place of his habitation, abode or residence, and such of them who officiate or serve, or pretend so to do, for any parish or parishes, that they do in such account set down and express the name of the parish or parishes for which they so officiate or serve, as aforesaid, and in what barony, county or counties the same lie, and when he or they first came to be priest or priests of such parish or parishes, and how long he or they were or had been known, or reputed to be priest or priests thereof; and as often as any of them should change his habitation, abode or residence, or remove from the parish or parishes whereof he was reputed priest, he or they should immediately give like account thereof as aforesaid, to the Sheriff of the county from whence he should so remove, and the name of the parish to which he removes or hath removed, and the like account to the Sheriff of the county into which he should so remove or come, and therein to set down the town, village, place, barony and county from whence he last removed; and that every secular Popish priest, who at any time afterwards should pretend to be priest of any parish or parishes within this Kingdom, should before officiating or serving therein as such, give the like account to the Sheriff in like manner as the then Parish Popish secular priests were directed and enjoined by such proclamation; and every secular Popish priest, who should neglect or refuse to observe the directions in such proclamation, should be dealt with and proceeded against, according to the utmost severity of law: And thereby all Sheriffs were strictly commanded to certify the returns and accounts to be made them in pursuance of such proclamation, to the Clerk of the Council or his deputy, as soon as they receive the same; and at farthest, on or before the two and twentieth day of April next after the date of the said proclamation, and the other

returns or accounts to be made them as soon as they should receive the same; and did thereby strictly charge and require all Magistrates and Ministers of justice, to do their duties in putting in execution the said Act, intituled, An Act for banishing all Papists exercising any ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and all regulars of the Popish clergy out of this Kingdom. And also the said other Act, intituled, An Act to hinder the reversal of several outlawries and attainders, and to prevent the return of subjects of this Kingdom, who have gone into the dominions of the French King in Europe.

"And for the better encouragement of all and every person and persons who should discover any Popish Arch-Bishop, Bishop, Vicar-General, Dean, Jesuit, Monk, Friar, and other Regular Popish Clergy, exercising ecclesiastical jurisdiction, who continued or remained in this Kingdom, or came or returned into the same, contrary to the said recited Act for banishing them, or such subjects of his Majesty's who went out of this Kingdom into France, or any other part of the French King's dominions in Europe, since the tenth day of April, one thousand six hundred eighty-nine, and had returned or come into this Kingdom, since the three and twentieth day of October, one thousand six hundred ninety seven, contrary to the said recited act in that behalf; the said Lords Justices and Council, did thereby declare and promise, that if any person or persons should discover such Popish Arch-Bishop, Bishop, Vicar-General, Dean, Jesuit, Monk, Friar, or other regular Popish Clergy, exercising ecclesiastical jurisdiction, so remaining in, or coming or returning into this Kingdom; or should discover such subjects of his Majesty's who have gone out of this Kingdom into France, or any other part of the French King's dominions in Europe, and returned or come into this Kingdom, contrary to the purport of the said two recited acts, or either of them, so as the person or persons offending against the said acts, or either of them, be apprehended and convicted for such offence, the person or persons so discovering such offender or offenders, should for such discovery have and receive as a reward for such discovery, the several sums of money following, videlicet, for every such:

"Titular Popish Arch-Bishop or Bishop, the sum of fifty pounds.

"For every such pretended temporal Peer, the sum of fifty pounds.

"For every such pretended Vicar-General or Popish Dean, or other regular Popish clergy exercising ecclesiastical jurisdiction, the sum of twenty pounds.

"For every such Jesuit, Friar or Monk, ten pounds.

"For every such General Officer of the army, or reputed as such, the sum of fifty pounds.

"For every such Field Officer, or reputed as such, thirty pounds.

"For every such Captain, or reputed as such, twenty pounds.

"For every such Lieutenant, Cornet, or Ensign, or reputed as such, ten pounds.

"And for every other non-commissioned officer and private soldier, or other person or persons whatsoever, the sum of five pounds.

"With full assurance therein, that the several rewards and sums of money therein promised, should be paid to the several persons so discovering the same, in such manner as is therein directed, without any fee or reward, upon application to the said Lords Justices and Council; and all Magistrates and ministers of justice, were thereby required to use their utmost diligence to put the said two acts in execution; and all his Majesty's good subjects were thereby required to be aiding and assisting in the doing the same, as by the said proclamation appears; which laws, we with reason expected would have been

duly executed and the mischiefs thereby provided against prevented, considering the public security of this Kingdom required it; the several rewards thereby promised, and the strict injunction by them laid on all his Majesty's ministers of justice, and other his good subjects, to take care thereof; but on the contrary we find the said proclamations have not had the good effect hoped for.

"And we having now received fresh information from several parts, that in open defiance of the said laws, several Papists exercising ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and regulars of the Popish clergy do remain in this Kingdom, and great numbers of such have lately come or returned into this Kingdom, contrary to the said act made for banishing them out of this Kingdom; and that several other persons are returned or come into this Kingdom, contrary to the tenor of the said act, intituled, An Act to hinder the reversal of several outlawries and attainders, and to prevent the return of subjects of this Kingdom, who have gone into the dominions of the French King in Europe; of the truth and certainty whereof we are fully satisfied, which we look upon can be to no other end or purpose, but with design to seduce his Majesty's good subjects from their allegiance, and sow sedition, and tends to the disturbance of the peace and quiet of this Kingdom, especially in the present juncture of affairs.

"And we considering that there is now more than ordinary occasion to be watchful for the peace of this Kingdom, to the preservation whereof the strict and due execution of the said two acts will greatly contribute.

"And on this occasion we cannot but take notice of the general neglect of the several Magistrates and Ministers of justice in this Kingdom, and the officers of the revenue in the several ports, creeks and harbours thereof, who have been wanting in their duty, in putting the said laws in execution, and in the observance of the said two recited proclamations, by whose neglect chiefly the said several offenders against the said acts, are emboldened to continue, come or return into this Kingdom. We, therefore, the Lord Lieutenant and Council, being resolved to have the said two statutes (so necessary for the peace, and welfare of this realm) put into strict and due execution, and also the said two proclamations observed, have thought fit, and by this our proclamation, do strictly charge and command all the officers of his Majesty's revenues in this Kingdom, in the several and respective ports, creeks and harbours thereof in their respective stations, to take an exact account of all passengers coming into this Kingdom, in any ship, vessel or boat, and on suspicion such person or persons come or return contrary to either of the said acts, to carry or convey such suspected person or persons before the next Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, who is hereby required to deal with him farther, according to the known laws of this Kingdom; and the said officers of his Majesty's revenue are hereby strictly required from time to time to certify the Clerk of the Council or his deputy of their proceedings herein.

"And we do hereby also will and command all Mayors, Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, and all and every other Officers and Ministers of justice within their several and respective counties, precincts and jurisdictions, to make diligent search and inquiry for all and every offender or offenders against the said recited Acts, or either of them, and that they proceed against them, and every of them, according to the said Acts:

"And for the better encouragement of such person or persons who shall be active in the discovering of such offender and offenders, we do hereby further promise and declare, that we will take effectual care, that

the several rewards and sums of money promised in and by the said late proclamation herein before recited, dated the twenty eight day of February one thousand seven hundred, to such person or persons who shall discover any such offender or offenders against the said two acts of Parliament or either of them, shall, on application to us, be immediately, and without any charge, fee or reward whatsoever, punctually paid to the several person or persons who shall make such discoveries, and over and above the said several rewards and sums of money aforesaid, we do hereby promise and declare, that the several farther additional rewards and sums following shall be paid on like application, without any charge, fee or reward, to the person or persons who shall discover such offender and offenders; that is to say:

"For every such titular Arch-Bishop or Bishop, the sum of fifty pounds.

"For every such pretended Vicar-General or Popish Dean, or other Regular Popish clergy exercising ecclesiastical jurisdiction, ten pounds.

"For every such General Officer of the army, or reputed as such, the sum of fifty pounds.

"So that the reward or sums of money promised by the said recited and this proclamation, for the discovery of any such offender or offenders, amounts in the whole as followeth;

"For every such titular Popish Arch-Bishop or Bishop, the sum of one hundred pounds.

"For every such pretended temporal Peer, the sum of fifty pounds.

"For every such pretended Vicar-General or Popish Dean or other Regular Popish clergy exercising ecclesiastical jurisdiction, the sum of thirty pounds.

"For every such Jesuit, Friar or Monk, ten pounds.

"For every such General Officer of the army, or reputed as such, the sum of one hundred pounds.

"For every such Field Officer, or reputed as such, thirty pounds.

"For every such Captain, or reputed as such, twenty pounds.

"For every such Lieutenant, Cornet or Ensign, or reputed as such, ten pounds.

"And for every other non-commissioned officer and private soldier, or other person or persons whatsoever, the sum of five pounds.

"And we do hereby require all and every the Magistrates, and other his Majesty's officers and Ministers of justice within this Kingdom, to encourage and assist such persons who shall be willing and endeavour to make such discoveries as aforesaid; to let his Majesty's good subjects know, that the said several rewards and sums of money aforesaid, promised by us, will with speed, ease, and without charge, be paid them for such service as aforesaid.

"And we do hereby charge and command all Mayors, Sheriffs, Justices of Peace, and other Magistrates and Ministers of justice, within their several jurisdictions, to take effectual care to see the said two recited statutes, and every clause therein be put in due and strict execution.

"And we do require all his Majesty's loving subjects to be aiding and assisting thereto.

"And whereas the Popish secular priests have, in manifest contempt of the said proclamation of the twenty eight of February last, neglected to make such returns, or give such accounts as thereby they are required. We do hereby charge and command all and every the Popish secular priests in this Kingdom, that they and every of them, do within thirty days from the date hereof, observe what is required by the said recited proclamation of the twenty eight day of February, one thousand

seven hundred; and also give an exact account, whether any more, and how many other Popish secular priest or priests do officiate or serve in such parish or parishes, under the colour or name of co-adjutor or co-adjutors, with their respective names, surnames, places of habitation, abode or residence, and other certainties required in and by the said former proclamation; and such person as neglect or refuse to comply therewith, they shall be proceeded against as regulars, according to the rigour of law.

"And we do require all Sheriffs and Justices of Peace, to certify the returns already made to them, or that shall be made by such secular priests from time to time, duly and exactly to the Clerk of the Council or his deputy, whereof a strict account will be taken from time to time, whereby we shall distinguish and observe such of his Majesty's Magistrates, Officers and good subjects, who shall do their duty herein, from those who shall neglect the same.

"John Methuen, C. — Narcissus Dublin. — Meath. — Inchiquin.— Mount-Alexander.—Abercorn.—William Kildare.—Edward Down and Connor.—Charles Feilding.—Richard Pyne.—Richard Cox.—Robert Doyne.—Christopher Wandesford.—Robert King.—Francis Gwyn.— Thomas Erle."

For a General Fast.

1701, December 22. "Council Chamber, Dublin.

"Rochester.—We, the Lord Lieutenant and Council of his Majesty's Kingdom of Ireland, taking into our consideration, the great and eminent dangers which his Majesty's Kingdoms, and the true Protestant religion established therein, are in the present juncture threatened with; and being sensible that the same cannot otherwise, in human reason be prevented, but by the particular blessing of God upon the consultations and endeavours of the Great Council in Parliament in England, which his Majesty has called to meet on the thirtieth day of this instant December, have thought fit and resolved, and do hereby command, that a general and public fast be kept throughout this whole Kingdom, in such manner as is hereafter directed and prescribed; that so we and all his Majesty's subjects of this realm, may send up our prayers and supplications to Almighty God, to avert those judgments which our manifold sins and provocations have most justly deserved, and implore his blessing on his Majesty and his dominions, and to unite the hearts of all his Majesty's loyal Protestant subjects, and to continue his mercy and the Protestant religion to us and our posterities; and more especially to bestow his abundant blessings on the consultations and endeavours of the ensuing Parliament in England, that the same may produce honour, safety and prosperity to his Majesty and all his people.

"And to the end that so religious an exercise may be observed at one and the same time, we do hereby publish and declare, and do strictly charge and command, that on Friday the sixteenth day of January next, this fast shall be religiously kept and observed throughout this his Majesty's Kingdom of Ireland; and for the better and more orderly solemnizing the same, we have given directions to the Arch-Bishops and Bishops of this Kingdom, to compose a form of prayer suitable to this occasion, to be used in all churches, chapels, and other places of public worship, and to take care for the timely dispersing the same throughout their respective dioceses.

"And we do strictly charge and command, that the said public fast be reverently and decently observed by all his Majesty's loving subjects as they tender the favour of Almighty God, and would avoid his

wrath and indignation against this land, and upon pain of undergoing such punishment, as we the Lord Lieutenant and Council may justly inflict upon all such as shall contemn or neglect so religious a duty.

"Narcissus Dublin.—William Kildare.—Edward Down and Connor. Shelburne.—Abercorn.—Robert Doyne.—Robert King.—Christopher Wandesford.—Thomas Keightley."

Prices of Wines.

1701, February 11. "Castle of Dublin.

"By the Lords Justices General, and General Governors of Ireland, the Lords Keepers of the Great Seal of Ireland, the Lords Chief Justices of His Majesty's Courts of Kings Bench and Common Pleas, and the Lord Chief Baron of His Majesty's Court of Exchequer.

"Narcissus Dublin,—Drogheda.—Whereas in and by one Act of Parliament passed in this Kingdom, in the 28th year[1] of the reign of the late Queen Elizabeth, intituled, An Act of impost and customs of wines; among other things it is enacted in these words following (videlicet) And for the better order to be from henceforth observed and kept in the sale of wines, by retail or in gross within this realm, be it enacted by the authority of this present Parliament, that the Lord Deputy or other Governor or Governors of this realm for the time being, the Lord Chancellor or Keeper of the Great Seal of this realm, the two Chief Justices of either bench in this Kingdom, the Chancellor and Chief Baron of the Exchequer of this realm for the time being, or five, four or three of them, whereof the Lord Deputy or other Governor or Governors, or the Lord Chancellor or Keeper of the Great Seal in this realm for the time being, to be always one, shall have power and authority by their directions to set and rate yearly the prices of all kind of wines; that is to say, the prices of tun, butt, pipe, hogshead, puncheon, tierce, or rundlets, when it shall be sold in gross; and also to set and rate yearly the prices of wines hereafter to be sold by retail, any time within the Hilary term, and at no other time or times of the year, so that they or any of them cause the prices by them set down and rated to be written, and open proclamation thereof to be made in the Queen's Court of Chancery of this realm, openly in the term time, or within forty days after in the city, borough, town or place where any such wines shall be sold in gross or by retail.

"In pursuance whereof, we, the Lords Justices and General Governors of Ireland, together with the Lords Keepers of the Great Seal, the Lord Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, and Lord Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and Lord Chief Baron of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer; did in the term time of St. Hilary, on this present day being Wednesday the eleventh of February, in the thirteenth year of his Majesty's reign, meet and consider the said law, and the great plenty and cheapness of all sorts of wines imported into this Kingdom, and for preventing any excessive or high rates at which the same may be sold by retail within the same, and upon deliberation and consideration thereof, we the said Lords Justices and General Governors of Ireland, together with the Lords Keepers of the Great Seal the chief Justices of his Majesty's Courts of Kings Bench and Common Pleas, and the Lord Chief Baron of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer do set and rate the price of all kinds of wine to be sold by

[1] 1585-6.

MSS. OF MARQUIS OF ORMONDE.

retail within this Kingdom for one year, to begin from henceforth to be as followeth, videlicet:

		s.	d.
French	"White wine per quart	1	1
	"Claret per quart	1	1
	"Canary per quart	1	8
	"Sherry per quart	1	8
"All other Portugal and Spanish wines, both white and red, except Tent, per quart		1	1
"Tent per quart		2	6
"Rhenish wine per quart		1	4

"And we do hereby further order, that open proclamation be made in his Majesty's High Court of Chancery of this our order, to the end that all his Majesty's subjects may have notice of the same, and by their conformity thereto, prevent the penalties in the said Act, to which the offenders against the same are subject and liable.

"Meath, C. S.—Mount-Alexander, C. S.—Richard Pyne.—Richard Cox.—Robert Doyne."

Accession of Queen Anne.

1701-2, March 18. "Castle in Dublin.

"Narcissus Dublin.—Drogheda.—Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God to call to His mercy, our late Sovereign Lord, King William the Third, of blessed memory, by whose decease the imperial crowns of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, are solely and rightfully come to the high and mighty Princess Anne of Denmark:

"And whereas we, the Lords Justices of this Kingdom, and several of the Lords spiritual and temporal of this realm, being assisted with those of his late Majesty's Privy Council, and numbers of other principal gentlemen of quality, with the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen and citizens of Dublin, have on the seventeenth day of March instant, in the city of Dublin, with one full voice and consent of tongue and heart, published and proclaimed, that the high and mighty Princess Anne, is by the death of our late sovereign of happy memory, become our only lawful and rightful, Liege Lady Anne, by the grace of God Queen of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, etc., to whom we do acknowledge all faith and constant obedience with all hearty and humble affection, beseeching God, by whom Kings and Queens do reign, to bless the Royal Queen Anne with long and happy years to reign over us.

"We, the Lords Justices and Council, do by this our proclamation think fit to give public notice thereof to all her Majesty's subjects; and do require all Mayors, Sheriffs, and other her Majesty's officers to cause the same to be proclaimed in all the cities and towns corporate, and market towns in this Kingdom; and all officers, both civil and military, and other her Majesty's subjects are to be assisting in the performance thereof, with all due solemnity.

"Meath, C. S.—Mount-Alexander, C. S.—Inchiquin.—Blessington.—William Kildare.—Edward Down and Conner.—Shelburne.—Charles Feilding.—Richard Cox.—Robert Doyne.—Henry Fane.—Christopher Wandesford.—Robert King.—Charles Dering.—Thomas Erle.—Thomas Keightley."

Persons in Office.

1701–2, March 18. "Council Chamber, Dublin.

"Narcissus Dublin.—Drogheda.—Whereas we, the Lords Justices and Council are required by letters from the Lords of her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council in England, dated the eighth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and one, to publish in this Kingdom a proclamation signed by her Majesty, which followeth in these words.

"By the Queen.—A proclamation signifying her Majesty's pleasure, that all persons being in office of authority or government, at the decease of the late King, shall so continue till her Majesty's further directions.

"Anne R.—Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, lately to call unto His infinite mercy, the most high and mighty Prince William the Third, of blessed memory; and whereas by an Act of Parliament made in the seventh year of the reign of the said late King, it is enacted, that no commission, either civil or military, should cease, determine or be void, by reason of the death or demise of his said late Majesty, or of any of his heirs or successors, kings or queens of this realm, but that every such commission, should be, continue and remain in full force and virtue, etc. . . Given at our court at St. James's, the 8th day of March, 1701–[2].

"We the Lords Justices and Council, in pursuance of the aforesaid letters, do hereby publish the said proclamation, and do require all persons concerned, to take notice of her Majesty's pleasure thereby signified, and to yield obedience thereunto."

Signatures as at page 462.

Suppression of Vice.

"For the encouraging of piety and virtue, and for the preventing and punishing of vice, profaneness, and immorality.

1702, May 4. "Council Chamber, Dublin.

"Mount-Alexander.—Thomas Keightley.—Whereas it is the indispensible duty of all governments to be careful above all other things to preserve and advance the honour and service of Almighty God, and to discourage and suppress all vice, profaneness, debauchery, and immorality, which are so highly displeasing to God, and so great a reproach to our religion.

"And whereas her most excellent Majesty, out of her religious disposition to advance piety and virtue, has been graciously pleased to begin her reign with her royal proclamation to this purpose; we, the Lords Justices and Council, to the intent that religion, piety, and good manners may flourish and increase, and to imitate her Majesty's pious example, have thought fit to issue this our proclamation, and do hereby declare our resolution to discountenance and punish all manner of vice, profaneness and immorality, in all persons of whatsoever degree or quality within this realm.

"And we do expect and require, that all persons of honour, or in place of authority, will give good example by their own virtue and piety, and to the utmost contribute to the discountenancing persons of dissolute and debauched lives, that they being by that means reduced to shame and contempt for their loose and evil actions and behaviour, may be thereby so enforced the sooner to reform their ill habits and practices; and that the visible displeasure of good men towards them may (as far as it is possible) supply what the laws cannot altogether prevent.

MSS. OF MARQUIS OF ORMONDE.

"And we do hereby strictly enjoin and prohibit all her Majesty's loving subjects, of what degree or quality soever, from playing on the Lord's Day at dice, cards, or any other game whatsoever, either in public or private houses, or other place or places whatsoever; and do hereby require them and every of them decently and reverently to attend the worship of God on every Lord's Day, on pain of being proceeded against with the utmost rigour that may be by law.

"And for the more effectual reforming of all such persons, who by reason of their dissolute lives and conversations are a scandal to this Kingdom; we do hereby strictly charge and command all Judges, Mayors, Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, and all other Officers and Ministers, both ecclesiastical and civil, and all other her Majesty's subjects whom it may concern, to be vigilant and strict in the discovery and effectual prosecution and punishment of all persons who shall be guilty of excessive drinking; blasphemy and profane swearing and cursing, lewdness, profanation of the Lord's Day, or other dissolute, immoral, or disorderly practices; and that they take care also effectually to suppress all bawdy houses, public gaming houses and places, and other disorderly houses; and to put in execution the several statutes made and now of force in this Kingdom for the punishing and suppressing any of the vices aforesaid; and also to suppress and prevent all gaming whatsoever in public or private houses on the Lord's Day, and likewise that they take effectual care to prevent all persons keeping taverns, coffee houses or other public houses whatsoever, from selling wine, coffee, ale, beer, or other liquors, or receiving or permitting guests to be or remain in such their houses in the time of Divine Service on the Lord's Day, as they will answer it to Almighty God, and upon pain of being proceeded against according to the utmost rigour of law.

"And for the more effectual proceeding herein, we do hereby direct and command all her Majesty's Judges of Assize and Justices of the Peace, to give strict charges at their respective assizes and sessions for the due prosecution and punishment of all persons that shall presume to offend in any of the kinds aforesaid, and also of all persons that, contrary to their duty, shall be remiss or negligent in putting the said laws in execution; and that they do at their respective assizes and quarter-sessions of the peace cause this our proclamation to be publicly read in open court immediately after the charge is given.

"And we do hereby further charge and command every minister in his respective parish church or chapel, to read or cause to be read this our proclamation at least four times in every year, immediately after Divine Service, and to incite and stir up their respective auditors to the practice of piety and virtue, and the avoiding of all immorality and profaneness.

"And to the end that all vice and debauchery may be prevented, and religion and virtue practised by all officers, private soldiers, and others who are employed in her Majesty's service, we do hereby strictly charge and command all her Majesty's commanders and officers whatsoever within this Kingdom, that they do take care to avoid all profaneness, debauchery, and other immoralities, and that by their own good and virtuous lives and conversations, they do set good examples to all such as are under their care and authority; and likewise take care of, and inspect the behaviour of all such as are under them, and to punish all those who shall be guilty of any the offences aforesaid, as they will be answerable for the ill consequences of their neglect herein.

"Narcissus Dublin.—Blessington.—William Kildare.—Edward Down and Connor.—Shelburne.—Charles Feilding.—Richard Cox.—Robert Doyne.—Robert King.—Charles Dering."

1702, May 8. "Council Chamber, Dublin.

"Mount-Alexander.—Thomas Keightley.—Whereas in pursuance of an Act of Parliament lately passed in this Kingdom, intituled, an Act for the better suppressing Tories, Robbers and Rapparees, and for preventing robberies, burglaries, and other heinous crimes. The grand jury at the general quarter sessions of the peace, held at Castlebar, in and for the county of Mayo, the third day of July one thousand seven hundred and one, did find and present that Bryan Dogherty, son of Roger Duf Dogherty and Hugh O'Cahane alias Hara, are common Robbers, Tories and Rapparees, out upon their keeping.

"And that the grand jury at the general sessions of the peace held at Bandonbridge for the county of Cork, the 8th day of July 1701, did find and present that John Barry alias Snavee, of Ballyhoura, in the said county, and Charles Carthis late of Doneraile in the said county, are Tories in arms, and abroad upon their keeping.

"And that the grand jury at the general sessions of the peace held for the county of Waterford at Dungarvan, the 13th day of January 1701-[2], did find and present that Loughlin Quin, late of the city of Dublin, about thirty years of age, curled short flaxen hair, of a middle stature, and Philip Welsh, late of the city of Kilkenny, about twenty years of age, with black hair, are notorious rogues and felons, and are in arms, out upon their keeping, and are some of the party which robbed Mr. Morris Higgins of Killowen in the county of Waterford, on or about the 5th day of October, 1701.

"And that the grand jury at the general Assizes and general gaol delivery held at the King's Old Castle near the city of Cork, in and for the County of Cork, the 26th day of March, Anno Domini 1702, did find and present that Dermod Sullivan, alias Skillagh, late of Crumhologh in the barony of Beer and Bantry, and county of Cork, yeoman; Dermod Fowloe of the same, yeoman, Dermod Sullivan, alias Hurrigh of the same, yeoman, Daniel Mac Teige Sullivan and Melcher Mac Teige Sullivan, both formerly of, or near Hospital in the county of Limerick, yeomen; John Barry, alias Snavee, late of Ballyhoura; Callaghan Mac Auliffe Callaghan, and Owen Mac Callaghan, both late of Killcorny, yeomen; John Casey and Denis Regan, both of Gurtneglegg in the barony of Muskery, yeomen; Mortagh Mac Maughan and Morris Fegg alias Fitz Gerald, both late of Rocsagh, in the barony of Beer and Bantry and county of Cork, yeomen; have committed several robberies within the said county of Cork, and are now Tories and Robbers in arms, upon their keeping.

"And that the grand jury at the general assizes and general gaol delivery, held at the King's Old Castle near the city of Cork, in and for the county of Cork, the 13th day of August, 1701, did find and present that John Bryan alias Oltagh, late of Bullegragh, Daniel O'Lyne, William Walsh, Richard Morrisy late of Cooledirry, in the county of Tipperary, Cnogher Hooly and William Hooly, both late of Kinsale, in the county of Cork, John Casey of or near Mitchelstown, in the said county of Cork, and William Fling [*blank*] being committed to the county gaol of Cork for felony, murder and other offences, lately broke out of the said gaol, and are now Tories, Rapparees and Robbers, out upon their keeping, and in arms, doing violence to the country.

"And that the grand jury at the general assizes and general gaol delivery, held at Dundalk, in and for the county of Louth, the 31st day of March 1702, did present Glasney Mac Shean, late of Dundalk, yeoman; Hugh Roddy, of the same, yeoman; Bryan Daily, late of

Carlingford, yeoman; Art O Brian, late of Ballaschanlan, yeoman; to be Tories, Robbers, and Rapparees, in arms and upon their keeping.

"Which presentments are duly returned and do now remain with the Clerk of the Council in this Kingdom, according to the directions given by the said Act.

"We, therefore, the Lords Justices and Council, pursuant to the tenor of the said Act, do by this our proclamation, give notice, publish and declare, that the said persons in the said presentments named and presented, are presented as Tories, Rapparees and Robbers, by the presentments aforesaid, and out on their keeping.

"And we do hereby command and require all the said persons so presented, and in this our proclamation named, and each and every of them, respectively forthwith and at furthest, on or before the tenth day of June, next ensuing the date hereof, to render him or themselves, respectively to some one or more Justice or Justices of the Peace of the said county, wherein the said several persons stand respectively presented, as is before set forth and mentioned, as prisoners, to answer all and every the matters and charges that shall be objected to him or them respectively; which said Justice and Justices of the Peace respectively, are hereby required forthwith to send the said person or persons, so rendering him or themselves, respectively by Mittimus, to the gaol of the said county, in which Mittimus shall be mentioned, that such prisoner or prisoners is or are of the number of the persons proclaimed, and shall be thereby committed without bail or mainprise, there to continue till the next general assize and general gaol delivery to be held for the said county, until he or they shall be thence discharged by due course of law, and in case the said several persons so presented and herein named as aforesaid, do not or shall not on or before the said tenth day of June next, render him or themselves as aforesaid, to some one or more Justice or Justices of the Peace of the said counties named in this our proclamation, that then the said person or persons neglecting, and not rendering him or themselves as aforesaid, shall from and after the said tenth day of June next, be, according to the said statute, convicted of high treason, and suffer accordingly.

"And we do hereby strictly charge and command all her Majesty's good and loyal subjects from henceforward, not to harbour, entertain, abet, cherish or assist the said persons so presented and named in this our proclamation as aforesaid, or any of them, nor to permit them or any of them, to come into, or abide or lodge in their houses, nor to furnish them or any of them with provisions, meat, drink or other necessaries or conveniences whatsoever, under the pains and penalties by the said Act or any other laws or statutes in force in this Kingdom.

"And we further publish and declare, that all and every person or persons, that from and after the said tenth day of June, next herein limited for the said several persons, to render themselves as aforesaid, who shall knowingly conceal, aid, abet or succour such person or persons so proclaimed or named in this our proclamation as aforesaid, or any of them, the respective person or persons so concealing, aiding, abetting or succouring such person or persons so proclaimed, and every one of them, is and are by the said Act, declared and enacted to be guilty of felony, without benefit of clergy, and that they shall suffer as felons convict of felony without clergy, and that we will have them prosecuted accordingly with the utmost rigour. And we think fit to notify, that by a clause in an Act of Parliament intituled, an Act to supply the defects, and for the better execution of an Act passed this present session of Parliament, intituled, an Act for the better suppressing Tories and Rapparees, and for preventing robberies, burglaries and

other heinous crimes. If any person or persons shall while he is at large and before he shall be apprehended or in custody, make discovery of any two or more such Robbers, Tories or Rapparees, being also at large and not in custody, so as any two or more of such Tories, Robbers or Rapparees, shall be thereupon apprehended or convicted or shall kill any two or more of the said Tories or Robbers proclaimed as aforesaid, and being out on their keeping, at the time of such their being killed, the person or persons so making such discovery, or killing such Robbers or Tories as aforesaid, shall not be proceeded against for any robbery or burglary by him or them committed before the making such discovery or such killing as aforesaid, but shall be intituled unto, and shall have and receive her Majesty's gracious pardon for the same; which pardon shall in such case also be a good bar to any appeal to be brought for any robbery or burglary by him committed.

"And we do hereby strictly charge and command, all Judges of Assizes, and general gaol delivery, and all and every other Magistrates and Officers in this Kingdom, whom it may concern, within their several jurisdictions, to put the said act into due execution; and we hereby require all her Majesty's good subjects to be aiding and assisting in the execution of the said Act, as they shall answer the same at their peril.

"Narcissus Dublin.—Inchiquin.—Blessington.—William Kildare.—Edward Down and Connor.—Charles Feilding.—Richard Pyne.—Richard Cox.—Robert Doyne.—Robert King.—Charles Dering."

War with France and Spain.

1702, May 11. "Council Chamber, Dublin.

"Mount-Alexander,—Thomas Keightley.—Whereas her Majesty hath been pleased to issue her declaration of war against France and Spain in the words following.

"'Anne R.—Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God to call us to the government of these realms, at a time when our late dear brother William the Third of glorious memory, had, in pursuance of the repeated advice of the Parliament of this Kingdom, entered in solemn treaties of alliance with the Emperor of Germany, the States General of the United Provinces, and other Princes and Potentates, for preserving the liberty and balance of Europe, and for reducing the exorbitant power of France; which treaties etc.' . . .

'Given at our Court at St. James's, the 4th day of May 1702.'

"We, the Lords Justices, in humble obedience to her Majesty's royal pleasure, signified to us by his Excellency, the Lord Lieutenant, do by this our proclamation, in her Majesty's name, publish her Majesty's said declaration, requiring all persons both by sea and land, as well her Majesty's subjects, as others whom it may concern, to take notice thereof.

"Narcissus Dublin.—Inchiquin.—Blessington.—William Kildare.—Edward Down and Connor.—Shelburne.—Charles Feilding.—Richard Pyne.—Richard Cox.—Robert Doyne.—Robert King.—Charles Dering."

Apprehension of Deserters.

1702, June 8. "Castle of Dublin.

"Mount-Alexander.—Thomas Erle.—Thomas Keightly.—Her Majesty having lately ordered the regiments of foot commanded by Colonel Ventris Colenbine, Major General Thomas Erle, Colonel Gustavus Hamilton, the Earl of Donegall, and the Lord Viscount Charlemont,

to be put on board the fleet for the sea service in this summer's expedition.

"And whereas several private soldiers belonging to the said regiments, have deserted their colours and stayed behind, to the great prejudice of her Majesty's service, imagining that as soon as the said regiments were shipped off, no further notice would be taken of their desertion, and by that means escape the punishment due to such criminals; to the end therefore such offenders may be brought to justice, and others may be deterred from the like practices for the future, we do hereby publish and declare, that whoever shall discover, apprehend or take any of the said deserters, so as they may be convicted of the fact, shall have and receive out of her Majesty's treasury, the sum of five pounds sterling, as a reward for such their service.

"And that our pleasure herein may be the more publicly known, we hereby direct and require the Sheriffs of the several counties, cities and towns corporate within this Kingdom, to publish and affix this our declaration as in such cases is usual.

"By their Excellencies' command: J. Dawson."

Half Pay Officers.

1702, June 8. "Castle of Dublin.

"Mount-Alexander.—Thomas Erle.—Thomas Keightley.—Whereas the Earl of Rochester, Lord Lieutenant of this Kingdom, did (in pursuance of his late Majesty's commands) by his Excellency's declaration, bearing date the 24th day of October 1701, signify his said Majesty's pleasure, that if any of the reformed officers of foot, now on the establishment of this Kingdom for half-pay, should refuse to accept of such commissions as should be offered them to serve his Majesty in the English Plantations in the West Indies, they should be immediately put out of the said half-pay, and not be employed hereafter in his Majesty's service.

"And whereas her Majesty, out of her great goodness and bounty, has nevertheless (upon the application of his said Excellency) been pleased to restore the said reformed officers to the allowance of half pay formerly given them; to the end therefore, that her Majesty's gracious intentions towards the said officers may be made known, we have thought fit by this our declaration, to give public notice thereof, and that we have in pursuance of her Majesty's said pleasure signed our warrants for payment of the said allowance to the 31st day of March last; as also, that for the future the said half pay will be continued and paid, upon the said officers sending certificates quarterly to Mr. Paul Augier, their agent in Dublin, of their being alive and in no employment under her Majesty.

"By their Excellencies' command: J. Dawson."

Communications with Spain and France.

1702, June 10. "Castle of Dublin.

"Mount-Alexander.—Thomas Erle.—Thomas Keightley.—Whereas it was found by experience during the late war with France, that several persons as well boat-men and fishermen as others, pretending to fish, on or near the coasts of this Kingdom, have under colour of that liberty supplied the French privateers and other ships belonging to France with all sorts of provisions, and, from time to time given the enemy intelligence, so that thereby many ships trading to and from this

Kingdom, were taken by the enemy, to the destruction of the trade of this Kingdom, and the ruin of several families; all which offences are high treason by the laws and statutes in force in this Kingdom.

"For the better prevention therefore of the like treasonable practices and correspondence during the continuance of the present war with Spain and France, and that no person may be guilty of any offence of that kind for the future, we, the Lords Justices and Council, do hereby strictly charge and command all her Majesty's subjects of this her Majesty's Kingdom of Ireland, that they do not presume in any wise to hold or keep any correspondence of any sort or kind whatsoever, with any of her Majesty's enemies, nor supply her Majesty's said enemies or any of them, or any ships, boats or vessels belonging to them or any of them with any provisions of any sort, upon pain of being proceeded against as traitors, according to the utmost rigour of law.

"And for the better and more speedy discovery and conviction of all and every such person and persons, who under the pretence of going to fish upon or near the coasts of this Kingdom, or on any other pretence whatsoever, shall lay or put themselves in the road or way of any French or Spanish ship, boat or vessel whatsoever, or shall supply any ships, boats or vessels belonging to her Majesty's enemies with any provisions of any sort, or give them any kind of intelligence, we, the Lords Justices and Council do by this our proclamation publish and declare, that such person who shall discover any boat-man, fisher-man or other person or persons whatsoever, that shall directly or indirectly hold any correspondence, or give or cause any intelligence; or any sort of provision to be conveyed or given to any person or persons whatsoever, in any French or Spanish ship, boat or vessel that shall be or come at any time during the present war, upon or near the coast of this Kingdom, or into any port, harbour or creek thereof, so as such offender or offenders be taken and secured, shall after conviction of every such offender and offenders, have and receive as a reward and recompense for such discovery, the clear sum of twenty pounds sterling, without any charge or fee for each person so discovered and secured, and who shall be convicted of any of the said offences as aforesaid.

"And in case such person making such discovery as aforesaid, shall happen to be a confederate, or any way concerned in such offence or offences, or guilty thereof, for a further encouragement to make such discovery, we do hereby promise such person so discovering, shall not only have and receive the said reward of twenty pounds for every offender that shall be so discovered and convicted, but shall also have her Majesty's full and free pardon for the said offence, without any charge or expense. And for the more speedy and easy payment of the said twenty pounds, sterling, we do hereby further promise and declare, that upon certificate from the judge or judges before whom such offender or offenders shall be convicted; which certificate we hereby require such judge or judges to give such discoverer without any fee or charge; the said reward shall be paid to the person so discovering the same, upon producing such certificate, either by the Clerk of the Council in Dublin or his deputy, or else by such collector of any of her Majesty's revenues in this Kingdom, of the district in which the person or persons offending shall be convicted at the election of such discoverer, and as it is most convenient for the person making such discovery.

"And we do hereby strictly charge and command the Clerk of the Council or his deputy, and all and every collector of any of her Majesty's revenues in this Kingdom, as aforesaid, to whom such certificate shall be produced, that upon producing such certificate, they forthwith pay the several rewards herein before promised to every discoverer

aforesaid, without any delay, fee or reward, and the receipt of the person so discovering and making out such discovery on the back of such certificate, shall be allowed in all future accounts to be made by such collector; and the commissioners of her Majesty's revenues are hereby directed and required to allow thereof accordingly.

"And we do hereby strictly charge and command all Mayors, Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, and other Officers and Ministers of Justice, to make diligent search after, and apprehend and seize all and every person and persons whatsoever whom they shall find, or have cause to suspect to hold any correspondence, or give, or convey any intelligence or provisions to any of her Majesty's enemies, in order to be proceeded against as traitors. And we do hereby likewise require and command all and every the collectors, and other officers employed in the management or collection of her Majesty's revenues in this Kingdom, in their several and respective stations and places, to be very diligent and watchful in discovering, seizing and apprehending such offender and offenders.

"And lastly, we hereby command all her Majesty's loving subjects to be aiding and assisting in the premises, as they will answer the contrary at their utmost peril.

"Narcissus Dublin.—Meath, C. S.—Blessington.—Edward Down and Connor.—Charles Feilding.—Richard Pyne.—Richard Cox.—Robert Doyne.—Robert King.—Charles Dering."

Plunder of the "Betty Galley."

1702, July 8. "Council Chamber, Dublin.

"Mount-Alexander.—Thomas Keightley.—Whereas we have received information from the commissioners of her Majesty's revenue that the ship called the Betty Galley of London, was lately by stress of weather forced on shore at Mall Bay in the county of Clare, and several persons taking advantage of the distress and sickness of the seamen on board the said ship, under pretence of saving the cargo thereof, which consisted of two hundred seventy eight hogsheads of Tobacco, and other goods from Virginia, for the use and benefit of the owners, have embezzled and carried away all the said Tobacco, except thirteen hogsheads, and either have sold and disposed thereof, or so concealed the same as not to be found, whereby not only her Majesty is defeated of the customs and duties payable for the same in England, but the owners of the said goods are likely to lose and be deprived of the same, notwithstanding the endeavours used by her Majesty's Surveyor of the Port of Limerick, and other officers of the Customs in that part of the Kingdom.

"To the end therefore that such inhumanity and barbarity may be punished, and thereby prevented for the future, we have thought fit to issue this our proclamation, requiring and strictly commanding all persons who have taken or carried away, or have been any way concerned in the taking or carrying away of the said goods, or any part thereof, or who have received or concealed the same, that they do on or before the last day of this present month of July, deliver up the same to John Napper, Esquire, Collector of her Majesty's Port of Limerick, or some other of her Majesty's officers of the customs, to the intent the said goods may be re-shipped for England, according to law, and the duties payable for the same answered to her Majesty there, and the said goods may be preserved for the use and benefit of the true owner or owners of the same, paying for the same such salvage to such person as shall by law be intituled thereunto.

"And if any person having taken, carried away, or received such goods, shall neglect to redeliver the same as is before required, they shall be prosecuted for the same with the utmost rigour that the law allows in such cases.

"And to the intent such offenders may be discovered and brought to condign punishment, we do hereby declare and promise, that if any person whatsoever, shall seize, carry or secure any part of the said goods, or shall make discovery in whose custody or keeping they are, or of the persons concerned in the embezzling or carrying away of the same, so as the said goods may be secured, and the offenders aforesaid brought to punishment, such person shall be very well rewarded for his service therein, and have her Majesty's gracious pardon if desired. And all Justices of the Peace, Magistrates and Constables, are hereby required to be aiding and assisting in the premises.

"Narcissus, Dublin.—Inchiquin.—Abercorn.—Blessington.—Richard Meath.—Robert Doyne.—Robert King.—Cyrill Wich.—Charles Dering."

Tories and Rapparees.

1703, April 21. "Council Chamber, Dublin.

"Mount-Alexander.—Thomas Erle.—Thomas Keightley.—Whereas in pursuance of an Act of Parliament passed in this Kingdom, intituled, an Act for the better suppressing Tories, Robbers and Rapparees, and for preventing robberies, burglaries and other heinous crimes: The Grand Jury at the general Assizes and general gaol delivery held at the King's Old Castle in and for the county of Cork, the 27th day of March 1703, did present that Denis Muinig, late of Barleagh in the barony of East Carbery and county of Cork, yeoman, Cnogher More Sulivan, late of Derrynitubrid, in the barony of Dohollow, and county aforesaid, yeoman, David Cleary, late at Coolnekilly, in the barony of Barrymore, yeoman, Phillip Conill, late of Derrintubrid, in the barony of Dohollow, yeoman, James Herbert, late of Clideragh in the barony of Orrery and Kilmore, yeoman, Loghlen O'Daw, late of Kilcollman in the barony of Fermoy, yeoman, David Fling, late of Gortskagh in the barony of Orrery and Kilmore, yeoman, Dermod Callaghan, late of Cappanagawl, in the barony of Dohollow, yeoman, Daniel Shanahane late of Kilteige in the barony of Orrery and Kilmore, yeoman, Teige Leary alias Rountagh, of Gurranapeky in the barony of West Carbery, yeoman, Daniel Leary, alias Tubrid, of Tullagh in the said barony, yeoman, Teige Sulivan of Bantry, father to Daniel and Melcher Sulivan, proclaimed Tories, Dennis MacDermod Connor, late of Ballyvodoonig in the barony Condons and Clangibbons, yeoman, all of the county of Cork; and Sarah the wife of Dermod Sulivan alias Skeltagh, late of Curloon, a proclaimed Tory, are all Tories, Rapparees, and Robbers, out in arms upon their keeping, and traitors to the Government.

"Which presentment is duly returned, and now remains with the Clerk of the Council in this Kingdom, according to the directions given by the said Act.

"We, therefore, the Lords Justices and Council, pursuant to the tenor of the said Act, do by this our proclamation give notice, publish and declare that the persons in the said presentment named and presented, are presented as Tories, Rapparees, and Robbers, by the presentment aforesaid and out on their keeping. And we do hereby command and require all the persons so presented, and in this our proclamation named, and each and every of them respectively,

forthwith and at farthest, on or before the 21st day of May, next ensuing the date hereof, to render him or themselves respectively to some one or more Justice or Justices of the Peace of the said County, wherein the said several persons stand respectively presented, as is before set forth and mentioned, as prisoners, to answer all and every the matters and charges that shall be objected to him, her, or them respectively; which said Justice and Justices of the Peace respectively, are hereby required forthwith to send the said person or persons so rendering him, her, or themselves respectively, by Mittimus to the gaol of the said County, in which Mittimus shall be mentioned, that such prisoner or prisoners is or are of the number of the persons proclaimed, and shall be thereby committed without bail or mainprise, there to continue till the next general Assize and general gaol delivery, to be held for the said county until he or they shall be thence discharged by due course of law.

"And in case the said several persons so presented and herein named, as aforesaid, do not, or shall not, on or before the said 21st day of May next, render him or themselves, as aforesaid, to some one or more Justice or Justices of the Peace of the said County named in this our proclamation, that then the person or persons neglecting, and not rendering him, her, or themselves, as aforesaid, shall from and after the said 21st day of May next, be, according to the said statute, convicted of high treason, and suffer accordingly.

"And we do hereby strictly charge and command all her Majesty's good and loyal subjects, from henceforward not to harbour, entertain, abet, cherish or assist the said persons so presented and named in this our proclamation, as aforesaid, or any of them; nor to permit them or any of them, to come into, or abide or lodge in their houses; nor to furnish them, or any of them with provisions, meat, drink or other necessaries or conveniences whatsoever under the pains and penalties by the said Act or any other laws or statutes in force in this Kingdom.

"And we further publish and declare, that all and every person or persons that from and after the said 21st day of May next, herein limited for the said several persons to render themselves, as aforesaid, who shall knowingly conceal, aid, abet or succour such person or persons so proclaimed or named in this our proclamation, as aforesaid, or any of them, the respective person or persons so concealing, aiding, abetting or succouring such person or persons so proclaimed, and every one of them, is and are by the said Act declared and enacted to be guilty of felony without benefit of clergy; and that they shall suffer as felons convict of felony without clergy; and that we will have them prosecuted accordingly with the utmost rigour. And we think fit to notify that by a clause in an Act of Parliament intituled, an Act to supply the defect, and for the better execution of an Act passed this present session of Parliament, intituled, an Act for the better suppressing Tories and Rapparees, and for preventing robberies, burglaries, and other heinous crimes. If any person or persons shall while he is at large, and before he shall be apprehended or in custody, make discovery of any two or more such Robbers, Tories or Rapparees, being also at large, and not in custody, so as any two or more of such Tories, Robbers or Rapparees, shall be thereupon apprehended or convicted; or shall kill any two or more of the said Tories or Robbers, proclaimed as aforesaid, and being out on their keeping at the time of such their being killed, the person or persons so making such discovery, or killing such Robbers or Tories, as aforesaid, shall not be proceeded against for any robbery or burglary by him, or them committed before the making such discovery, or such killing as aforesaid; but shall be intituled unto, and shall have and receive her Majesty's gracious pardon for the same; which pardon shall in such

case also be a good bar to any appeal to be brought for any robbery or burglary by him committed.

"And we do hereby strictly charge and command all Judges of Assizes and general gaol delivery, and all and every other Magistrates and Officers in this Kingdom, whom it may concern, within their several jurisdictions, to put the said Act in due execution. We hereby require all her Majesty's good subjects to be aiding and assisting in the execution of the said Act, as they shall answer the same at their peril."

"William Kildare, C.S.—Abercorn.—Charles Feilding.—P. Savage.—Richard Pyne.—Robert Doyne—W. Robinson.—Charles Dering.

Rescue of Roman Catholic Bishop of Clonfert.—Rescue of Roman Catholic Vicar General.

1703, April 30. "Council Chamber, Dublin.

"Mount-Alexander. Thomas Erle.—Whereas [Maurice] Donelan,[1] a titular Popish Bishop, stiling or calling himself Bishop of Clonfert in this Kingdom, was on the 30th day of March last, with great force and violence, and against the known laws of this Kingdom, rescued and taken out of the custody of William Elliot, Neale Mountgomery, Edward Jones, and William Feddericks, in her Majesty's high way in the county of Galway, by a great multitude of persons, near three hundred in number, some whereof were mounted on good horses, and well armed, and others on foot, (the said titular Popish Bishop being before that time apprehended, and then in custody, as aforesaid, by force and virtue of a warrant from one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said county) to the great terror of her Majesty's good subjects, and endangering the peace of this Kingdom.

"And the said William Elliot, Neale Mountgomery, Edward Jones, and William Feddericks, had their arms taken from them and broken; and the said Jones and Mountgomery were in the said affray and riot so grievously wounded, that they are in danger of losing their lives; since which time the said rioters are dispersed, but the influence and power of the said titular Popish Bishop, and other the Popish clergy and gentry in that country, is so great, that few or none of the said rioters can be discovered, and the said titular Popish Bishop is relieved, harboured and concealed by persons evilly affected to her Majesty's Government, contrary to law.

"We, the Lords Justices and Council, having taken the same into our consideration and the dangerous consequences of such riotous and unlawful assemblies, do by this our proclamation, strictly charge and command all Mayors, Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, and all other her Majesty's Officers and Ministers of Justice within this Kingdom, within their several jurisdictions and liberties, to make diligent search and inquiry after the said titular Popish Bishop, and likewise of all and every person and persons who were aiding and assisting in the rescuing the said titular Popish Bishop, as aforesaid, and to apprehend the said titular Popish Bishop, and all and every person and persons as were in anywise aiding or assisting in the said riot and rescue: and the said titular Popish Bishop, so apprehended, to send to gaol, and to bind the said rioters with sufficient security, to appear at the next general Assizes, to be dealt with according to law: And inasmuch as the said rioters are so numerous and powerful, we require the Sheriff of the said county

[1] Maurice Donnellane was appointed Roman Catholic Bishop of Clonfert, 19 September, 1695.

to make use of the power of his county for the apprehending the said titular Bishop and rioters, if occasion shall require, and the same cannot be otherwise done.

"And for the better discovering and apprehending the said titular Bishop and the persons concerned in the said rescue, and for the encouragement of such person or persons as shall discover the said titular Popish Bishop, and the said rioters, so as he or they may be apprehended and taken; We, the Lords Justices and Council, do hereby promise the several rewards following, that is to say.

"Whosoever shall apprehend the said titular Popish Bishop, or shall discover where he is at any place within this Kingdom, so that he may be apprehended and seized, shall have and receive the sum of fifty pounds sterling, as a recompense and gratuity for the same, over and above all sums they are or shall be intituled to, by virtue of any former law or proclamation.

"And whosoever shall discover and make known to any of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, any of the said rioters, or of any of the persons who came to the assistance of the said rioters on horseback, so that they may be apprehended, shall on the conviction of any two such rioters that were on horseback concerned in, or guilty of the said riot, receive as a recompense for such discovery, the sum of twenty pounds sterling.

"And for the discovery of any four or more persons, who were on foot in the said riot, and aiding and assisting the said rioters, or guilty thereof, or concerned therein, the sum of twenty pounds sterling, immediately after the conviction of such persons.

"Which several rewards shall be paid by the Clerk of the Council or his deputy, upon his or their producing a certificate, under the hand or hands of the Judge or Judges of Assize before whom such titular Bishop, or person or persons concerned in the said riot and rescue, shall be tried and convicted.

"And we do likewise promise the person or persons that shall make such discovery, as aforesaid, her Majesty's pardon for their offence, if they were parties in, or guilty of the said riot.

And we do hereby require all her Majesty's good subjects to be aiding and assisting in the premises.

"And whereas we have received further information that [blank] Morrogh, a titular Popish Vicar General, who was (pursuant to the laws in force in this Kingdom) put on shipboard in the harbour of Cork, in order to be transported; and being so on board, hath made his escape, and is now harboured and concealed by evil disposed persons, and acts as Vicar General since making such escape, to the great contempt of her Majesty's authority; we have thought fit to declare that whoever shall discover the said [blank] Morrogh, so as he may be apprehended, shall receive the sum of twenty pounds for so doing, which said sum shall be paid by the Clerk of the Council or his deputy, upon his or their producing a certificate under the hand or hands of the Judge or Judges of Assize before whom the said titular Popish Vicar General shall be tried and convicted, and that all persons who shall any way harbour or conceal him, shall be proceeded against with the utmost severity of law.

"And we do require all magistrates, and other her Majesty's good subjects, to use their utmost diligence in taking and apprehending the said [blank] Morrogh, to the end he may be sent to the gaol of the county where he shall be apprehended, and punished according to his demerits.

"William Kildare, C. S.—Abercorn.—Charles Feilding.—Richard Pyne.—Robert Doyne.—W. Robinson.—Charles Dering."

Licenses to Roman Catholics, to carry Arms.

1705, March 30. "Council Office, Dublin.

"An alphabetical list of the names of all such persons of the Popish Religion within the Kingdom of Ireland who have licenses to bear or carry arms."

Persons' Names.	Places of Abode.	County.	Sword.	Case of Pistols.	Gun.
Arthur, John	Caberagh	Dublin	1	1	1
Aylmer, Colonel George	Lyons	Kildare	1	1	1
Allan, Patrick	St. Woolstans	„	1	1	1
Butler, Theobald	City Dublin	Dublin	1	1	1
Bellew, Sir Patrick	Barmeath	Lowth	1	1	1
Bagott, Mark, now of Dublin, late of	Mountarran	Caterlogh	1	1	1
Byrne, Daniel	Dublin	Dublin	1	1	1
Butler, Colonel Walter	Memphin	Wexford	1	1	1
Bellew, Lord Richard			1	1	1
Barnewell, John, commonly called Lord Tremblestown			1		
Butler, Colonel Thomas	Kilcash	Tipperary	1	1	1
Burk, Colonel Thomas	Portumna	Gallway	1	1	1
Brown, Colonel John	Westport	Mayo	1	1	1
Burk, Lieutenant Colonel John	Milford	Gallway	1	1	1
Burk, Sir Ulick	Glinske	„	1	1	1
Bryan, James, late of Kilkenny, now	Jenkinstown	Kilkenny	1	1	1
Butler, John	West-Court	„	1		
Burke, Lieutenant-Colonel Rickard	Gortamadin	Gallway	1	1	1
Barnwall, Nicholas	Dublin	Dublin	1	1	1
Bryan O. Captain Christopher	Enistiman	Clare	1	1	1
Byrne, Sir Gregory	Killene	Queen's Co.	1	1	1
Butler, Colonel James	Kilveolugher	Tipperary	1		
Carbery, John	Kilbride	Dublin	1	1	1
Colclogh, Colonel Dudley	Moyhery	Wexford	1	1	1
Castlehaven, Lord James			1		
Cruise, Patrick	Tatrath	Meath	1	1	1
Colclogh, Cæsar	Rossgarland	Wexford	1		
Clinch, Simon	Colledge	Dublin	1	1	1
Carthy Mac, Charles, Lady Cahir's son of Re'ghil, in the county of Tipperary, now of	Carrighnavar	Cork	1		
Cusack, Robert, late of Kilcolgan, now of	Rathgarr	Dublin	1	1	1
Dillon, Lord Henry, Viscount	Costelloe	Mayo	1	1	1
Dunn, Daniel	Brittas	Queen's Co	1		
Dowdall, Joseph	Corcullentragh	West-meath	1	1	1
Dowdall, Henry	Athcarne	Meath	1		
Dwyer, Thomas, Captain	Bellacomnisk	Tipperary	1	1	1
Delamare, Major, Walter	City Dublin	Dublin	1	1	1
Delamare, John	„ „	Dublin	1	1	1
Daly, Major Edmond	Gortnemuck	King's Co.	1	1	1
Daly, Dennis	City Dublin	Dublin	1	1	1
Dunsany, Randal, Lord Baron	Dunsany	Meath	1	1	1
Delhunty, Colonel, Lawrence	Shandagin	Clare	1	1	1
Donnellan, Lieutenant-Colonel MacLaughlin	Caltrons	Gallway	1	1	1
Dillon, Captain, Gerald	Manning	Mayo	1	1	1
England, David	Enis	Clare	1	1	1
Everard, Matthias	Randalstown	Meath	1	1	1
Eustace, James	Yeomanstown	Kildare	1	1	1
Forstall, Edmond	Garteens	Kilkenny	1	1	1

Persons' Names.	Places of Abode.	County.	Sword.	Case of Pistols.	Gun.
French, Patrick, formerly of Dublin, now of	Duras	Gallway	1	1	1
French, Arthur	Clooniquin	Roscomon	1	1	1
Furlong, Captain, James	City Dublin	Dublin	1	1	1
Gormanstown, Anthony, Lord Viscount	Gormanstown	Dublin	1	1	1
Gallway, William	Cork	Cork	1		
Geoghegan, Major, William	City Dublin	Dublin	1		
Geoghegan, Colonel, Bryan	Donore	West-Meath	1	1	1
Geoghegan, Hugh	Castletown	„ „	1	1	1
Hussey, Colonel, Edward	Westown	Dublin	1	1	1
Hore, Colonel, John	Shandon	Waterford	1	1	1
Hamond, Edward	City Dublin	Dublin	1	1	1
Kingsland, Nicholas, Lord Viscount	Kingsland	„	1	1	1
Kennedy, Captain, John	Polenorman	Tipperary	1	1	1
Kavenagh, Morgan	Burress	Catherlogh	1	1	1
Leigh, Robert	London		1		
Leigh, Francis	Rathangan	Kildare	1		
Long, Darby	Buress	Catherlogh	1	1	1
Lee, Robert	Wexford	Wexford	1		
Luttrell, Colonel Henry	Luttrelstown	Dublin	1	1	1
Mapas, Christopher	Rochestown	„	1	1	1
Malone, Edmond			1	1	
Maginnis, Arthur	Cabragh	Down	1	1	1
Mathews, George senior	Thurles	Tipperary	1		
Mathews, George junior	„	„	1		
Maginnis, Arthur	Lurgan	Down	1		
Martin, Richard	Corbeagh	Gallway	1	1	1
Moore, Colonel Garret	City Dublin	Dublin	1	1	1
MacDonough, Lieutenant-Colonel Terence	Ballygarry	Mayo	1	1	1
Magawly, Lieutenant-Colonel, Patrick	Tully	West Meath	1	1	1
Nugent, Major, Garret	Moyne	„	1	1	1
Nugent, Thomas, called Lord Riverstown	Pallas	Gallway	1	1	1
Nettervill, Nicholas	Cruiserath	Meath	1	1	1
Nettervill, James	City Dublin	Dublin	1		
Nettervill, Luke, Lord Nettervill's Brother	„	„	1		
Nugent, Michael	„	„	1	1	1
Nugent, Captain, Matthias	Ballynascurry	West Meath	1	1	1
Nugent, John	Cloncoskreen	Waterford	1	1	1
Nugent, Colonel James	Castlenugent	Longford	1	1	1
Nugent, Lieutenant-Colonel, Robert	Carlingstown	West Meath	1	1	1
Nangle, Lieutenant-Colonel, Francis	Tallaghanade	„	1	1	1
Nangle, Garret	Moyne	„	1	1	1
Nugent, Lieutenant-Colonel, Edward	Mitchelstown	„	1	1	1
Oxburrough, Colonel, Henry	Bovin	Kings' Co.	1	1	1
Plunkett, Colonel, Christopher	Lagore	Meath	1	1	1
Plunkett, Nicholas	Dunshally	Dublin	1		
Purcell, Lieutenant, John	Crumline	„	1	1	1
Power, Major, John	Clashmore	Waterford	1	1	1
Purcell, Colonel, Nicholas	Loghmore	Tipperary	1	1	1
Reilly, Lieutenant-Colonel, John late of Conlin in the County of Cavan, now of	Ballymacadd	Meath	1	1	1
Redmond, Charles	City Dublin	Dublin	1	1	1
Roch, Morris	Cork	Cork	1	1	1

Persons' Names.	Places of Abode.	County.	Sword.	Case of Pistols.	Gun.
Rice, Lieutenant-Colonel, John	Hospitall - -	Limerick -	1	1	1
Shee, Richard - - -	Kilkenny -	Kilkenny -	1	1	1
Stafford, Major, John - -	Radonell - -	Donegall -	1	1	1
Seagrave John - -	Caberagh -	Dublin -	1	1	1
Sherlock, Edward - -	City Dublin -	„	1	1	1
Slingsby, Captain, Francis -	Ballyglass -	Glaway -	1	1	1
Sherlock, Thomas - -	Upper Butlers-town.	Waterford -	1	1	1
Talbot, Lieutenant-Colonel John	City Dublin -	Dublin -	1	1	1*
Travers, Thomas - -	Burgess - -	Tipperary -			1
Toole, Francis - - -	City Dublin -	Dublin -	1	1	1
Usher, Patrick - - -	City Dublin -	Dublin -	1	1	1
Warren, Thomas - - -	Corduffe -	Dublin -	1	1	1
West-meath, Earl - -	- - -	- - -	1	1	1
Woogan, Lieutenant Colonel, John - - - -	Rathcoffy -	Kildare -	1	1	1
White, Colonel John - -	Rahagoone -	Limerick -	1	1	1
Warren, Captain Michael -	Warrenstown -	Meath -	1	1	1
Walsh, John, late of Dublin, now of - - - -	Shagnogh -	Dublin -	1	1	1

Dated at the Council-Office in Dublin, the 30th of March, 1705.

"Signed by Order of his Grace the Lord Lieutenant and Council, H. Pulteney, Dep. Cler. Conc. Privat.

Revocation of Licenses for Arms.

1713–14, March 18. "Council Chamber, Dublin.

"Shrewsbury.—Whereas a proclamation bearing date the 19th day of November, 1711, was issued by the then Lord Lieutenant and Council of this Kingdom, setting forth, that the several books and papers belonging to the Council-Office, had been destroyed by the late fire, by means whereof it could not appear, what licenses had been granted to Papists to wear arms, so that persons not qualified to carry arms, might nevertheless on pretence of counterfeit licenses, take on themselves to bear arms, and ride, and go armed; and the Justices of the Peace and Magistrates not knowing but that such licenses were authentic and real, might be thereby prevented from putting the laws in execution against such delinquents: for remedy of which mischief, all licenses granted to any Papist in this Kingdom to bear arms, were by the said proclamation thought fit to be recalled, and declared to be no longer in force, and all persons having such licenses, were thereby required to lodge the same with the Clerk of the Council, or his deputy, and deliver up all such arms before the first day of January then next, to the next Justice of the Peace or Chief Magistrate where such Papist did reside, declaring nevertheless, that all such Papists who by the laws of this Kingdom were qualified to have any arms, should on application have new licenses granted them; but if any Papist should after the said first day of January, presume to carry arms by colour of any license formerly granted to him in that behalf, such offender and offenders, were to be proceeded against, and the laws to be put in due execution against them.

MSS. OF MARQUIS OF ORMONDE.

"And whereas it appears by a list hereunto annexed, made from the entries in the Council Books, that since the recalling the said licenses, no more than one hundred thirty four persons have such licenses to wear or keep arms.

"And whereas the whole number of arms for which any licenses have been granted since the recalling the said licenses, is one hundred thirty three swords, one hundred twenty three cases of pistols, and one hundred and twenty one guns, and that no more persons of the Popish religion than the said one hundred thirty four, before mentioned in the annexed list, are intituled to bear arms in this Kingdom.

"And whereas we are informed, that several persons not qualified by the laws of this realm to carry arms, have nevertheless in contempt and violation thereof, taken upon them to ride and go armed, for prevention whereof.

"We do strictly require all Magistrates and Justices of the Peace to make diligent search for and seize all arms of any sort or kind whatsoever, which they shall find in the custody of such persons not qualified by the laws of this Kingdom, to carry arms, and not mentioned in the said lists, and to give account to the Clerk of the Council, or his deputy, of such arms as they shall seize pursuant to this proclamation, with the names of the persons in whose custody or power they shall find such arms.

"And if any Papist or Papists shall presume to carry arms contrary to the intent and meaning of this our proclamation, we do hereby will, require and command all Justices of the Peace and other Magistrates, to proceed against all and every offender and offenders herein, and to put the laws in due and strict execution against them.

"And for the encouragement of such well affected persons, who shall discover and convict any Papist or Papists that keep or carry arms contrary to the late Act of Parliament made in this Kingdom for disarming Papists, we hereby declare, that every such person that shall discover and convict any Papist that keeps or carries arms contrary to the said Act, shall have one moiety of the fine or forfeiture as is by the said Act appointed.

"Thomas Armagh.—Constantine Phipps, Canc.—Mount-Alexander.—Abercorn.—William Kildare.—Shelburne.—Charles Feilding.—P. Savage—William Steuart.—Samuel Dopping.—J. Stanley.—Pierce Butler."

1713–14, March 18. "Council Chamber in Dublin Castle:

[List of Roman Catholics licenced to bear or carry arms:]

. . . . . [1]

Persons' Names.	Places of Abode.	County.	Sword.	Case of Pistols.	Gun.
Daly, Dennis, Esq.	Dublin	Dublin	1	1	1
Dillon, Garrett, Captain	Mannin	Mayo	1	1	1
Dillon, Thomas, Lieut.-Col.	Bracklane	Roscommon	1	1	1
Delhunty, Laurence, Colonel	Shandangin	Clare	1	1	1
Dillon, Robert, Countess Castlehaven's Servant	-	-	1	1	0
Dunsany, Randall, Lord Baron	-	-	1	1	1
Dowdall, Joseph, Esq.	Carpaghclentry-	Westmeath	1	1	1

[1] First portion missing.

Persons' Names.	Places of Abode.	County.	Sword.	Case of Pistols.	Gun.
Dun, Thady, late of Cork, now of	Dublin	Dublin	1	1	1
Delaherbe, Francis, Earl Carlingford's Sservant	-	-	1	1	0
England, David, late of Limerick and now of	Ennis	Clare	1	1	1
Eustace, William, Captain	Craddocks-town	Kildare	1	1	1
Eustace, James, Captain	Yeomans-town	„	1	1	1
Everard, Mathias, Lieut.-Col.	Randalls-town	Meath	1	1	1
Ferriter, Edmond, Captain	Ballontra	Kerry	1	1	1
FitzGerald, Edward, Major	Pierce town	Westmeath	1	1	1
Finigan, John, late of little Newtown, and now of	Dunfert	Kildare	1	1	1
Fox, Anthony, late of	Moyvore, now of Padenstown.	Westmeath	1	1	1
FitzGerald, Thomas	Glyn	Limerick	1	1	1
Forstall, Edmond, late of Mullinehoan, and now of	Gurteens	Kilkenny	1	1	1
French, Marcus, Esq.	Rahassane	Galway	1	1	1
Gormonstown, Anthony, Lord Viscount	-	-	1	1	1
Geoghegan, William, Major	Dublin	Dublin	1	0	0
Geoghegan, Kedagh	Garhy	West Meath	1	1	1
Gallway, William, Esq.	Cork	Cork	1	0	0
Geoghegan, Hugh	Castletown	West Meath	1	1	1
Grace, John, Cornet	Inch	Kilkenny	1	1	1
Gernon, Edward, Captain	Ballybrittan	King's Co.	1	1	1
Grady, John, Esq., late of London, now of	Caoheagh	Clare	1	1	1
Grady, Derby, Captain	Elton	Limerick	1	1	1
Hussey, James, Captain	Baltrasney	Meath	1	1	1
Hussey, Edward, Colonel	West-town	Dublin	1	1	1
Hore, Mathew	Shandon	Waterford	1	1	1
Hacket, James, Esq.	Lisvea	Tipperary	1	1	1
Ians, Christopher	City Dublin	Dublin	1	1	1
Kingsland, Nicholas, Lord Viscount	-	-	1	1	1
Karney, Michael	Clonbroganlin	Tipperary	1	1	1
Leigh, Francis	Rathangan	Kildare	1	1	1
Luttrell, Henry, Colonel	Luttrelstown	Dublin	1	1	4
Leigh, Robert, late of	London	London	1	0	0
Long, Darby, late of Buress, in the County of Catherlogh, but now of	City Dublin	Dublin	1	1	1
Leigh, Richard, Lieutenant	Cullamore	West Meath	1	1	1
Mc. Callaghan, Callaghan, Lieutenant-Colonel	Catherlogh	Catherlogh	1	1	1
Malone, Edmond	Dublin	Dublin	1	1	1
Magennis, Arthur	Lurgan	Down	1	0	0
Mathews, George, Senior, Esq.	Thurles	Tipperary	1	0	0
Meagher, Dennis	Cloneen	„	1	1	1
Magennis, Arthur	Cabragh	Down	1	1	1
Mapas, Christopher	Rochestown	Dublin	1	1	1
Mc Donogh, Terence, Lieutenant-Colonel	Ballygarry	Mayo	1	1	1
Mc Donnellan, Laughlin, Lieutenant-Colonel	Coltrons	Galway	1	1	1
Mountgarret, Edmond Lord Viscount	-	-	1	1	1
Morris, Nicholas	Lateragh	Tipperary	1	1	1
Madden, Hugh	Gortnemaddin	Galway	1	1	1
Morris, Edward	Feddans	Waterford	1	1	1
Martin, Anthony	Byrtshall	Galway	1	1	1

Persons' Names.	Places of Abode.	County.	Sword.	Case of Pistols.	Gun.
Moore, Lewis, Esq.	Ballyna	Kildare	1	1	1
McNemarra, Thady, Captain	Rannogh	Clare	1	1	1
Netterville, James, Esq.	Dublin	Dublin	1	0	0
Netterville, John, Lord Viscount Dowth	-	-	1	1	1
Nangle, Francis, Lieut. Col., late of Tullaghanade in County West Meath, and now of	Moymett	Meath	1	1	1
Nugent, James, Colonel	Castle Nugent	Longford	1	1	1
Netterville, Nicholas	Cruiserath	Meath	1	1	1
Nugent, Thomas, Esq., commonly called Lord Riverstown	Pallas	Galway	1	1	1
Nugent, Mathias, Captain	Ballynascurry	West Meath	1	1	1
Nugent, Thomas, Esq., commonly called Earl Westmeath	-	-	1	1	1
Nugent, Edward, Esq., late of Carrigagh, and now of	Donore	Westmeath	1	1	1
Nash, James	Tirnahelly	Limerick	1	1	1
Nugent, Robert, Lieut.-Col.	Carlingstown	Westmeath	1	1	1
Oxburrough, Henry, Colonel	Bovin	King's Co.	1	1	1
O'Malley, Owen	Burresoule	Mayo	1	1	1
O'Brien, Christopher, Captain	Enistiman	Clare	1	1	1
Plunkett, Nicholas	Dunshally	Dublin	1	0	0
Power, John, Major	Clashmore	Waterford	1	1	1
Purcell, Nicholas, Colonel	Loghmore	Tipperary	1	1	1
Pallas, Christopher, Major	City Dublin	Dublin	1	1	1
Purcell, John, Lieutenant	Crumlin	,,	1	1	1
Ryan, John, Esq.	Inch	Tipperary	1	1	1
Roch, Maurice	Cork	Cork	1	1	1
Ryley, John, Lieutenant-Colonel, late of Conlyn in County of Cavan, now of	Ballymacadd	Meath	1	1	1
Reily, Connor, Captain	Garryrocock	Cavan	1	1	1
Reddy, Richard, Captain, late of Kilmurry, in the County of Kilkenny, and now of	Branganstown	Kildare	1	1	1
Raffter, Ignatius	Kilkenny City	Kilkenny	1	1	1
Roch, James, Esq.	Grays Inn	London	1	1	1
Reily, Thomas	Baltrasney	Meath	1	1	1
Segrave, Henry, Esq.	Caberagh	Dublin	1	1	1
Scott, Edward	Dublin	,,	1	1	1
Shee, Richard, Esq.	Waseshayes	Kilkenny	1	1	1
Stafford, John, Major	Radonnel	Donegal	1	1	1
Sherlock, Peter, Esq., late of Ballaghmore, and now of	Ballynacourtey	Waterford	1	1	1
Talbott, John, Lieut.-Colonel	Dublin	Dublin	1	1	1
Talbott. James, Esq.	Carrowkill	Roscommon	1	1	0
Taaffe, Stephen, Esq.	Dowenstown	Meath	1	1	1
Usher, Patrick, Esq.	Dublin	Dublin	1	1	1
Walsh, Robert. Lieut. Colonel	Piltown	Waterford	1	1	1
White, John, Colonel, late of Knockaderry, and now of	Rahagoone	Limerick	1	1	1
Warren, Thomas, Esq.	Corduffe	Dublin	1	1	1
Wogan, John, Esq.	Rathcoffy	Kildare	1	1	1
Walsh, John, Esq., late of Dublin, now of	Shanganagh	Dublin	1	1	1
Wogan, Nicholas, Esq.	Rathcoffy	Kildare	1	1	1
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"The above persons who have the license of the Government and Council to wear arms, being One hundred and thirty-four in number, and no more, one hundred twenty-one of them, to whom licenses were granted before the late Council-Chamber was burned, had them renewed pursuant to the Proclamation dated the 19th day of November 1711, and the remaining thirteen had licenses granted them since the burning of the said Council-Chamber, and of the whole number, there are ninety-three persons adjudged within articles."

"Dated at the Council-Chamber in Dublin-Castle, the Eighteen Day of March, 1713."

Disarming Roman Catholics.

1714, August 7. "Council Chamber, Castle of Dublin.

"Thomas Armagh.—Constantine Phipps, Canc.—Whereas by the decease of our late Sovereign Lady Queen Anne of blessed memory, the Imperial Crowns of Great Britain, France and Ireland, are solely and rightfully come to Our Sovereign Lord George, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, etc. For preventing dangers that may arise at this juncture from Papists or other persons disaffected to His Majesty's government, and for preserving the public peace of this Kingdom. We the Lords Justices and Council, do hereby strictly charge and require all Papists licensed to keep and wear arms, forthwith to deliver up their respective arms, and all ammunition in their possession, to the next Justice of the Peace, or Chief Magistrate where such persons do reside, who are hereby required to give a receipt for the said arms and ammunition, and to keep the same till further order.

"And we do hereby strictly command and require all Justices of the Peace, and other officers in this Kingdom, within their several jurisdictions to search for, take and seize all arms, armour and ammunition of what kind soever which shall be found in the possession of all Papists not licensed, and all reputed Papists and other persons suspected to be disaffected to his Majesty's government, or in the possession of any other person or persons in trust for them, or any or either of them, and to return a true and particular account thereof to the Clerk of the Council, or his Deputy, of such arms as they shall seize pursuant to this proclamation, with the names of the persons in whose custody or power they shall find such arms, armour and ammunition. And if any Papist or Papists, or other suspected person or persons, shall presume to carry or keep arms, armour or ammunition, contrary to the intent and meaning of this our proclamation, we do hereby will and require all Justices of the Peace and other magistrates, to proceed against all such offender and offenders, and to put the law in due and strict execution.

"And we further charge, command and require all Justices of the Peace, and other chief officers and magistrates, within their several jurisdictions, to seize and take all serviceable horses, geldings and mares that shall be found in the possession of any Papist, reputed Papist or suspected person, or in the possession of any other person or persons in trust for any Papist, reputed Papist or suspected person, and the same to keep according to law.

"And strictly to examine upon oath all and every person and persons whom they shall suspect to conceal any arms, armour or ammunition, horses, mares or geldings belonging to any Papist, reputed Papist or

suspected person, and to do all and every thing that is further required in and by the laws of this Kingdom for the punishment of such who shall conceal the same.

"William Dublin.—Kildare.—Abercorn.—W. Kildare.—Shelburne.—Charles Feilding.—P. Savage.—William Steuart.— Samuel Dopping.—C. O'Neill."

Arms and Horses of Roman Catholics.

1715, July 29. "Council Chamber, Castle of Dublin.

"William Dublin.—John Tuam.—Kildare.—Whereas his Majesty hath been graciously pleased to acquaint his Parliament of Great Britain, of his receiving certain information from abroad, that the person pretended to be Prince of Wales, during the life of the late King James, and since his decease pretending to be, and taking upon himself the stile and title of King of England, by the name of James the Third, had traitorously undertaken an invasion of these Kingdoms, being countenanced and encouraged thereto by tumults, and insurrections at home, fomented and stirred up by the abettors, and supporters of his interest, in manifest violation of his Majesty's rightful and undoubted title to the Crown of Great Britain and Ireland.

"We, therefore, the Lords Justices and Council, for preventing dangers that may arise at this juncture from Papists, or other persons disaffected to his Majesty's government, and for preserving the public peace of this Kingdom; do hereby strictly charge, command and require all Justices of the Peace, and other Officers and Magistrates in this Kingdom, within their several jurisdictions to search for, take and seize all arms, armour and ammunition of what kind soever which shall be found in the possession of any Papist, reputed Papist, or other person suspected to be disaffected to his Majesty's government, or in the possession of any other person or persons in trust for any Papist, reputed Papist, or suspected person, and to return a true and particular account to the Clerk of the Council, or his Deputy, of such arms as they shall seize pursuant to this proclamation, with the names of the persons in whose custody or power they shall find such arms, armour and ammunition.

"And if any Papist or Papists, or other suspected person or persons, shall presume to carry or keep arms, armour or ammunition, contrary to the intent and meaning of this our proclamation, we do hereby will and require all Justices of the Peace, and other Magistrates, to proceed against all such offender and offenders, and to put the laws in due and strict execution.

"And we further charge, command and require all Justices of the Peace, and other chief Officers and Magistrates within their several jurisdictions, to seize and take all serviceable horses, geldings and mares, that shall be found in the possession of any Papist, reputed Papist, or suspected person, or in the possession of any other person or persons in trust for any Papist, reputed Papist, or suspected person, and the same to keep according to law. And strictly to examine upon oath all and every person and persons whom they shall suspect to conceal any arms, armour or ammunition, horses, mares or geldings, belonging to any Papist, reputed Papist, or suspected person; and to do all and every thing that is further required in, and by the laws of this Kingdom, for the punishment of such who shall conceal the same.

"And we hereby further charge, command and require all Justices of the Peace, and other Chief Officers, and Magistrates within their several jurisdictions, strictly to put in execution all laws and statutes whatsoever now in force within this his Majesty's Kingdom of Ireland, against such persons as have refused, or shall refuse to take the oaths required by law.

"Abercorn. — John Dromore. — Santry. — Tyrawly. — Percival.— Edward Crofton. — William Conolly. — T. Southwell. — Thomas Keightley.—Theophilus Butler."

1716, April 18, Council Chamber, Dublin.
"Against Tories and Robbers. "[1]

1716, May 15, Council Chamber, Dublin.
"Against concealing or aiding persons presented or proclaimed."[2]

[1], [2], Originals defective.

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